New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at the Western Warehouse, corner of Julia and Foucher streets, flour.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 50 Magazine street, kerosene and cotton seed oil, saleratus, coffee, mackerel, rice, sugar-cured hams, pineapple cheese, smoked beef, &c.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the Bayou St. John, a flying horse establishment; also, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Abadie and Dupre streets, milch cows, horses, &c., and the good-will of a dairy.

IMMIGRATION.

The value of population to a country is generally understood to be in exact ratio with the productive powers of the country. As long as increase of population is followed by proportionably augmented production, that increase is beneficial. Generally, immigration is followed by increased production, as cause by effect; for men emigrate to those regions only in which they expect to prosper, and they can do this only by adding to the productions of the country which they adopt.

The moment, however, that any element which may injuriously affect the productions of a country is introduced, the value of immigration into it is modified in a corresponding degree. If, for instance, in a sparsely populated country, where capital and labor are so fairly balanced that both are profitably employed, any considerable influx of capital alone, or of labor alone, will lead to a disturbance of both, and of the general prosperity. If the addition be of capital, it will cause the employment of the labor at higher and in all probability unprofitable rates; and certainly it will depreciate the value of the capital previously employed. If it be of labor, it will reduce wages to so low a rate that neither such of the previously employed as may continue to labor, nor the new-comers, can be fairly remunerated; while, indeed, the greater number of the former must be altogether thrown out of employment. And it follows that to really increase the prosperity of a country, conjoined increase of capital and labor is indispensable.

But this is far from being all that is necessary to ensure advantage to a country from immigration. With the increase of capital must come a homogeneity, or at least an adaptability of political, social, and religious sentiment. As long as the immigration is of but trifling extent, this condition need not be insisted on. A dozen or two men going among scores or hundreds of thousands can have little or no effect on their institutions, however violently they may be opposed to them; although, as a matter of prudence it may be advisable to exclude even a single individual whose aim it is to assail, and if possible overthrow them. But we are not alluding to any such cases as this. We speak of those in which the movements are on a great scale. And who does not perceive at once, that were there to be so extensive an immigration of Russians into Turkey as could affect the status of the latter country, "the sick man" would soon receive his political death-blow, Islamism be supplanted by the Greek Church, and the manners and customs of the Russ be substituted for those of the Osmanli?

It may be very philosophical to tell us that this would be for the advantage of the immigrants, and ultimately for that also of the overwhelmed Turks, but the millions of these would think and feel very differently. With the iron heel of the oppressor on them, with their religious feelings cruelly outraged, with their political power crushed, with their social intercourse violated, with their occupations and property seized and despoiled by their interloping rivals, they would bitterly feel themselves injured, and sigh and strive to regain their former privileges.

And what is true of an extreme case like this is correspondingly so of those in which the injury inflicted is less in degree. This fact, indeed, has long been acknowledged and acted on; and in many countries with extreme bigotry. In some Catholic countries, even at this day, sepulture in consecrated ground with other than the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, is rigidly prohibited. And if it is allowed in some, it is only in consequence of strenuous exertions by the representatives of powerful and determined nations—as in the case of Mr. Cass, at Rome, on behalf of the United States. Such provisions as this may not ostensibly be for the purpose of preventing an influx of immigrants opposed to the institutions of the country; but they conduce in a very high degree to precisely that effect. In all countries alien laws have existed for the very purpose of producing it. In some, however, they have been very mild, notwithstanding their rigor in a few. In some countries, a mere declaration of desiring to become a citizen is all that is requisite to endow one with all the privileges appertaining to the oldest citizen of the oldest family in the State. In others, lengthened residence, vexatious processes, continually recurring fees, and testimony difficult of attainment, will barely secure a man a status somewhat below that of the veriest boor that may have happened to be born on the privileged soil.

Nor is it very clear on what principles immigration should be regulated. In sparsely populated countries, it would seem almost certain at first sight that too much could not well be done to encourage it; but really it is not so, if the interests of the inhabitants are to be consulted, in preference to those of the immigrants. Were the advantage and views of both parties identical, then, indeed, the proposition would be incontrovertible. If they differ, "the weakest goes to the wall," and the original citizens will surely have to succumb if the interlopers outnumber them and oppose them. The converse of this is true, too. Immigration into a densely populated country need not be feared. There competition will already be so great that neither capital nor labor will find any advantageous employment; nor will there be room for any such overwhelming immigration as could affect the status of the inhabitants against their desires.

From these considerations, however, we are justified in inferring the conclusion that it will not do to adopt with regard to immigration any one mode of action as applicable to all cases. Each must be dealt with on its own merits. Where there are elements of positive mischief and danger in the proposed immigration, it must be prohibited or controlled, at all hazards, and notwithstanding any advantages it might otherwise promise; and where positive advantages are certain, without any attendant evils, immigration ought to be encouraged and insisted on with equal determination.

These propositions may sound like truisms; but if they are so, they are such as have not yet been acted on, and which will yet command no little attention. O. A. F.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.—This well known and long-established institution of learning, conducted by Mr. G. J. Lord, will be closed until the end of the present month. The classes will meet again on Monday, the 1st of September.

Parents who desire to put their children in a school which affords at once the advantages of solid instruction and polite education, could not find a better institution than the Jefferson Academy.

The attention of flour dealers, bakers, grocers and others is called to the sale this day, at 11 o'clock, precisely, by R. T. Montgomery, at the Western Warehouse, corner of Foucher and Julia streets, of five hundred and ninety barrels flour, all of the best brands.

BRIG SAILING GEAR.—A lot of duplicate sailing gear for a brig is offered for sale, as will be seen by referring to an advertisement elsewhere.

WOODCHOPPERS WANTED.—Twenty woodchoppers, to cut wood on a neighboring plantation are wanted. See advertisement in another column.

ARRIVAL AT ANNAPOLIS OF A FOREIGN VESSEL WITH DISPATCHES.—The N. Y. Express of the 4th inst., contains the following:

The British steamer Racer left Hampton Roads for Annapolis on Friday with dispatches from different English Consuls in the South to the representatives of the English Government in Washington. The Racer was lately from Charleston. Her officers state that while lying in that port, several foreign vessels arrived and departed, bringing munitions of war, and supplies for the people and taking away cargoes of cotton and other products. It is represented that by this means the city of Charleston is well supplied with all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life, and that a cheerful feeling prevails there, concerning the present position of affairs.

