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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1862.

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THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

We have ... upon this all-absorbing topic, the views of the French press and of the British Parliament. Alongside of these, the policy of the Spanish Government upon the question is not less interesting than it is important. In the sitting of the Spanish Congress of the 11th ultimo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the inquiries of Mr. Olozaga on the policy of the Government, with regard to Mexico, made the reply published below: "The documents which we have published lately, upon this vital question, have an unusual significance; and when the historian comes to record the events which have led to the disruption of the tripartite intervention in Mexico, they will form important material for his consideration. It is under the title of official documents that we now reproduce them in full in our journal. The Minister of Foreign Affairs proceeds to answer Mr. Olozaga as follows:

"The acts of the Government have been censured by M. Olozaga with a degree of acrimony even surpassing that of foreign critics. He would have us believe that the war in Africa produced a deep impression in the country, while the expedition to Mexico passed almost unnoticed. I think, however, that the entry of the Spanish troops into San Juan d'Ulloa made some little sensation, as you must all remember. The Mexican expedition was a necessity, not only because it was earnestly solicited by the Mexicans residing in Europe, *and especially by those in Paris*, but also because there exists in those regions a republic which threatened the Mexicans with absorption. Hence the expedition combined in 1859. *The object was, therefore, the maintenance of the integrity of the Mexican territory.* When M. Olozaga asserts that Spain had a concealed motive for undertaking that expedition, and insinuates the existence of a secret convention, I cannot but ask him whether he thinks the Government would not, after the conferences of Orizaba, have been anxious to render that convention public? But *no convention has ever existed*, except that of 31st of October.

What was the origin of that convention? Spain could not go alone to Mexico; we could not do otherwise than act conjointly with the two other Powers. The refusal to satisfy the claims of Spanish, French and English creditors, the murder of the subjects of the three States; menaces and violence towards their representatives, made intervention in Mexico a duty, *but intervention without any afterthought of putting the least restraint on the inhabitants of that republic as to their internal affairs.* The convention was clear. The obligations of the Powers signing it were well defined, especially on the point of not interfering in the internal affairs of Mexico. Our intention was to propose a suspension of hostilities between the conflicting parties in Mexico. Why? Because we hoped that, by adopting a determined mode of election, an assembly would be formed capable of giving the country a stable government. Was not that a noble object? Would it have been worthy of three great Powers to go to Mexico merely to obtain satisfaction for grievances? To realise these ideas the government began by giving instruction to its plenipotentiary. Does M. Olozaga find anything mysterious in these instructions? Does not every line express the thought of Spain that the integrity of the Mexican territory must be maintained? With respect to the dispatch of the 21st October, *in which the French Ministry broaches the question* of erecting a throne for a foreign Prince in Mexico, what was the answer of the government? Why, actuated by its attachment to dynastic interests and the honor of the country, it replied that Spain would not be pleased to see that throne occupied by any but a Spanish prince. We are told that this answer was long delayed.

It is true that we had been before *indirectly apprised of the existence of a wish to establish a monarchy in Mexico*; but the government had no official knowledge of the fact, and the treaty made no allusion to any such matter. On the contrary, it plainly stated that the expedition was not going to Mexico to make any change in the government by force, and the Queen's government always insisted that the independence of the Mexican people should be respected in their political movements for reconstituting their government. How then can M. Olozaga have entertained the thought that we were going to Mexico to establish a monarchy for an Austrian prince? Among the many absurd rumors which have been current was one to the effect that the Spanish government originated the idea of a monarchy in Mexico. When the question as to what form of government would best suit Mexico was under consideration, the Queen's government expressed a preference for monarchy, but insisted on the necessity of leaving that point to be freely decided by the Mexicans themselves. We have always held that we would take no part in forcibly establishing a government opposed to the freely expressed will of the country. I am astonished that M. Olozaga should throw doubts on the conduct of the Governor General of Cuba. When the expedition was ready the government informed the friendly Powers of the step it was taking with regard to Mexico. This communication led to the signing of the convention; but when the government was able to notify this fact to General Serrano and send him instructions with the royal orders appointing the chief of the expedition and recommending him to delay its departure, it was too late: the expedition had already sailed. On receiving the dispatches the Governor General sent a steamer which he hoped would be in time to prevent the squadron from going to Vera Cruz. This hope was disappointed. Nothing was done, however, contrary to the treaty of 31st October, nor was there any motive of mistrust in the departure of the expedition. Nothing in M. Olozaga's speech has astonished me so much as his blaming the appointment of the Count de Reuss to the command of the expedition. At the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Vera Cruz, the question was started as to whether the claims of the three Powers ought to be jointly and collectively supported. That question was brought forward in consequence *of the demand of the French Plenipotentiary for the payment of a sum of thirteen millions of dollars, being the amount which the house of Jecker & Co. had lent to President Miramon.* The English Plenipotentiary objected to that claim, and as General Prim could not interfere in the matter, it was resolved to adopt the plan of sending a collective note to the Mexican Government recommending it to constitute itself in a proper manner in order to extricate the country from the condition in which it was then placed. General Prim admitted that he had departed from his instructions, which were restricted to declaring that a collective note should be presented specifying the claims of the three Powers. The Spanish Government had declared that the collective note was not in conformity with his instructions, and still more that it was a useless act, as the answer would be that no Government could be more stable than that of Juarez. The only inconvenience of such an act consisted in delaying the consequences of the expedition. The Government thought that the means of conciliation ought not to go so far as to allow the Mexican Cabinet to abuse the indulgence shown, and that consequently more energetic measures should be had recourse to in case conciliatory means did not give an immediate result. The Spanish Government had done everything that was worthy of its dignity and its patriotism, and it obtained what it was above all most anxious for—*that the Spanish soldier should be known in Mexico for what he really was, and not as he appeared through the medium of the sad events which took place when the American republic were striving for their independence.* At home meanwhile parties were doing all they could to discredit the Cabinet of Madrid, but they had not succeeded. The confidence of populations emanated from the acts of Governments, and from the qualities of the individuals forming part of them, and the services rendered to the sovereign. Such confidence was seen to have prompted every act of the long negotiations which led to the Convention of October 31. These acts showed that the Government was fully decided not to engender the interests and honor of the country, and not to permit the blood of a single Spanish soldier to be shed, except for the glory and honor of the Spanish people.

The discussion on the affairs of Mexico continued (June 17) in the Spanish Cortes.

M. Rivero has expressed himself very severely against the Spanish Ministry, and still more so against Gen. Prim: The withdrawal of the Spanish troops, he said, is a disgrace to the Spanish nation. Why did they leave Mexico, and why do they not return there? *Such conduct humiliates Spain in the island of Cuba, and dishonors her.* It constitutes the most complete abandonment of Spanish interests in America.

M. Rios Rosas pointed out the contradictions which existed between the diplomatic documents and the language made use of by the Ministry.

M. Coello went still farther, and said: I shall in the first place declare that I disapprove the conduct of Gen. Prim, because I had great confidence in him, and his nomination had led me to hope that he would have returned to his country covered with laurels.

In presence of these formal accusations, the *attitude of M. Calderon Collantes is more and more embarrassed.* In the sitting of the 13th he confined himself to saying to M. Rivero he would reply on a future day.