The Draft—Its Effect—Measures Proposed to Exempt Heads of Families.

Whilst the Northern papers are discussing the late drafting orders of the President of the United States, it is not uninteresting to follow the arguments urged in support of the measure, or in opposition to it. In the views of some, serious results may arise where, in the operations of the law, heads of families are taken away, thus depriving those dependent upon them of the means of daily support. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, referring to this subject, says:

Reference must be had to the circumstances of the parties upon whom the lot may fall, as in France and other European countries; else we shall be but rushing from one evil into another. For an example, it would not be wise to take away the head of a family, if the family are to be left without the means of support. In that case we should have our almshouses filled up in a week, and all our public charities taxed beyond our abilities to endure.

It does not follow from this that said head of a family should be exempt. He owes the State a service just as much as other people, and the service, if it cannot be discharged personally, must be discharged by proxy—or, as it is commonly called, by a "substitute." Now "substitutes," no doubt, will be abundant enough, but the rates at which they will value their services, as like as not, will be at a figure quite beyond the ability of any but the wealthy to command them. It is suggested that, in this matter, for the good of all those concerned, the Government itself should fix the value of substitutes, as is the case in France. There are many other suggestions of a similar character entitled to careful consideration, and it is understood that a committee of citizens will proceed to Washington in the course of a day or two to see if the Government cannot be prevailed upon to adopt them, and issue an order accordingly. Some of the gentlemen composing the committee have been long resident abroad, and as they are perfectly familiar with the "drafting" machinery there, they are well qualified to speak and advise understandingly on the subject.

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.—Edward Everett addressed a meeting in Boston on the 6th of August, at Tremont Temple. The object of the meeting was to aid in raising the quota called for by the President of the United States. Among the many striking passages of his speech, published by the New York Journal of Commerce, we select the subjoined:

The first question that will arise if you recognize the Confederacy, will be on the extradition of fugitive slaves. No independent foreign nation ever thinks of their surrender. They will come in large numbers after the separation; the South will demand that they should be given up; the personal liberty bills of the North have been among the great causes of the present rupture. Give them up, she will now say, or Stonewall Jackson will come and take them.

In short, fellow-citizens, if this rebellion now succeeds, instead of an honorable and lasting peace, we have but one alternative to look forward to, that of eternal war or eternal humiliation and disgrace, not merely in our relations with the South, whose language towards us already passes all ordinary limits of contumely, but from the nations of the earth.

A GUNBOAT FLEET FOR THE OHIO.—A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Gov. Dennison, Mr. Gurley, and the rest of the Ohio committee, had a long interview with Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday. They represented the exposed condition of Ohio and Indiana along the Kentucky border, and said that no military force, however large and well managed, could adequately protect the whole border from such incursions as the recent one into Indiana, which tends to keep up constant alarm, and to feed the hopes and encourage the activity of the Secessionists throughout Kentucky. They found the Navy Department very cordial in co-operating in their views. After a full conference, the Navy Department promised the committee as many gunboats for service exclusively on the Ohio river as they wanted. Ten small boats, drawing only two feet, have already been selected and inspected by the agents of the Navy Department. The Secretary promised that a heavy force should at once be set to work to cut these boats down, put on thick wooden bulwarks, and plate them with iron after the most approved models. Each boat is calculated to carry two guns, and to be able to patrol the Ohio river anywhere from the mouth to Pittsburg. These boats will be hurried through, mounted, and put into commission immediately. It is believed that when they are placed in the river all danger of guerrilla invasion will be at an end. Two wooden gunboats were able to preserve order along the whole Tennessee river, while the country was in the hands of the enemy, and it is believed, therefore, that ten iron-clads will form an ample police force for the Ohio.

THE RECOIL.—Under this heading, the New York Journal of Commerce publishes the subjoined paragraph:

There is observable in these days an effect of the abolition movement which does not promise well for the future temporal welfare of the negro. While prosecuting so earnestly their schemes for releasing the Southern negro from the share of toil allotted to him, they have been unmindful that by their exertions a sentiment more than ever hostile to the black race is created in the North. The Abolitionist, if possessed of any true philanthropy, would begin to consider now whether this unfriendly sentiment so rapidly changing from prejudice to positive hate, in its effect upon the free blacks of the North, is not likely to outweigh all the advantages to be derived from an anti-slavery crusade. Not only is the insolence of the free black now becoming more offensive, but the feeling of jealousy which begins to pervade the laboring classes, from the fear of negro competition, forms an element destined to operate henceforth with unwonted power. The Abolitionists, apparently, are in this way forging a weapon that may recoil on their own heads with stunning effect, and involve them and the unfortunate objects of their labors in ruin.

GEN. HALLECK AND GEN. McCLELLAN.—The Boston Post has the following:

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, who wrote to that paper that Gen. Halleck had ordered "spades to the rear and bayonets to the front" in Gen. McClellan's army, and thus set chattering all the small creatures who delight in assailing the commander of that army, now says:

"In my letter of the 27th ult. I stated that labor upon the trenches ceased the day after Gen. Halleck's visit, and suggested that it was possible the former had resulted from the latter, the only reason for the conjecture being that in order of time the two events had at least one element of the relation of cause and effect. I am now informed, upon authority unquestioned and unquestionable, that the work of entrenching ceased simply because it was for the time being completed; that Gen. Halleck issued no order, nor made any suggestion in regard to it, and that his conference with Gen. McClellan was solely in relation to the general plan of the campaign, not in any instance descending to details of the conduct of the army. It is understood that not the slightest divergence in feeling or policy exists between these Generals.

THE VOTE IN ILLINOIS.—We have finally the complete official returns of the State Constitutional election of Illinois. This vote is significant, and we may well give it at present as it involves one of the great questions of the day:

Against new Constitution	16,051
Against article prohibiting banking	3,891
For section prohibiting the settlement of negroes and mulattoes in the State	180,590
For section prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from voting	176,271
For section requiring the Legislature to pass laws carrying the provisions of the last two sections into effect	154,594
Against Congressional apportionment	7,230

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.—The Baltimore Sun of the 9th inst., publishes the following:

On Wednesday, a man named W. F. Campbell, applied to Judge McCunn, of New York, for the discharge of his infant son William, who is under the age of eighteen, and who, he alleges, was illegally held in the Fifty-third regiment New York Volunteers, at Harlem. The commanding officer made return to the writ by producing the boy before Judge McCunn, together with the affidavit of the boy that he had enlisted in the said regiment, and had sworn that he was over the age of eighteen when he enlisted. This fact was admitted.

Judge McCunn held that under the late act of Congress, providing that where a minor enlisted under the age of eighteen, and took oath that he was over eighteen, that he could not thereafter be discharged on the ground that he was a minor; and that as the country was now in need of all the recruits they could obtain, he felt bound to place a strict construction on the act. The boy was remanded to the custody of his officer.

ANOTHER ENGLISH VESSEL FOR CHARLESTON.—The N. Y. Express says:

We learn from Barbadoes that the Anglo-rebel steamship Scotia, of Liverpool, put into that port on the 8th ult., for coal, after which she sailed ostensibly for Nassau, N. P., but as she had a Charleston pilot on board, her destination may be guessed. The Scotia is said to have a valuable cargo of arms. The Scotia is upwards of 1200 tons burthen, and commanded by Capt. Semmes, formerly of the privateer Sumter.

Paris Gossip.

We clip the following items of Parisian gossip from our Northern exchanges:

The trial which could bring nothing more to light during its lengthened duration than it did during the very first examination of the Sieur Lagrange, is over at last, and the innocence of all the men concerned therein having been fully proved by the police spy set to watch over their actions and listen at the keyhole of their very chamber doors, the number of men whose absence is required during the expected troubles were accordingly counted out and condemned to various periods of imprisonment and various degrees of crime; while the others, being required for another time, were left to go free, in order to act as the rotten planks on which will collect again the certain quantity of barnacles to be swept away by the great rod of the police at some future day. The trial of the Fifty-four will form a memorable era in the annals of justice in this country. Such events as these are never destined by Providence to fall useless to the ground. This one will form a nucleus round which others will group themselves quite naturally, and form a firm and solid basis whereon to fix the weapons of defense—the only ones used on this occasion—and convert them into weapons of attack, should necessity require.

Poor Lamartine is begging again! A literary loan not having succeeded, he now proposes to start a lottery, for which the authorization of the Minister of the Interior has been obtained. One million francs is the sum he thus seeks to raise, and as the tickets are only to be twenty-five cents each, an ample response will doubtless be made, though all must regret the occasion and mode of such an appeal.

A curious scene took place at Mazas the other day. The 14th of July being celebrated amongst the Republicans all over France with such joyful ceremony as time, cash and circumstances will permit, some few of the '89's had assembled to remember together the taking of the Bastile, first proof of the existence of "the people." Some ten or fourteen of the pariahs of the Revolution assembled in Seherer's room, and the "Lion du Quartier Latin" was gloating with satisfaction over the goodly array of dainty dishes sent from all parts as tokens of remembrance and friendship from brother Republicans desirous of showing the fellow-feeling which existed with out the prison walls towards those within. Eugene Pelletan was there, and, as the photographer commissioned by the Ecole Polytechnique to take his likeness had visited him during the day with the astounding information that the police had seized all the copies of his likeness exhibited in the shops, and that the military authorities had forbidden its possession to the youth of the school by whose subscription it had been executed, it is needless to say that, the story being concluded, a toast was drunk, nor in what direction lay the sentiment by which it was followed. Scarcely was the tumult of applause to which the proposition had given rise followed by silence, when a messenger entered with a note from M. Laurentie, of the Ami de la Religion and Gazette de France, imprisoned for six months for disapproval of certain acts of the Government. That gentleman presented his compliments to M. Pelletan, and having a brioche and a few bottles of champagne from some of his fellow-legitimists without to celebrate the fete of Saint Henri, the name day of the king (Henri Cinq), he would be most happy if M. Pelletan would come to his room and enjoy and treat together. To this polite souvenir but one answer could be given. A collective invitation was dispatched to M. de Laurentie on the part of the whole company, with the proposition of cementing the bond of union between the two principals by celebrating the two festivals together. This was done—the brioche, brought triumphantly by M. de Laurentie, was laid on a snow-white napkin in the middle of the table, and to M. de Laurentie's ingenious inquiry whether the guests objected to the artificial lily on the top a unanimous negative was returned. The Republicans hob-nobbed with the Legitimist, and drank the health of all the "Henri's," while the Legitimist responded to the toast of "Death to all tyrants," with the full conviction that his particular Henri would, of course, never be amongst the number. The lily was respected on the brioche, and the tri-colored cockade was affixed to its stem before the evening was over. The news of this festival soon got abroad, with exaggerated accounts of a fusion between the parties, and a proposition to make common cause against the Bonapartists. This is premature, no doubt, but what is certain is the great uneasiness it has given to the Government, which beholds itself thwarted in its intention of punishing the Republicans for the signs of life just given by Legitimacy.

ADVENTURES OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—Joseph Cox, who arrived in this city from Fort Delaware on Tuesday, was captured while on a scout in the vicinity of Front Royal, on the 18th day of May, after having his horse shot under him, and was sent from there to the old Capitol prison in Washington city. Here he remained until the 4th day of July, when he was transferred to Fort Delaware, from whence he escaped about a week after. In his escape he was accompanied by Mr. J. A. Toole, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. The first point reached by them after making land was Georgetown, Delaware. They passed through several towns in the same State, but cautiously refrained from making known their situations. When they arrived in Kent county, Md., they disclosed the fact that they were refugees from Fort Delaware, and found plenty of friends and sympathizers.—Richmond Dispatch.

In the New York Express of the 5th instant we find the following:

STONEWALL JACKSON ABOUT.—The last number of the Fredericksburg Banner says that Stonewall Jackson was in town a few days ago, and crossed over the river and took a survey of matters and things generally in the Federal camps, and he is reported to have said that he can capture Fredericksburg whenever he pleases, and that he is laying a trap to cage the whole army, without destroying the city, and with the loss of as few lives as possible.