DRAINAGE ASSESSMENT.—Owners of land in the First Draining District, comprised between Julia street and the New Canal, on the upper limit, St. Peter and Bayou St. John on the lower limit, from the river to Lake Pontchartrain—are notified by the President of the Drainage Board, that a tableau of delinquents is being prepared, soon to be deposited in court, subject to legal proceedings. The office of the Board is in room No. 20, City Hall.

WOUNDED.—We see it stated in one of the city papers that Col. W. E. Starke, of this city, formerly of Gen. Garnett's staff, but now commanding a Virginia regiment, was severely wounded in the head, in one of the engagements near Richmond.

FEDERAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—From a Richmond paper received in this city we learn that Gen. McCall, second in command of the Federal army, and other prisoners, had been transferred from the Spotswood Hotel ... warehouse; and it also said that Gen. Lee had sent instructions to prepare quarters for ten thousand more prisoners.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Andre Roll.—The slave Bland, whose case is elsewhere reported, was sent to the Parish Prison for three years.

The Union Bank of Louisiana vs. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank.—In the report made in the papers in regard to this case, an unintentional error occurred.

According to the evidence, on or about the 5th of May, the Cashier of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank called upon the Cashier of the Union Bank, and stated they were short of circulating notes, and asked to be allowed to check upon the Union Bank for such an amount as they might require to pay their depositors, which was assented to, to be returned when called for. Checks to the amount of $130,000 legal currency were drawn for, paid in Confederate notes. There was not any express understanding, as to what description of notes should be returned. At the time the only circulation was the Confederate notes, no other notes paid by the Banks for deposits which had been made in gold and silver, or for other debts, they receiving the same on deposit and for notes due, freely at par. The understanding, as matter of course, was that the money should be returned in currency. Had payment been offered in part or in whole in Confederate notes, while they remained the currency, they would have been received by the Union Bank. No such offer was made.

On the 19th of May, the date of the proclamation, the Teller of the Mechanics and Traders Bank was sent to the Union Bank, to say it was ready to pay $60,000 of the $130,000. Mr. Penn replied that he would accept the $60,000 in Confederate notes, but that the Union Bank expected bank notes for the balance. The Teller did not offer the $60,000—nor had he the notes with him. He testified that it was late in the day, and that after reporting the reply of Mr. Penn to the President, he expected to be sent back the next morning with the $60,000, and an answer as to the balance. The proclamation of the 19th May on the morning of the 20th appearing, the Bank Presidents had a meeting, deciding that they could no longer receive such notes in deposit, as currency. In consequence of which Mr. Penn informed Mr. Robinson that he could not take any part of the $130,000 in Confederate notes. The Teller stated that Mr. Robinson told him that for this reason he did not send the $60,000, which they had on hand, to be tendered to the Union Bank, nor any answer about paying the balance in bank notes. That the whole sum was offered in Confederate notes on the 26th May. To enable the Bank to do this, it borrowed from its special depositors the $70,000.

The testimony established that the Mechanics and Traders Bank had paid out to their depositors, at par, all the notes borrowed of the Union Bank, with a trifling exception. Its last check was paid on the 13th May. On the 15th the bank held but $5820 of the Confederate notes received from the Union Bank, including what they had received on the previous day from their depositors and for collections.

No testimony was offered showing what proportion of these $5330 had been received from the Union Bank. The Teller stated that he had not the means of ascertaining.

The Teller, who was sent with the checks to draw the money, said it was agreed to be returned in Confederate notes. Mr. Freret, of the Union Bank, testified differently. The counsel for the Union Bank contended that a clerk sent to draw money for checks, could not change the contract or the obligation of the parties; that the funds of the bank belonged to the stockholders, and could only be controlled by a board of directors.

The Court decided that the whole debt of $130,000, with interest from the date of the protest, must be paid in bank notes by the Mechanics and Traders' Bank to the Union Bank.

JACOB BARKER, Counsel for Plaintiffs.

C. A. Allen, formerly of the 14th Maine Regiment, was sent to the Parish Prison for two months, in default of refunding money he had extorted from discharged soldiers under pretence of getting them sent home.

Pat. Hughes, for selling liquor to slaves, and keeping a house in which soldiers got drunk, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

B. Lynch, a police officer, was brought up on a charge of refusing to support his wife; but he was willing to allow her $25 a month, which was accepted.

James Robinson and —— McLaughlin, two police officers, were arraigned, on the affidavit of Mary Smith, alias Mary Taylor, of Dryades street, charging them with robbery. She deposed on affidavit that on the 5th of June, 1862, she was arrested with her two slaves, Jane and Margaret, by the two accused, without warrant; that she was locked up in one of the cells of the First District Police office, and there kept till Monday, the 8th; that she was searched by force, and the key of her house taken from her; that the accused went to her house, searched it, opened the armoire and took away two stockings containing each $600; a tin pipe containing $600; a stocking containing $2197 in gold and $300 in silver; one package containing $300 in silver; one package of bank notes, placed between the leaves of a book, comprising $1220; making a total of $5827; also a gold watch, No. 1816, Johnson, maker, one gold chain and locket; one set of diamonds, consisting of ear-rings and brooch; one lot of finger-rings, gold sleeve button, and one gold pen with white ivory holder. That accused returned $900 to her after she was released on parole. The Court thought there was no evidence to convict the accused, and dismissed them.

A man named Shelbar was fined $25 for having whisky for sale at his stand, near the Barracks. J. Wambach and —— Morris, charged with selling beer there, were discharged.

J. K. Cook of the corner of Marigny and Goodchildren streets, was fined $100 for selling liquor without a license.

Jesse Keys was sent to the Parish Prison for two years, for stealing money.

Arrested.—John Martin was arrested on Bagatelle street, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, on the charge of having stolen $125 in gold and some silver from the premises of John Kahn.

Jane Sherry, Catherine Twerlin and Mary Ann McBride were arrested on Triton Walk at half-past 8 o'clock, on Tuesday night, on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

Mr. M. E. Redding was arrested by Lieut. Dunne, of the Fourth District Police, on Tuesday evening, on the charge of using treasonable language, and insulting some parties who had raised a United States flag.

Mrs. Williams was arrested on Dauphine street, yesterday afternoon, charged with assaulting Chas. Levy's wife.

A sailor, who was too much overcome to give his name, was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, breaking things, and threatening, in the coffee-house of J. H. Hillebrandt, on Front Levee street.

Joseph Peries was arrested yesterday afternoon, in Poydras Market, at the corner of Circus street, on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Finney, and using improper language.

Margaret White was arrested yesterday at the Government stores on Common street, on the charge of endeavoring to obtain articles of food under false pretenses.

The notorious Mrs. Taylor, of Dryades street, was arrested yesterday, under a warrant charging her with keeping a negro brothel and cruelly beating her slaves.

N. Lecompte was arrested yesterday by special officer Drydes, on the charge of abusing the power of the court, perjury and fraud. The charge is preferred by Flora Bardell.

Alex. McLeod was arrested last evening on Claiborne street, on the charge of having stolen a variety of small articles from a house on Claiborne street.