The N. Y. Express contains the subjoined paragraph:

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—The Watkins (N. Y.) Republican of the 27th ult., says: "Hon. A. S. Diven told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations, from time to time, that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for the 300,000 men.

A PRISONER KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.—Charles Woodward, of Saline county, Mo., was shot and killed, about nine o'clock Saturday night, while attempting to escape from the Gratiot street prison, (McDowell's College.) He had passed out of the prison, and was making off, when the guard commanded him to halt. Refusing to obey, he was fired upon and killed, as stated. Deceased was lately convicted of bridge-burning by a military commission, and sentenced to be shot. He was among the number that escaped the other day from the Alton prison, but was recaptured.—St. Louis News.

THE STEAMER MEMPHIS.—The British steamer Memphis, captured off Charleston by the U. S. steamer Magnolia, and now at New York, is an iron steamer, four months old, and of about one thousand tons burthen, American measurement. She has on board more than fifteen hundred bales of cotton, principally Sea Island, and five hundred barrels of rosin. It is rumored among her crew that money to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars—a part of the proceeds of her cargo of ammunition and other valuables she carried to Charleston—is now secreted on board. She is a splendid vessel. It is stated that she cost $160,000.

EXODUS.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger states that there has been a perfect exodus of the colored population from that city, especially the males. The recent riotous proceedings there have had the effect to create a perfect panic among them, and every one who can do so is leaving. Some thirty families have left so far, and a large number of young persons who are engaged upon the river, but have made New Albany their homes, have changed their residence to Kentucky.

ABSENTEE OFFICERS.—Washington letters say that Secretary Stanton's order respecting absentee officers has produced quite an excitement. Officers are arriving by every train to report themselves to the War Department, and in many cases evidence sufficient to show that they are unfit for military duty is given by a single glance.

Verdi, the composer, has been raised to the rank of Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus by the King of Italy.

ALL PERSONS SWORN.—We learn that every male inhabitant of Winchester, Va., has been required to take the oath of allegiance, and that the town was surrounded with pickets, so as to prohibit ingress and egress until the object was accomplished.—Hagerstown Herald.

ISSUE OF NICKEL CENT PIECES.—During the past month the issue of nickels from the Mint at Philadelphia was over three millions and a half of coins. The rush for these has been extremely urgent.

The colored people of New Albany, Indiana, have been warned to quit the place. The West is evidently much excited, lest emancipation, forcible or voluntary, shall pour upon them a flood of colored emigrants from the Slave States.

In the rifle match between English peers and commons, at Wimbleton, England, the former were victorious, beating the "plebes" by 62 points. Lord Wharncliffe was pronounced the best shot.

Liability of Foreigners to a Draft.

Inquiry is made as to the liability of foreigners to a draft. The following principles says the Philadelphia Ledger, may serve as a guide to those interested:

First—The foreigner who has not thrown off his nationality is, of full right and without any possible dispute, exempt from any and every obligation to perform military duty, no matter how protracted his residence in the United States.

Second—The children of these foreigners, even if born within the United States, necessarily follow the condition of their parents, and cannot be compelled to assume the title and obligations of an American citizen, unless, upon attaining their majority, they shall, by acts of their own, have laid aside the nationality of their family.

Third—The abdication of the original nationality can result only from formal naturalization or the exercise of the rights of the American citizen. Those who, having made declaration of their intention to become American citizens, stopped there, have, in no wise, lost their position as foreigners.

Fourth—The son of a naturalized foreigner is an American of full right, if he be born after such naturalization.

Fifth—But if he be born previous to it, and particularly if born in his father's former country, he retains the right to choose between the two nationalities, at the period of his majority.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—James Duncan, second mate of a New York ship, and J. Slitigon were arraigned on the charge of having assaulted the cook of the vessel. It appeared that the complainant is exceedingly abusive, and that he applied the grossest epithets to Duncan, who, thereupon, struck him. Mr. Slitigon, who is a stevedore, was proved to have had nothing to do with the assault, and was discharged. Duncan was fined $10.

Peter D. Gordon was fined $10 for having made use of language hostile to the United States.

Wm. Ryan was sent to the Parish Prison for one month for having abused a police officer.

Rodolph Hart was fined $25 for selling liquor without a license.

Patrick Smith, for being drunk and feloniously appropriating a hat—he wanted it to put his brick in, we suppose—was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

E. Sproule, of the clothing store on St. Charles street, near the True Delta office, was arraigned on a charge of retaining a pistol in his store, in contravention of the orders of Gen. Butler. The weapon was an old pepper-box concern, which had been in the store for two years, and was looked upon as of no account. Mr. Sproule's negro had given information, however, of its being there. The case was remanded.

Four women and two men, one of whom was a soldier, were arraigned on a charge of taking possession of an empty house, and indulging in rare orgies in it. The women were sent to the Workhouse for a month. The men were discharged.

Mary Brown, Mary Williams and Elizabeth Roy were sent to the Workhouse for six months, for robbing a soldier of $14.

Ellen Furness and Ellen Ward were sent to the Workhouse for one month, for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Inquest.—John Brast, a slave belonging to the Widow B. Jourdan, was found dead on his mistress's premises, near the Barracks, yesterday. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday night he had eaten a very hearty supper, that he rose at an early hour yesterday morning, and shortly afterwards was found dead in the yard. An inquest was held on the body and the verdict of the jury was that he had died from "Congestion of the brain."

Contraband Arms.—Officer Higgins reported yesterday that he had found in a house known as "Temperance Hall," one of the houses comprised in what is called "Davidson's Row," four swords without scabbards, two bayonet scabbards, one uniform coat, in violation of military proclamation.

Assault on Children.—Wilkins, a slave of Mr. McCarty was arrested yesterday, on the charge of having severely assaulted some boys in the Poydras market with a stick.

Spies.—Iran Ladwig and Benjamin Margot, were arrested yesterday on the Levee, in the Second District, on the charge of being spies, and of conveying provisions to the enemy at Barataria.

Seditious Women.—Ellen Ward and Kate Ward were arrested, on Thursday night, on the charge of hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, and using language hostile to the United States and defamatory of Gen. Butler.

Contraband Arms.—Philip Regotte was arrested in Gretna by officer Wheeler, on Thursday, on the charge of having a double-barreled shot gun in his house, contrary to military orders.

Special officers Miller and McLaughlin report having found, under a search warrant, granted on the information of a negro named Joe Armstrong, in the house of Mr. Foishell, 163 Camp street, one single-barreled and one double-barreled gun.

Suspicious.—Moise Hatch—such a suspicious combination of appellatives could scarcely be overlooked—and Henry Keefe were arrested, on Thursday, on the charge of being suspicious characters, supposed to have come from the Confederate lines.

Drowsy Watchman.—Sergeant Elliott reports having found a supernumerary watchman Gillooly asleep on his beat.

Destructive.—Sarah Dorse was arrested, on Thursday night, on the charge of entering Caroline Miller's premises and maliciously destroyed property belonging to complainant.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, FRIDAY EVENING, August 22, 1862.

SUGAR.—The supply is light, and the sales to-day were comparatively confined to about ... for fully fair. Week's receipts, ... hhds, ... bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light. We have heard of no sales to-day. Yesterday the sales at public auction ... Week's receipts ...

FLOUR.—It is retailing slowly at $10 @ $13 ℔ bbl. for good to choice Extra, according to brands. Week's receipts, 16,449 bbls; exports, 300 bbls. to Minatitlan.

CORN.—We have heard of no sales of any moment to-day. Yesterday the sales at public auction were at $1 @ $1 17 ℔ bushel. Week's receipts, ... sacks.

OATS.—The last sales reported, from first hands, were at 75c ℔ bushel. It is retailing at $1 ℔ bushel. Week's receipts, 1381 sacks.

BRAN.—There have been no sales of any moment today. Yesterday the sales at public auction were at $3 10 ℔ 100 lbs. Week's receipts, 1399 sacks.

HAY.—We notice the sale of 100 bales Northern, in one lot, from store at $65 ℔ ton. It is retailing at $70 @ $75 ℔ ton. Week's receipts, 1721 bales.

STAR CANDLES.—A lot of 200 boxes was sold from first hands, yesterday, at 26½c ℔ lb. Week's receipts, 1379 boxes.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at $1 30 @ $1 75, and that mixed with Louisiana Rum at $1 20 ℔ gallon. There have been no receipts since the 11th July.

BACON.—A lot of inferior Shoulders and Sides sold at public auction at ... ℔ lb. Good Shoulders command ... Sides ..., and Sugar cured Hams ... ℔ lb. Week's receipts, 1993 casks, 100 boxes.

PORK.—The demand is supplied at $18 @ $20 ℔ bbl. for Mess. Week's receipts, 2770 bbls.

In addition to the above this week's receipts comprise 714 bales Cotton, 164 bales Leaf, ... bbls. Beef, ... kegs and 20 bbls. Butter, 75 boxes Cheese, 156 bbls. Beans, ... Corn Meal, 20 bags White Lead, 124 bbls. Vinegar, 1767 boxes Soap, 301 sacks rice, and ... ; imports, ... ; exports, 11,607 Staves, 346 bales Cotton and 1119 hhds. Tobacco.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 22 1862.

Arrived during the past week 230 Beeves, 30 Sheep, 19 Sheep and 30 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 400 Beeves, 30 Sheep, 10 Sheep, and 144 Veals. Stock remaining on sale 70 Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	...
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	...
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	...
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	...
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	...
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	...
Milch Cows, ℔ head	...
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	...

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, August 19th, by the Rev. E. Rousselon, Mr. ARTHUR BLACHE to Miss MARIE AMELIE TERMOULET, both of this city.

Wanted,

BY the undersigned, a good SHOEMAKER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately, at THE CARROLLTON SHOE STORE, 374 Poydras street, head of the Market.

FOR SALE.—A good assortment of Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes; sold cheap for cash.

Notice.

STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to R. J. HART & CO.

Wanted,

FIFTEEN or TWENTY MEN to cut about one thousand cords of wood, for the grinding season, in the cypress swamp of Madam Labranche's plantation, parish of St. Charles, twenty-one miles above New Orleans. All to place a good note the sugar-house. Apply at No. 24 Royal street.

Sails for Sale.

FOR SALE.—Two complete sets of BRIG SAILS, one of which is entirely new and fine. Apply to Messrs. Bellocq, Noblom & Co., No. 61 Carondelet street.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.

43 BOURBON STREET.

Conducted by J. G. LORD.

THIS Establishment will be closed till the end of the month. The Classes will meet again on MONDAY, 1st September.

Notice.

OWNERS of Stock in the City Park will please to have them removed, on or before the 31st of August. After that time, they will be sent to the Second District Pound. P. McARRAN, Keeper City Park.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 23, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lisbon, Carrier, for New York. Master
Ship Galena, Lamont, for New York. Master
Ship Undaunted, Toy, for New York. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Florida, from the Coast, to master—24 dist
Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—24 dist
Ship Mary Ames, from the Coast, to master—24 dist

STEAMBOATS.

Lone Star, Gamble from the Coast

BELOW—WAITING ORDERS.

Bark Anna Kimball, Stinson, from Trapani, 1st June, with 1000 tons salt to order.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Lisbon—... hhds sugar 192 bbls molasses ...
NEW YORK—Per ship Galena—71 bales cotton ... hhds sugar 154 hhds tobacco 2 bbls molasses 15 bales moss 251 empty casks 75 do hhs 58 pkgs mdse
NEW YORK—Per ship Undaunted—283 bales cotton 294 do cotton batting 231 do rope-coilings 1153 hhds sugar 48 bbls tar 280 pkgs mdse

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

COAST—Per steamer Lone Star—... hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per schr Mary Ames—... hhds sugar to Reichard, Brown & co—... do 2 bbls do to order
COAST—Per schr Adeline—... hhds sugar to order
COAST—Per schr Florida—... hhds sugar to order

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Aug 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Ten Dollars ($10) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the coming week, commencing on FRIDAY, 22d inst., as follows, until further notice:

Fifty ounces of bread for	25 cents.
Twenty-five "	10 cents.
Twelve "	5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report the 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, Lieut U. S. Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 2, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 61.