Probably Fatal Accident.—A man named James Gartland was taken to the Charity Hospital on Wednesday morning, dangerously wounded in the liver by a pistol shot. He had gone up the coast with a friend in a skiff, to look after some young cattle. While engaged in driving the calves towards the skiff, he took out his pistol, and holding it by the barrel, struck one of them on the head, when it went off and shot him through the liver. The ball remains in his body. He is not expected to recover. He has a wife and one child; and is but twenty-one years of age.

Johnny O'Brien Nabbed.—The notorious Johnny O'Brien, who was one of the eleven who so audaciously made their escape from the Parish Prison some time since, was last night arrested on Basin street, by watchman Thomas Walsh. Johnny will be able to bear his confinement the more resignedly, we may presume, after his respite in the enjoyment of liberty, fresh air, and uninterrupted light.

Large Haul.—Pat. Carroll was arrested on Tuesday night on the charge of having robbed Bridget Murphy, of St. Thomas street, of $450 in gold. On searching his premises, in Gordon alley, $405 of the stolen property were found hidden under his mattress.

Found Drowned.—A dead body was found in the river between Bienville and Canal streets, on Wednesday morning. It is supposed to be that of a United States soldier. Coroner Beach held an inquest on the body. A verdict of "Found Drowned" was returned.

Stolen Property Found.—Detectives Nichols and Miller report having under a search warrant, found in the house 313 St. Andrew street, occupied by the slave Bland, belonging to Mr. Hunter, 5 napkins, 3 silver spoons, and 3 knives, stolen from the St. Charles Hotel. Bland was arrested as the thief.

Notice to Police Stations.—We are requested to remind all police officers that the Provost Court opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and that when prisoners are arraigned and no one appears to prosecute them, they will be discharged. The Court does not recognize the right of any officer to bail a party arrested.

Sailors Arrested.—Three sailors belonging to the Pensacola were arrested at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, while drinking in a coffee-house, corner of Erato and Franc streets. It is a question whether the coffee-house keeper will not also be arrested.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest last evening on the body of a man which was reported lying in the New Basin, near the Magnolia bridge.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that considerable excitement was occasioned in the ... city, by the discovery that a portion of the prisoners confined there were armed. A detachment of about thirty-five of the city police assisted the soldiers in the search, which resulted in the finding of about a cart load of contraband articles of every description, consisting principally of knives and ... all sizes and descriptions, powder and balls, shovels, hatchets, picks, &c., which were taken in charge by the officers.

THE TICKET DIFFICULTY.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—In your issue of the 15th I find an article headed "Ticket Abomination," and containing many charges against omnibus and city railroad companies in general, and some inuendoes which possibly refer to me. So far, therefore, as they might be understood as having reference to myself, or to any line in which I am or may have been concerned, I beg leave to make a few and simple statements of the facts, leaving the public to judge whether I have in any manner forfeited the esteem, the credit and the confidence they have always evinced in my behalf.

Far be it from me to suppose you have had any intention to convey the idea that I or any association under my direction may have committed any dishonorable act; but we are in the midst of exciting and difficult times, and though each of us are constantly meeting with embarrassments growing out of the unprecedented condition of affairs in general, we are all disposed to ignore the actual cause, in order to rest the blame on particular persons. Hence I find myself, together with the other omnibus proprietors of this city, impeached by you on account of some inconveniences which have arisen out of the use the public has made in spite of us of omnibus and car tickets as change.

That there may be in one instance or the other just ground for complaint on particular persons it is not my province to assert or deny, but assuredly if any faults are attributable to me they should not be imputed to others, nor the faults of others be attributed to me. All owners of omnibuses and city cars should not be accused in general for the errors of any one engaged in the same business. I submit, therefore, that in a spirit of equity you should have specified those who have offended, and lay each man's acts at his own door; for I feel conscious of being able to justify any act of mine to the full satisfaction of the public; and I believe others can do the same.

In the meantime, taking up the sweeping allegations of your article, I do emphatically deny that the City Railroad Company, or any lines, are in any way to blame for the fact that the omnibus and car tickets have become a circulating medium in this city. From the time the fare was reduced to five cents, during the summer of 1861, down to the time the banks suspended specie payments, but few of the old omnibus tickets were in circulation. People generally paid in specie; but when specie disappeared and shinplasters took its place, these shinplasters were tendered to us *in payment of fare* in sums of fifty cents and upwards. We invariably refused to receive any other than Bank bills, or City, State and Confederate Notes. We firmly persisted in refusing the shinplasters issued by individuals, and used our best efforts to prevent our tickets from becoming currency as small change. To this effect we established and enforced the rule not to furnish more than fifty cents or a dollar's worth of tickets to any person riding in the cars or omnibuses; and also notified the public by advertisement in all the papers in December last, that our tickets were issued only to be used for fare in the omnibuses and cars, and would be redeemed in no other way. Often have we allowed persons to ride without paying, rather than comply with their frequent applications. We have constantly refused to *sell* tickets, except for fare; and the omnibus line and city cars under my charge have not "supplied our tickets to bar-room keepers, grocers and others" except in some few instances when importuned we have furnished tickets in small amounts as a special favor. We have always discouraged any attempts to procure such accommodation. Thus if *our* tickets have become a circulating medium, it is not our fault, but the act of the public.

Many persons have time and again entered the cars and omnibuses under pretence of taking a ride, whose only real object was to force us to change a bill, and by that means get city and State notes or bank bills, and fifty cents or a dollar's worth of tickets.

By this means thousands of tickets, which we had no desire to issue, were extorted from us. The plan of issuing tickets for fare, and for fare only, existed before the present monetary crisis, and hence there is no pretext for supposing that they were made to supply a circulating medium. The people found them indispensable for that purpose, and used them for it, despite our efforts and objections.

One of the first effects of this war was to induce criminals to flood the city with counterfeits of the tickets of every one of the railroad and omnibus companies in the city. There is no exception. And here let me remark, in reply to one of your arguments, that it certainly did not require a large printing establishment, nor many workmen, nor presses, to counterfeit these tickets. One or two persons, partially acquainted with the printing business, with a few type and a small press could probably do it all. Certain it is, that it has been done. Every day there are about five hundred counterfeit tickets thrown into the fare boxes of the City Railroad cars.

This is a loss of twenty-five dollars per day to the company, for these tickets are destroyed. The omnibus lines suffer in proportion. Yet every effort has been made by us to suppress this evil. We have advertised in all the newspapers not only the fact of the existence of counterfeits, but we have offered and paid large rewards for the arrest and conviction of offenders. We have prosecuted several. Two have been convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary. We refuse no tickets where we cannot prove a visible distinction between it and the genuine, and we have used diligence to inform the public of the distinction. Moreover, in one instance I have recalled the *green* and *white* tickets issued to be used in the Royal street line of omnibuses, (the white ticket is still received in this line,) after having advertised the fact, notifying the public that I would redeem them at my office, No. 265 Canal street. All those advertisements, Mr. Editor, were inserted in your own paper.