The attention of all officers who have been, and still are discharging the duties of Commissary of Subsistence within this Department, is directed to the following letter from the War Department, received at these Headquarters:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 15th, 1862.
"Major-General B. F. BUTLER, U S Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
"Sir—The Secretary of War directs that you will please instruct all the officers of your command who have done, or may do, duty in the Subsistence Department, forward the returns and accounts required by law and regulations. The Commissary-General reports that most of the officers acting as Commissaries in your command, and but one or two have ever rendered any accounts to him.
"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj. General."
(Signed)

As well as to the 5th section of General Order No. 33, issued from these Headquarters, viz:

"5. When Commissary Stores are transferred from one officer to another, duplicate invoices must always be given by the officer transferring, and corresponding receipts returned by the officer receiving. All Commissary Stores now in the custody of any officer and not accounted for, will be taken up on the "Return of Provisions" for this month, and accounted for as required by Army Regulations. Every Commissary will render his accounts promptly to the Commissary General, sending the first for examination to the Chief Commissary, who will transmit them to Washington."

Hereafter, every officer doing commissary duty in this Department will render his accounts by the 10th of each month, and the Chief Commissary will report to the Major General Commanding the names of every officer who fails to comply with this order.

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

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 16, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER No. 60.

It is hereby ordered that the following Companies of Louisiana Volunteers shall constitute the First Regiment, viz: The Companies of Captain Renaud, Becker, Pelton, Tetman, Babcock, George, Parsons, Kendrick, Fernon, and Ingham.

The following shall be the Regimental organization:
Colonel—Richard E. Holcomb.
Lieut.-Colonel—Henry H. Ellicott.
Major—William O. Fiske.
Adjutant—Chas. H. Greenwood.
Quartermaster—James Leonard, Jr.
Surgeon—Wm. T. Black.
First Assistant Surgeon.
Second Assistant Surgeon.
Chaplain—David M. Kingston.
Sergeant-Major—Devereux E. Jones.
Quartermaster Sergeant.
Commissary Sergeant.
Hospital Steward.
Drum Major—Benjamin F. Loomis.

Company A—Captain, Clement Renaud. 1st Lieutenant, Martin Jacob. 2d Lieutenant, Roland Second.
Company B—Captain, Bernard Becker. 1st Lieutenant, Chas. May. 2d Lieutenant, Wm. Kempton Crosby.
Company C—Captain, Francis Pelton. 1st Lieutenant, Otto Scheinmaster. 2d Lieutenant, Theo. L. Hess.
Company D—Captain, William H. Tetman. 1st Lieutenant, Faith M. Sweeney. 2d Lieutenant, George A. Myne.
Company E—Captain, Leonard Babcock. 1st Lieutenant, Rudolphe Krause. 2d Lieutenant, Jas. M. Gardner.
Company F—Captain, William George. 1st Lieutenant, Henry T. Carter. 2d Lieutenant, Hiram P. Henry.
Company G—Captain, Alonzo W. Parsons. 1st Lieutenant, Alfred W. Murray. 2d Lieutenant, Lourdes R. Hall.
Company H—Captain, F. M. H. Kendrick. 1st Lieutenant, M. O. S. Hill. 2d Lieutenant, Marcus C. Grey.
Company I—Captain, John P. Fernon. 1st Lieutenant, Charles A. Treuy. 2d Lieutenant, James T. Smith.
Company K—Captain, H. G. Ingham. 1st Lieutenant, Frederick Schnoeke. 2d Lieutenant, Theodore Ameloungsen.

The appointments of all the above named officers shall date from the day of the muster. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and private promoted from other corps of this division into the said First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, will be dropped from the several rolls of their respective corps at that date.

Each officer, after a proper time to perfect himself in his duties, will be subjected to an examination by a duly appointed Board of Officers, and holds his appointment subject to the result of said examination.

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

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., August 16, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 284.

Whereas Louis Schell, late of New Orleans, La., having duly enlisted into the service of the United States, and joined the Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and having lost his life in the late action at Baton Rouge, while bravely resisting the enemies of his country:

It is hereby ordered that the sum of $36, which should have been paid to him as advance bounty during his lifetime, and also whatever sum shall appear to be due upon the pay-roll of his company, at the time of his decease, be paid to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Schell, of Rousseau street, New Orleans.

And that hereafter, he having left no wife or child, the sum of eight dollars per month, which would become due to his mother, according to law, as his legal representative, be paid to her every two months.

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, August 18, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

Capt. James F. Miller having been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut. A. G. Bowles as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brigadier-General G. F. Shepley, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of BRIGADIER-GEN G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G.

Notice.

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

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

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Sinaker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the prices of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows: ... Terms cash. R. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 13 Union street.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 280 Girod Street, New Orleans.
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists
Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r.)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.

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

For Sale.

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

CORKS—60 bales assorted Corks, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 68 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

COPPER—3 tons Mexican Copper, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 68 Old Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

AUCTION SALES.

Pine Apple Cheese.
BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, 50 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern—
50 boxes Pine Apple Cheese.
Terms cash.

Sugar-Cured Hams and Beef.
BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at 50 Magazine street—
10 tierces Sugar-cured Hams;
20 tierces Smoked Beef.
Terms cash.

Mackerel, Herrings, Cider Vinegar, Letter Paper, &c.
BY R. B. SYKES.
TUESDAY, 26 inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, at store No. 21 Common street—
127 barrels Mackerel, No. 2; 38 half do. do. No. 1; 32 half do. do. No. 2; 50 bbls. Cider Vinegar; 430 boxes Smoked Herrings; 1 case Note and Letter Paper; 1 case Of Post Letter Paper.
Terms—Cash in bankable funds.

Sundries, Sundries, Sundries.
BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, No. 50 Magazine street—
8 bbls Kerosene and Cotton Seed Oil
50 boxes Saleratus and 4 do. 10 bags Coffee.
3 ... Soap, in casks Rice.
20 bbls No. 1 Mackerel, 2 cases Brandy Peaches, 3 tierces Rice, 4 boxes Pine Apple Cheese. Prepared Tobacco, Hams, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

500 Barrels Flour, Best Brands, at Auction.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Western Warehouse, corner of Julia and Foucher streets—
590 BARRELS FLOUR, of the best brands, will be sold in lots to suit.
Terms cash.

Sale by order of the Hon. G. F. Shepley, Deputy Marshal, to effect a partition.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, 23d August, 1862, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, A. M., without reserve, at the Bayou St. John, near the garden of General Beauregard—
A Flying Horse Establishment, composed of six one Wooden Horses, four Carriages, an Organ, Fence, Tent, Box and all Accessories, with the right to the lease expiring on September 30th, 1862, for the lot where said establishment is kept.
Terms cash on the spot.

Sale on Account of Liquidation.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d August, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Abadie and Dupre streets, in front of the Union Race Course—
11 Milch Cows.
1 Bull.
2 Horses.
1 Milk Cart.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash, in current funds. No out notes received.

Large Sale of Very Elegant Furniture at Auction, on Account of Departure for Europe.
BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at 34 Liberty (late Tremé) street, between Dauphine and Conti—
The entire Contents of said House, comprising elegant Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Suits, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rich Glass and Table Wares, Mirrors, and every article necessary for an elegant and a richly furnished house. The entire furniture of said dwelling was expressly manufactured for the present owner by F. Mallard of this city, and no expense has been spared to make the same elegant and durable.
In addition to the above will be sold an elegant Rosewood PIANO.
Terms cash.

Dairy! Dairy!
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY 25th August, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Mr. Victoire, on the Gentilly road, one square above Marigny's Canal, on the plantation formerly belonging to Mr. Reynaud—
20 Milch Cows.
2 Horses.
1 Colt.
1 Milk Cart.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms—Up to $100 cash, above $100 six months' credit for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

Stock of Groceries at Auction, on account of departure. Fixtures and two years' Lease.
BY R. GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
MONDAY next, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold at auction, without any reserve, on the premises, corner of Peter street, Faubourg Marigny— The Contents of said Grocery Store, which will be offered in block, and if not sold, will be sold in lots to suit.
—ALSO—
The lease of the house, having two years to run from September 1, 1862, at $ ... a month, with the advantage of an underletting of $ ... at present.
Terms cash.

Succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc.
BY J. COMMUNY, Executor.
WILL be sold at auction, THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 13th June, 1862, for account of the succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc, the following described property situated in the Third District of this city, to wit:—
ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Esplanade, Marais, Tremé and Kerlerec streets, measuring 31 feet front on Esplanade street, by about 114 feet 11 inches and 6 lines in depth on one side and 112 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on the other side, and 33 feet in the rear, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story house and servants' rooms. The first story built of bricks and frame upper story, as heretofore in the house.
RACHEL, negro woman, aged about 30 years, washer and ironer, a good subject.
BEN, negro man, aged about 45 or 50 years, a good subject.
Terms and Conditions—For landed property one-third cash; balance at 1 and 2 years' for notes secured by mortgage on the property and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity if not then paid. The improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor.
For the slaves cash.

FOR SALE,
BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street,
30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours;
St. Julien;
Haut Brion;
Cos;
Ducru;
Leoville, Larose, Margaux, Lafitte, Labreve;
White Wine, Chateau Yquem.

Sausages.
LANDING ex steamship Matanzas—7 boxes SAUSAGES, a superior article, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 45 Old Levee street.

For Sale.
60 BARRELS very fine No. 3 Mackerel, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

Notice.
WE have this day established at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, a Commission House for the sale of Provisions, such as Flour, Hams, Pork, &c.
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
New Orleans, 20th August, 1862.

FLOUR.—2160 barrels St. Louis, Louisville and Indiana Flour, ex bark D. Colden Murray, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Flour.
400 BARRELS FLOUR, by ship Rio, in store and for sale by J. W. PAIN, 38 Common st.

For Baton Rouge.
Leaves on SUNDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
THE 18H, steamer EMPIRE PARISH, ... Captain, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week. For freight or passage apply on board to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 46 Carondelet st.
New Orleans, July 23, 1862.

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

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.

Institution for Young Gentlemen.
AN INSTITUTION will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY of September, at the corner of Rampart and Bienville streets, for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a liberal and practical education. The several departments will be conducted by the following experienced Professors, viz:
CH. LAVENDER, late Director of College on St. Ann street.
GEO. ROBINSON, late Professor of Jefferson College, St. James.
E. DES BORDES, late Principal of the Boys' High School, Second District.
For terms and conditions apply daily at the Institution, between the hours of 10 and 12.
REFERENCES.
Dr. D. C. Holliday, C. W. Cammack, Citizens' Bank, Geo. Jonas, Dr. P. Lafon, P. Labarre, Dr. H. Daret, W. B. Schmidt, A. & P. Cagnolatti, G. Sabatier, E. Ganucheau, Dr. Chas. Delery, Lemonnier.

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

NOTICE
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
ALL persons in the Second and Third Districts using Scales, Weights, Measures, Yard Sticks, &c., are hereby notified to call immediately at the Inspector's office, and have the same reinspected and stamped, or they shall be dealt with according to law.
Office, No. 227 Chartres, between Barracks and Esplanade streets.

Just Arrived,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE.
A FULL assortment, such as Children's Baths, Foot Baths, Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp Fillers, Funnels, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale cheap at CHARLES LOEFFLER'S, 128 Chartres st.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret for sale by R. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.
EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following
STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1862, including the unearned premiums of the previous year—On Fire Risks, On River Risks, On Marine Risks. Total premiums. Losses paid during the year. Net earned premiums. Net Profits. The company have the following assets: Cash in Bank, Bills Receivable for Premiums, Loaned on Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge, Bank Stocks and Bonds, Real Estate, Southern Shoe Manufacturing stock, Scrips of Mutual Insurance Company. Net assets $914,441 04.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this day, June 5, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 1862. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.
No Scrip to be redeemed until the capital of one million be completed.

DIRECTORS: G. Mikenbergue, P. Maspero, B. O. Nelson, John Pemberton, Joseph Menard, C. H. Slocomb, Geo. Connelly, J. N. Niven, David Urquhart, M. Fulg, S. P. Voorhies.

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. Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861. Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861. Losses during the same period. The Company have the following assets: Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States bonds, Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds, Invested in Real Estate, Bills receivable, Due for Premiums, Cash on hand.