In view of this state of things, which has been forced upon them against their will, the City Railroad Company are also endeavoring to defeat the counterfeiters, by getting up a new and elaborately engraved ticket for their cars. It will be issued in a few days. It has been ordered several months since; and the engravers have to answer for the delay in its appearance.

Can any more be expected of us? I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, that you would be the first to oppose the new doctrine making individuals and companies responsible for counterfeits of their notes. Neither you, nor any one else, I am sure, would second the motion to encourage forgery, and to give forgers aid and comfort, by making their work valid and binding upon those whom they select as their victims.

If any one in this city has knowingly allowed his name or stamp to be used by forgers without giving due warning, let them be pointed out personally. Let no sweeping or ... charges be made.

Indeed the only insinuation you make, which seems to allude to me personally, is that which refers to an omnibus proprietor, whom you say has sold out one of his lines to his son. Now, I have never been so fortunate as to have a son; but I have a nephew, to whom I have sold my Royal street omnibus line. It is strange to me that this has been alluded to. I hope, sir, that you do not intend to say that any man is to be injuriously affected by any business transaction in which I have been a party. Is it with regard to the *green* tickets which are refused on *all* the lines of the city, simply because I have called the issue, and have been for several days engaged in redeeming it in current funds at my office? If this be the ground of your reference to the sale, permit me to protest against any coupling of the two facts, for any offensive purpose whatever. Whether I remained proprietor of the Royal street line or not, all the public can ask when I have resolved to withdraw a class of tickets, is that I redeem them in money. I am ready, willing and fully prepared to meet all my obligations whenever presented.

J. E. SLAWSON.

GENERAL McDOWELL'S CAMPAIGN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following intelligence touching General McDowell's campaign to and from Fredericksburg:

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are inquiring into the campaign of General McDowell to and from Fredericksburg. Their attention has been particularly given to the charges that he has unwarrantably afforded protection to the Rebels in person and property. Several officers of his army have been examined. Gen. McDowell, as we are informed, claimed before the Committee, and undertook to prove, that some of his most obnoxious orders were issued in strict compliance with directions from the War Department, and that others—among them that quoted by Senator Wade in the course of his speech on Wednesday—were justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case. Evidence was also adduced tending to show that so far from refusing to subsist his troops upon the enemy, General McDowell has pursued a course which leaves the country through which his army has marched a desert without grain, cattle, chickens, or fences, a few houses with their kitchen gardens only remaining unmolested, and orders to General Shields ... out on his recent march were produced directing him to forage upon the enemy, and scrape the country clean if necessary. We learn from other sources, entitled to credit, that Gen. McDowell has appropriated to the use of his army large quantities of grain, giving the rebel and semi-rebel owners a receipt in pencil.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.—From the same correspondent we learn the following:

Senator Sumner's motion ... the West Virginia Constitution has not been correctly stated. The bill reported for the admission of this new State provided that after the 4th of July, 1863, all the children of slaves should be free, leaving the existing generation in slavery. Senator Sumner objected to this recognition of slavery for a whole generation in a new State, and moved to substitute, as a condition of admission, the Jeffersonian ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State, to take effect after the 4th of July, 1863. Only in this way, according to him, can we avoid having a new slave State, ... all the vices of slavery.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS FARM.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Fair Oaks Farm, on the evening of the 26th, gives the following incidents of the fight of that day, which might be more perfectly called a picket advanced fight:

A rebel ball struck fairly in the ... of a rifle in the hands of John Mack, Co. G, 7th New Jersey, opening it into ... several pieces.

An officer of the ... Massachusetts was ... [illegible] ... and rolled down his pantaloons.

A shell passed directly over your correspondent's head (badly frightening his horse) and burst thirty feet ahead, under General Sumner's horse. The General was forced to take his orderly's steed, his own having staggered up on an incomplete set of legs.

The Battle of James Island.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the battle of James Island:

Port Royal, S. C., June 18, 1862.—Our troops have sustained a repulse on James Island, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and missing.

On the night of Sunday, the 15th, it was determined to attack a portion of the rebel line of defences, running across the island, and a fort, near an observatory erected by the enemy for the purpose of overlooking our proceedings. Gen. Benham being desirous of occupying or destroying the works, including, if possible, a floating battery, anchored near the village of Secessionville, with the view of opening a passage for operations against Fort Johnson and Charleston. The plan of assault having been determined upon, Gen. Stevens was directed to advance with his command, supported by four guns of Rockwell's Battery, progressing rapidly and silently on the right, while Gens. Wright and Williams, with six guns of Hamilton's Battery, did the same on the left, providing reinforcements being sent to the enemy, and, if necessary, assisting Gen. Stevens. Accordingly at 4 A. M. the assault began.

It was, at first, a complete surprise, the Rebel pickets and a Lieutenant being captured, without firing a gun. An hour after daybreak our men were scaling the steep abatis fronting the enemy's works, but not before the fire from Gen. Stevens's battery had alarmed the garrison. A desperate struggle now commenced.

Finally, our men were driven back, some scattering in the adjacent swamps, others retiring in pretty good order with a portion of our wounded, under protection of our batteries. The Rebels used 40-pounders, loaded with grape, canister, chain and round shot, and even old junk bottles. A fragment of the latter was subsequently extracted from the shoulder of a Lieutenant. Our officers were particularly exposed; some of the best and bravest killed.

The fight lasted from 4 to 9 A. M., Gen. Benham being personally in command. Our informally estimated loss in killed, wounded and missing ranges from 500 to 650 men. Seven officers of Gen. Stevens's command are killed, 14 wounded, and two missing. I expect to be able to send in a tolerably correct list of names by the same mail that conveys this, which will hardly depart before Saturday.

Steam in War.

The New York *Tribune* makes the subject of the introduction of steam as the motive power of artillery, the theme of an article of which the following is the gist:

The destruction of horses is one great element of expense and waste in war. Especially in dragging heavy guns over the execrable tracks that do duty for roads at the South is this loss experienced, while in nearly every fierce battle the artillery horses are soon shot or disabled so that the guns are no longer manageable, and in case of repulse or retreat are inevitably lost. This has been our uniform experience, not merely at Bull Run, but at battles like Shiloh and Fair Oaks, where the Unionists, forced back by the first desperate rush of the rebels in overwhelming force, were ultimately successful.

Mr. Simon Stevens, of this city, having constructed a "Tractomotor" or Steam Locomotive for hauling large loads on common roads, tendered it to the War Department at cost for the draft of heavy guns; and, this being declined, he finally offered to give the use of his engine for nothing, and take it into battle, and there work it if the Government would fit up one of its heavy guns with the proper carriage and appurtenances, so that it could be wielded by the Tractomotor. This, too, was declined: and it is hardly probable that Steam as a motor for artillery will be employed in the present war. This is purely a question of time, however, and guns will easily be moved and worked by steam before many years. The steam horse is never frightened; he requires but little room comparatively; he cannot starve while idle; and he will work cheaper and with far less trouble than the noble animal he is destined to supplant. Steam fire engines are a fixed fact; steam-drawn cannon must follow close on their heels.

In this view, we do not see what advantage would be gained by the substitution of steam for horses. If the question were one of velocity, then it would be sufficient; but under the circumstances cited by the *Tribune*, the change would entail greater disaster, for the destruction of "Tractomotors" would be followed by more deplorable results than those which follow the destruction of horses.

ARRESTS AT NEWBERN, N. C.—The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 25th ultimo gives the following account of the arrest of one Emma French, a woman of bad repute, from Baltimore, together with the inmates of her house:

On Tuesday, some soldiers passing the domicil killed a pet kitten belonging to the house, which enraged the aforesaid Emma, and she became greatly excited with strong drink, and used various epithets ... and threatened to shoot the men who had killed poor pussy. At about two o'clock P. M. a crowd of some two hundred had collected to listen to the imprecations of the infuriated woman, when she drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh of private Hurlburt, of the Tenth Connecticut, who was passing by, inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound. Private Hurlburt was just recovering from an illness when he was shot in this unfortunate manner. The marshall came rapidly to the place with a guard, dispersed the crowd, and arrested the inmates of the house, Emma French, Mary Leggett, Camilla James and Josephine McCrea, and lodged them in jail.

THE BLOCKADE SUCCESSFULLY RUN.—*Charleston, June 24.*—The British steamer Memphis, Captain Cruikshank, from Liverpool, via Nassau, New Providence, arrived here yesterday. She has on board a most valuable cargo of British goods, being precisely such as we most stand in need of at present. The Memphis had the misfortune, while running into port on Monday, to get aground on the beach at Sullivan's Island, where she remained several hours, but was finally towed off by the steamers Marion and Etiwan. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the blockaders, which fired a number of shells. Most of them struck on Sullivan's Island, but none of them hit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun from Fort Beauregard, which discharged but one shot at her, when she retired. The Memphis is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde; is a most sightly vessel, of good speed, about eight hundred tons register, but capable of carrying the cargo of many a vessel of twelve hundred tons. She made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau in sixteen and one-half days, and was boarded off Abaco by the Yankee steamer Quaker City. The Yankee cruisers keep up quite a sharp blockade off Nassau, and board nearly all vessels bound in or going out.

Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and Major Bateman, came passengers in the Memphis.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EUDORA.—The schooner Eudora from Lake Pontchartrain, via the river, when passing the point on the Algiers side of the river, on the 15th instant, struck on some sunken timber which caused her to sink in a few minutes, with a cargo of 62 hogsheads of sugar, consigned to Messrs. Hewitt, Norton & Co., which she had received on the coast below the city. The crew were all saved, but lost every thing except what they stood in. The vessel and cargo is a total loss.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROMAN GALLEY.—During the past year the Emperor of the French has caused to be built a vessel on the plan of the ancient Roman galley, or trireme, which has excited much attention and interest among persons who occupy themselves with naval archæology. The Emperor, in ordering the execution of this vessel, had for object to throw light on the disputed question of the old row galleys, known by the name of triremes. No precise description of these vessels has come down to our times, and we can only form an opinion of them from some legal relics and scattered passages in ancient authors. In spite of the researches of savans, among whom may be mentioned those of M. Gal, historiographer of the marine, the exact meaning of the word trireme could not be decided on. How the problem of three rows of oars placed one over the other appears to be practically solved by the experiment which the Emperor has had made. The trireme now at St. Cloud is 40 metres (131 feet 3 inches) long at the water-mark, 5½ metres (18 feet 3 inches) wide, and drawing 1 metre 10c. (3 feet 7 inches) of water. She is propelled by 130 oars, 65 on either side, each moved by one man. They are arranged in three rows; the lower one is under a covered deck, which explains the name talamites (talamos, room under the deck), by which the ancient authors distinguished these rowers; the other two rows are open and the oars of the upper row pass behind the heads of those of the row under them. This arrangement also explains the name zygites (zygos, yoke), given to the latter as well as that of tranites, (tranos, throne) applied to the men on the upper benches. Two rudders are placed, according to the indication of the ancient bas-reliefs. The bow is armed at the water's edge with the rostrum, a spear with three points, intended to pierce and lay open the sides of the enemy's vessel. Upon the occasion of a visit to the galley by the imperial party all the rowers were at their posts, and immediately at a given signal from the commanding officer, all the oars were in movement with perfect regularity, although the men had received but little drilling. The galley on leaving St. Cloud went down the river to Neuilly Bridge. Her speed, allowing for that of the current, was five and a half knots an hour before reaching the bridge at Neuilly. The trireme was turned round by the action of her rudders, and the oars on one side backing water while the others pulled as before, after which she again ascended the river to St. Cloud. During the passage back the Emperor had different experiments made of the action of the different rows of oars, superseding in succession the ... the talamites, the zygites, or the tranites.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME IN BOSTON.—The grand jury of Suffolk, in their report just rendered, say they find three great primitive causes of crime: first and chief, rum ... [illegible] ... darkness come so many ... before the grand jury ... and third are the ... establishments—hot-beds and nurseries of crime.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, July 16, 1862.

SUGAR.—There is a good demand at firm prices. [illegible]

MOLASSES.—The market is very dull, and we have not a transaction to report. There were some sales yesterday at ... for this Fermenting.

FLOUR.—The stock is light, and the transactions are confined to retail sales at $20 ♥ bbl. To-day, at auction, ... bbls St. Louis Extra sold, without change or commission, at $19 ♥ bbl.

PORK.—Mess has been retailing at $30@$32 ♥ bbl.

BUTTER.—Good Northern is retailing at 30@35c ♥ lb.

SALT.—... sacks Liverpool Coarse sold at auction, a day or two since, at $1 ..., ... at $1 ..., and ... at $1 ... ♥ sack.

To-day, at auction, ... [illegible]

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, July 17, 1862.

Arrived ... [illegible] ... We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ♥ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ♥ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ♥ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ♥ 100 lbs. gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ♥ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 17, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Fulton, Wotton, for New York, U S Government.

Ship Milan, Weeks, for New York, Master.
Brig Georgia, ..., for New York, Master.
Schr Arena, ..., for New York, Master.
Schr Virginia Antoinette, (British) ..., for Havana, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Vanderbilt, ..., from New York, ... to Quarantine Station ... C W Wendell, Moulton & co—in dist. 15.
Bark ..., from Philadelphia, via Ship Island, to master—pol—1.
Bark Geo ..., from Ship Island, to master—1st dist. 10.
Bark Harvest Home, Dickey, from Ship Island, to master—1st dist. 13.
Brig Emma, (British) ..., from Havana, to S Plachon—2d dist. 19.
Schr Geo Washington, ..., from Iberville, to master—1st dist.
Schr Geo Darby, ..., from Matamoros, to master—1st dist. 17.
[illegible — list of schooners from the Coast, to master—2d dist.]

STEAMBOATS.

Louis Whiteman, ..., from Baton Rouge.
..., from the Forts.
..., from the Forts.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fulton—351 hhds sugar ...
NEW YORK—Per ship Milan—... hhds sugar ...
NEW YORK—Per brig Georgia—... hhds sugar.
NEW YORK—Per schr Arena—... hhds sugar ...
HAVANA—Per schr Virginia Antoinette—... staves.

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark ...—... tons coal to U S Govt.
SHIP ISLAND—Per bark Geo Edm...—Stores to U S Govt.
SHIP ISLAND—Per bark Harvest Home—Stores to U S Govt.
HAVANA—Per brig Emma—...

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Louis Whiteman—... [illegible]
IBERVILLE—Per schr Geo Washington—... [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

[illegible — list of receipts of sugar and molasses by schooners and sloops from the Coast]

DIED.

On the 16th instant, at ... o'clock, P. M., Mrs. PHILOMENE OCTAVIE HOLLIDAY, wife of Dr. D. C. Holliday, aged 34 years.

The friends of the Pierson and Holliday families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, ... Apollo street, ... this evening.

Drainage Assessment.

Owners of land in the First Draining District, viz.:—Julia and New Canal, on the upper limit, St. Peter and Bayou St. John, on the lower limit, from the river to Lake Pontchartrain—are hereby notified that a tableau of delinquents is being prepared at this office, and will be deposited in Court as soon as completed, subject to legal proceedings.

Office, City Hall, room No. 20.

N. E. BAILEY, President.

New Orleans, July 16, 1862. jy17 1m

Lost or Mislaid.

A CERTAIN Promissory Note of the sum of $1000, drawn by Pierre Devergue, to his own order, and endorsed by himself, dated New Orleans, 7th January, 1857, payable one year after maturity; if not then punctually paid, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum until final payment, which note is signed "Ne Varietur," by Philippe Lacoste, notary public, to identify the same with an hypothecary act passed by said notary on the said 7th January, 1857.

The public is hereby notified not to negotiate said note, inasmuch as its payment has been stopped.

jy17 3 lm ... C. A. CASTILLO.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL MEETING.

PURSUANT to Art. VIII, Sec. 1, of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, the third quarterly meeting will be held on SUNDAY next, July 20th, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The members of the same, who are in good standing, are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, as business of great importance will be brought before them for consideration.

By order of ANTONIO VIEIRA, President.

TO BAKERS.

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

The price of Flour being this day Twenty Dollars ($20) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on MONDAY, 14th instant, as follows, until further notice:

Twenty-eight ounces of bread for	20 cents.
Fourteen " "	10 cents.
Seven " "	5 cents.

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

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.

jy16 6t

Notice.

THE undersigned inform their friends, their customers and the public that the partnership heretofore existing in this city under the style of H. CLOSTERMANN, TOURNE & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent.

H. CLOSTERMANN, H. TOURNE, JAS. BAYLE.

Messrs. H. Clostermann and Bayle alone will attend to the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm, and carry on the same business as heretofore, under the style of H. CLOSTERMANN & BAYLE.

H. CLOSTERMANN, JAS. BAYLE.

jy16 3t

For New York.

THE fine new propeller CREOLE, ..., commander, to be dispatched for New York on the ... of August, will take the bulk of about 10,000 barrels on freight.

WARMEKEN & CO., 41 Union st. jy16 1w

MATTING! MATTING!!

Just Received

An assortment of

WHITE AND CHECK MATTING.

For sale by A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres street. jy16 1w

RECEIVED per ... and for sale by the undersigned:—
... bbls. Mess Pork;
... bbls. Prime Pork;
... boxes English Dairy Cheese;
... kegs Lard;
... tierces ... Hams.

FRED AVET, Nos. 39 and 41 Old Levee street. jy16 8t

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my premises, on Saturday, July ..., a large bay Horse, eighteen hands high, ... The above reward will be paid for its delivery to the undersigned.

DANIEL DEVRE, ... Parish's Cemetery.

jy16 3t

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,
New Orleans, La.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of edifices furnished.
GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and dispatch.
Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, La., July 15, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of children in groups and crowds ... [illegible] ... directions.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

jy16 6t

JAVA COFFEE.

450 BAGS PRIME JAVA COFFEE for sale by ... WARMEKEN & CO., ... Union street.

P... [illegible] ... GARY & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

Survey of 200 Bales of Cotton, in Excellent Order, for Account of Whom it may Concern.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer. Office, No. 11 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, July 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Auctioneer, as per samples, for account of whom it may concern—

200 bales of COTTON, marked as follows:

M. S. G.	26 bales.	
M.	10	..
C.	7	..
C.	19	..
C.	6	..
O.	70	.. loose ties.
C. ...	4	..
J. & B.	13	..
J. L.	6	..
G. L.	6	.. 4 seeds.
	164	

Terms cash, in bankable funds; no cut bills. jy14

Succession of the late Philip Avegno. Insurance Scrip, Bills Receivable, Bank Stock, &c. Slaves—Slaves.

BY BERNARD AVEGNO, Executor.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 24, 1862, (Court docket No. 18,897) will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, July 24th, 1862 at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following Stocks, Notes, &c., for account of said succession:

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Four Promissory Notes for the sum of $4166 66⅔ each, drawn by Albert Coffier to the order of and endorsed by himself, dated 7th October, 1861, and made payable on the 1st January, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866 respectively, after date, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from the 1st January, 1862, until paid, and secured by mortgage, amounting together to $16,666 66⅔.

BANK STOCK, &c.

Certificate.	Shares.	Banks, &c.
No. 36	160	N. O. Gas Light Co.
No. 302	20	N. O. Gas Light Co.
No. 4064	160	Louisiana State Bank.
No. 2131	244	Commercial Bank.
No. 2150	150	Commercial Bank.
No. 136	70	Carondelet Canal & N. Co.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Company.	Certificate.	Year.	Amount.
Merchants' Mutual	No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]

SLAVES—SLAVES.

1. LOUISA, negress, aged about 40 years, good cook, confidential servant, and highly recommended.
2. MARIE LOUISE, negress, her daughter, aged about 21 years, house servant and chambermaid. Good subject. Guaranty.
3. CORA, griff woman, aged about 28 years, cook and washer; together with her son, FRANCIS, aged 5 years.
4. EUGENIE, negress, aged about 21 years, good washer and ironer, and ordinary cook; together with her children—JULES, aged 12 years, and JOSEPH, aged about 2 years.
5. ALEXANDRIA, negress, aged about 42 years, washer and cook; together with her children—PHILOMENA, aged 4 years, and JOSEPH, aged about 2 years.
6. DICEY, negress, aged 60 years, cook. Subject to rheumatism.
7. FRANCOIS, negro, aged about 88 years, somewhat of a house painter.
8. GEORGE, mulatto, aged about 28 years, somewhat of a house painter.
9. LOUIS, negro, aged about 29 years, laborer.
10. SAM, negro, aged about 45 years, somewhat of a ... Having rheumatical pains.
11. GABRIEL, negro, aged about 60 years, somewhat of a carpenter. Having chronic rheumatism.
12. EULALIE, negress, aged about 60 years. Impotent.
13. RACHEL, negress, aged about 60 years. Blind.

Terms cash. jy9 27 jy16 17 24

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.

No. 538 Broadway, New York.

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED MACHINES and reduced prices, we renew our invitation to the citizens of New Orleans to call and examine, or send for a circular, which, with new price lists and samples of work, will be sent by mail free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y. jy9 3m

Fashion! Fashion!

Mme. DEZAUCHE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MADAME TURNER,)
110 ... Canal Street ... 110

MADAME DEZAUCHE, having bought out the millinery establishment of Mrs. Turner, begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of New Orleans, that she will spare no efforts to maintain the well known reputation of this establishment. Every article got up by her, for fashion or workmanship, will be unsurpassed for superiority; and the creole ladies, whose taste upon fashion is so well known, are invited to call and examine Madame Dezauche's stock. Mr. Dezauche, who has been for many years connected with the first millinery establishments of the city, will attend to all purchases. jy7 1m

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 25 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market, And are again in full operation. jy16 6t

To Printers.

GEORGE BRUCE, Typefounder, No. 13 Chambers street, New York, offers for sale the largest stock of Printing Types in America, at the lowest prices. He also furnishes Presses, Cases, Sticks, Stones, Ink and every other article used in a printing office.

Orders of any magnitude can be executed immediately.

jy6 1m GEORGE BRUCE.

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, May 12, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river Mississippi in front, Julia street and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified that the first installment of the assessment for cost of draining said district is now due and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 12th of July next will be subject to proceedings according to law.

my23 3m N. E. BAILY, President.

Office of the Star Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans, July 4, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual election for twelve Directors, to serve from the third Monday of August, proximo, will be held at this office, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, 21st inst., between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. P. DELAUNE, Secretary pro tem.

jy4 td

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 street. Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market price. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.

jy6 1m J. MAURICE CRESAC.

Exchange on New York

FOR SALE. Apply to MESSRS. D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 61 Carondelet street. jy6 1m

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made.

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

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. jy6 3m

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 7th July, 1862.

PARTIES indebted to this Bank, and desiring a renewal, are requested to present their notes for discount on the offering day immediately preceding the maturity of their obligations, as no renewal can be granted during the recess of the Board.

jy8 1m AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

LOUISIANA

Steam Clothing Manufactory,

No. 104 ... CANAL STREET ... No. 104

The undersigned have on hand a good supply of PLANTATION CLOTHING, for Males and Females, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices for cash.

jy6 1m HEBRARD & CO.

Sugar Kettles.

ON hand and for sale by the undersigned, a complete assortment of Wrought and Cast Iron Sugar Kettles, from the Iron Works of Messrs. R. & J. Rankin, of Liverpool.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., Sole Agents, No. 23 Bienville street. jy4 1m

Notice to the Public.

The public are hereby notified that the City will no longer be responsible for the redemption of the Small Notes issued by

S. W. Holt,
Asa Holt, or
McDonnell & McGrew,
Adam Wagner.

ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer. jy6 1m

NOTICE.

The collection of the City Taxes for 1861 will be resumed on MONDAY, 23d inst., at the City Hall, in Current Funds.

ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer. jy6 1m

Rum and Alcohol,

For sale by T. LAMAUX, No. 18 Conti street. jy7 1m

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla, in bond and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 40 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville. jy9

JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap, in bond, and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 40 Old Levee, bet. Bienville and Customhouse. jy9

CORKS—26 bales assorted Corks, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 40 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville. jy9

SUNDRIES.

JUST ARRIVED and in store, for sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned:
[illegible — list of goods]
Also, an assortment of different other articles.

FRED AVET, 39 and 41 Old Levee street.

CRESCENT CITY

STEAM SUGAR REFINERY,

[illegible]

CHARTER OF THE Louisiana Salt Manufacturing Co.

The List of Subscriptions remains still open at Mr. John I. Adams's, President of the Company, Old Levee street, New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE it known that on this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, before me, Theodore Guyol, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned.

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the organization of Corporations for Works of Public Improvement and Utility," approved March 18th, 1855, they have covenanted and agreed and do by these presents, covenant, agree and bind themselves, and those whom they represent, to form themselves into and constitute a Corporation for the object and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, to-wit:

FIRST.

The name and title of the Corporation shall be THE LOUISIANA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, by which name and title it shall be known. It shall exist for a period of twenty-five years. Its domicile shall be in the city of New Orleans, and the President of the Board of Directors shall be the person upon whom all citations of whatever kind or nature shall be served.

SECOND.

The business of the Corporation shall be the manufacture of Salt, conducted either by artificial or atmospheric evaporation in one or more places in the State of Louisiana. One of its purposes shall be to carry on the same manufacture, under the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, under date of the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and *granting to Prosper R. Thomassy an exclusive right to use certain Salt springs and saline waters discovered or made available by him for the period of twenty-five years;* and to more effectually secure its own interest, the Company shall have the right of purchasing any private lands bearing saline waters or useful to the Salt enterprise.

THIRD.

The capital stock of the Corporation shall be seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each; and it may hereafter be increased by a vote of three-fourths of the stockholders to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FOURTH.

The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a Board of Directors of five stockholders, one of whom shall be the President.

The said Raymond Thomassy, being the founder of the Corporation, shall be sole superintendent of the Salt manufacture, and also shall be permanently one of the five Directors. The other Directors every year, on the first Monday of March, and in a general meeting of the stockholders shall be elected by the majority of the votes, each share representing a vote. A failure to elect Directors shall not cause a dissolution of the Corporation, but the old Board shall continue to exercise its functions until a new one shall have been elected, and it shall have also the power to fill the vacancies in case of death or inability of any of its members. Three members of the Board shall form a quorum.

FIFTH.

The following stockholders, viz: John I. Adams, President; Stanislas Pinsson, Carl Kohn, Fergus Penniston and Raymond Thomassy, are hereby declared to constitute the actual Board of Directors until the election of the first Monday of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SIXTH.

The management of the financial business of the company shall be vested exclusively in the President and Board of Directors, who shall appoint all the accountable officers. The President shall keep or cause to be kept, proper books of account, setting forth all the transactions and affairs of the corporation. A report on its situation shall be made by him every year, at the general meeting of the stockholders, at which time dividends of the profits, if any there be, shall be declared.

SEVENTH.

The said Raymond Thomassy, as sole superintendent of the salt works, will purchase and erect, or cause to be erected, all necessary engines and buildings, appoint and employ all technical officers, overseers and workmen, whose service may be required for the salt manufacture, and conduct and discharge them at pleasure. He shall make also, but with the consent of the Board of Directors, all other contracts and any thing which he may deem necessary for carrying on the business of the Company.

EIGHTH.

The said Raymond Thomassy hereby binds himself towards the Company to devote all his time and practical skill to the manufacture of salt and also to use the privileges granted to him by the Legislature of the State solely and exclusively for the benefit of the Company. In consideration of these engagements and of his patent right to his improved method of making salt, the revenue of this patent right being already taken and hereby transferred to the Company only for the State of Louisiana, the said P. Thomassy shall be entitled to one-fifth of the present capital stock, ... and that one-fifth shall be increased in proportion with the increase of capital, and his salary as superintendent shall be six thousand dollars per annum payable monthly; provided that for the increase of capital his bonus stock shall not be entitled to vote.

NINTH.

The aforesaid salt works shall be worked by slave labor in preference to any other, and any subscriptions of stockholders will be received in that kind of property at their market value, provided the number of slaves (women and children included) does not exceed thirty, when the capital of the Company amounts to seventy-five thousand dollars. Subscriptions will be also received, always at the market value, in materials and any kind of labor fit for carrying on the business.

TENTH.

One-half of the amount of subscription shall be paid at the time of subscribing the act of incorporation, and the balance after thirty and sixty days, in two equal instalments, or as the Board of Directors shall advise after the manufacture of salt shall have commenced.

ELEVENTH.

The corporation shall go into operation as soon as twenty-five thousand dollars of stock shall have been subscribed for, and the manufacture of salt shall be commenced fifteen days after the erection of the necessary buildings and apparatus.

TWELFTH.

The majority of the stockholders, in amount and number, may dissolve the Company at any time, when it ceases to be profitable to them.

THIRTEENTH.

None of the present stockholders, nor their associates or successors as such, shall be responsible or liable for any greater loss or damage than the amount of capital stock held or owned by them respectively.

FOURTEENTH.

The parties to this act are hereby declared to be as follows, to wit:

Raymond Thomassy	Twenty Shares.
Pierre A. Giraud	Sixteen Shares.
Philip Brothers	Fifteen Shares.
Alain Rousseau	Ten Shares.
James D. Denegre	Ten Shares.
Stanislas Pinsson	Ten Shares.
J. B. Bryan	Ten Shares.
Fergus Penniston, Carl Kohn, John I. Adams & Co., Palfrey & Co., Schmidt & Zeigler, C. Cavaroc & Co., Puig & Brugere, John I. Adams, Querrouze Brothers, Antoine Carriere, Adrien Rouch, ... & Jamison, Thomas N. Wood, Charles Derbigny, William H. Freudenberg, A. D. Grieff & Co., Paul Vidal, John F. Maunsell, J. Frank Ferguson, George W. Parker, Wilde Wood, J. J. Bryan, and J. M. Morrow—each	Five Shares.
John L. Hodges	Four Shares.
J. ... Hodges	Four Shares.
John William Carnwich	Three Shares.
Joseph W. Carroll, Thomas A. Adams, John Roy, Jasper Gibbs, Allen B. S. Price, Joseph Henry & Co., Michael Boyce, Samuel Myers Hyams, John E. ..., Henderson McFarland, Calvin Lacey, and J. L. ...—each	Two Shares.
Alexander Lazare, Hypolite Fillol, Henry M. Bry, James G. Campbell, Pierre Prudhomme, Ambroise Lecomte, ..., Lucien D. Coco, Ashley Chambers, Joseph McCarty, Henry D. Seebock, James A. Mosley, Charles J. C. Puckett, Henry Myers, Edward R. Fleming, William W. Armstead, Daniel Speers, James B. Porter, Archibald W. Baird, Bosley & Stuhart, B. N. Hines, John Tooke, Duke H. Hayes, R. A. Johnson, J. Franklin Ford, Clinton H. Ardis, and J. W. Quarles—each	One Share.

Making, in all, two hundred and sixty-eight shares, of one hundred dollars each, amounting to the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars ... $26,800

FIFTEENTH.

At the meeting to be convened for the dissolution of the Company, three commissioners will be elected by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to take possession and dispose of all the property and assets of the corporation, and conduct its business to final liquidation on such terms as shall be determined at such meeting.

Done and passed in my office, in the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year first above written, in presence of William G. Latham and Prosper Cenas, witnesses, who have signed with the said appearers and me, the notary after reading the whole; the same being in conformity with a draft furnished to me by the said Thomassy.

Signed—Schmidt & Zeigler, Cavaroc & Co. W. G. Latham, P. Cenas, Theo. Guyol, notary public, and others.

A true copy from the original.
THEO. GUYOL, Notary Public.

The undersigned Recorder of Mortgages in and for the Parish of Orleans, certifies that the foregoing act was recorded in his office this day, in Book Society No. 4, folio 542.

New Orleans, June 14th, 1862.
[L. S.] C. DARCANTEL, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages.

jy17 6tem

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans makes the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1862		$ 72,734 67
Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
" " Marine do	[illegible]	
" " River do	[illegible]	
Less premiums returned		[illegible]
		$ 74,316 39
Losses paid during the same period: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	$44,919 55
[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this ... day of May, 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Ponchard, President, and Louis ..., Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

(Signed) ... President. ... Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of May, 1861.

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

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS

Female Collegiate Institute,

[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862		$387,709 66
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861		98,677 00
		$486,387 66
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$272,135 98	
Premiums on Marine Risks	194,822 [illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	29,283 [illegible]	$486,387 66
Less Premiums Unterminated	$ 62,077 00	
Less Return Premiums	11,670 41	
		$ 73,877 41
Earned Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1862		$ 412,510 25
Losses paid during same period, viz: Fire Losses	$ 85,[illegible]	
Marine Losses	110,883 [illegible]	
River Losses	18,780 [illegible]	
	$214,484 37	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	5,500 [illegible]	
		$214,466 [illegible]
Net earned profit for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,384 [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Invested in mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$303,236 [illegible]
Invested in bank stock, cost	[illegible]
Invested in city and other bonds	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of stocks	114,330 [illegible]
Insurance scrip, &c.	[illegible]
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	150,964 [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$971,236 [illegible]

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

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

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

Subscribed and sworn to this 28th day of March, 1862, before me.
D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

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

TRUSTEES:

[illegible — list of trustees]

R. C. Ogleby ... mh28

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$343,806 47
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	88,979 [illegible]
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861	$432,785 [illegible]
Viz.—Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]
	$432,785 [illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	[illegible]
Return premiums	[illegible]
	$ 68,915 [illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861	$370,818 [illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$ 97,801 [illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
	$179,433 [illegible]
Reinsurance, expenses, interest on scrip, less interest, discount, &c.	[illegible]
	$193,385 [illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$225,648 [illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States bonds	$774,947 [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	322,300 [illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 70 Camp street)	42,000 [illegible]
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	214,136 [illegible]
Total amount of assets	$1,384,300 [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 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 statement is true and correct, from the books of said Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 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 16th 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, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th 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 Company for 1859, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 16th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and to be cancelled. The Company have issued from 31st December, 1861 ... [illegible] ... of Fire, ... Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the most reasonable rates.

Office, No. 70 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN E. SHAW, Vice President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

[illegible — list of trustees]

New Orleans, January 13, 1862. ... ja15-1y

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$204,505 74
Premiums on Fire Risks	$128,118 [illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	$204,505 74
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	[illegible]	
For Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$163,087 [illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$24,4[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	$63,1[illegible]	
Returned for losses unpaid	[illegible]	
		$102,000 [illegible]
Six per cent. returned on $90,015 [illegible]	4,880 [illegible]	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	$41,737 [illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums on above		[illegible]
Less Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been paid		[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits	$102,671 [illegible]	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

[illegible — list of assets]

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

Be it remembered that on this ... day of August, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is true and correct, from the books of the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 13th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo. ... [illegible] ...

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

[illegible — timetable]

On SUNDAYS, an extra train will be run at [illegible]

[illegible]

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

HOFFMAN & HARRIS,

(JOHN HOFFMAN, Agent,)

[illegible]

K. C. ... & ...

ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

... 39 Front Levee and 23 Poydras street.