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

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th of March next.

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

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 78 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: John R. Shaw, Jno. A. Stevenson, Edward Nalle, Micah Peale, J. P. Harrison, Joseph Hoey, S. G. Jury, Geo. O. Sweet, Alfred Moulton, W. C. Thompkins, A. B. C. Wood, B. L. Levy, A. H. May, B. B. Moore, John Hall, Rufus McIlhenny, Thomp. Greenfield, Edward Hobart, Lafayette Folger, John Kemp, John C. Goodrich, J. G. Brown, W. A. Lanier, Philip A. Shaw, J. Villarubia, Jr., Alex. T. Dyas, Wm. H. Avery, J. E. Isembour, Jno. H. Rodenberg, A. O. Kennett, R. K. Converse, Perry Nugent, Geo. W. Ward.
New Orleans, January 12, 1862.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

FROM THE CITY. 4 o'clock A. M. Horse Car. 5½ ... Steam Train. ... FROM THE LAKE. 5 o'clock A. M. Steam Train. ... 10 ... Horse Car.

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

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

For Sale.
235 No 1 MULES,
6 do. BLIND MULES.
VERY strong and good working Mules. Also large quantities of old Omnibus Axles and old Springs, together with 60 Omnibuses, in good condition, and large lots of old Omnibus Wheels and second-hand Harness, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.
Apply at the Stables, on Tchoupitoulas street, Jefferson City, above the Stock Landing, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. HART & WINTZ, Proprietors.

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.
GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.
Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

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

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1862.
THE Company notify the public that notwithstanding the conviction and punishment of severe offenders, there are still numerous counterfeits of their tickets in circulation; and this Company caution the public from receiving them.
The Company again offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of counterfeiters and circulators of forged tickets; the reward of one hundred dollars and no more to be paid to the informer in each case, whether the prosecution include only one person or several accomplices.
J. B. SLAWSON, President.

GLOBE MILLS.
THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 205 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market, And are again in full operation.

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

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.
Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861—$351,123 ...
To wit: Premium on Fire Risks; on Marine Risks; on River Risks.
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861; For Returned Premiums.
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861. Losses paid during same period, viz: On Fire Risks, On Marine Risks, On River Risks. Reinsurance. Fifteen per cent. returned. Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c. Net profits, 30th November, 1861. Net earned premiums. Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned. Amount participating in profits.

The Company has the following assets, viz: Bills receivable for Premiums, Due for Premiums in course of collection, Invested in mortgage security, Invested in Notes secured by pledge on stocks, Invested in Bank Stocks, Invested in Confederate Bonds, Invested in Railroad Bonds, Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies, Cash on hand. Total amount of Assets $327,977 ...

Office, No. 2 Carondelet street.

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

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

TRUSTEES: Geo. W. West, Vice-President. Omer Gaillard, Jos. A. White, Eugene West, B. Jamison, Ar. Mikenberger, J. Isdor, A. F. Bauth, ..., Martin Gordon, Jr., Bueno Augustin, Gustave Olivier, A. Sohn.

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

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861—$... Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860—125,777 ... Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861. Viz—For Fire premiums, Marine premiums, River premiums. Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861. Less return premiums. Net earned premiums December 31, 1861. Losses paid during same period, viz: On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks. Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c. Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861.

The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co., City and State Bonds, Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c., Bills receivable for premiums, Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies, Premiums due, in course of collection, Confederate Bonds, Cash on hand. Total amount of assets 1,328,408 ...

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

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

DIRECTORS: James D. Denegre, A. D. Kelly, Hugh Wilson, Henry Renshaw, A. C. Tremoulet, H. T. Lonsdale, R. J. Hart, John G. Rioke, Nelson Mellon, J. H. Shuffer, John G. Gaines, Thomas Sloo.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.
FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.
Total amount of premiums received from the 18 September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861—$191,305 71.
To-wit—On Fire Risks; On Marine Risks; On River Risks. Less—Premiums Unterminated; Returned Premiums. Earned premiums 30th September, 1861—$164,186 34. Losses paid during same period, viz: On Fire Risks, On Marine Risks, On River Risks. Re-Insurance, Fifteen per cent. returned, Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c. Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers. Net profits 30th September, 1861. Earned premiums. Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned. Amount participating in profits—$141,691 61.

The Company have the following assets—Bills receivable for premiums, Due for premiums in course of collection, Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds, Insurance Scrips, Confederate States Bonds, Cash on hand, Subscription notes. Total amount of assets $298,143 ...

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary, of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me the 11th day of October, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

DIRECTORS: Amadee Landry, W. A. Gordon, Alfred Dolhonde, John Gandy, J. Lopez, E. H. Harris, J. R. Robert, A. D. Grieff, Theodore Frois, J. S. Harison, J. A. Bonnafon, Octave Voorhies, Theodore Lanaux, C. J. Bell, E. Rondeaux, B. P. Logan, G. Graveres, J. M. Wagner, E. Boudousquie, Chas. Rousseau, J. Zelly, J. J. Herr, W. G. Robertson, Frank Shaw, W. Cooper, T. Slickman, F. Renard, Chas. J. Leeds, J. C. Malcomson, Valen. Heermann, Magin Puig, Wm. Cruzat, W. S. Conger.

Star Mutual Insurance Company, No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET, New Orleans, August 21, 1861.
THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.
—DIRECTORS—
P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt, do. Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan, do. Logan, Sontag & Claiborne.
A. F. ..., do. ... & McKeever.
P. Lallng, do. Mummy, Lalling & Co.
E. Domballer, do. Roman & Kernion.
Lloyd R. Coleman, do. Coleman, Britton & Whitehouse.
W. C. Campbell, do. Wm. Frahs & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
Chs. A. Castillo, do. W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. do Fuentes, do. S. Ower & Co.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

The privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square each day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid.

Star Mutual Insurance Company.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publishes the following statement: Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862. Amount of unearned premiums 31st July. Total amount for year ending 31st July 1862. For premiums on Fire Risks; For premiums on Marine Risks; For premiums on River Risks. Less premiums on Risks not terminated. Return Premiums. Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862. Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks, On River Risks. Add am't reserved for unsettled claims. Fifteen per cent. returned on ... Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest due on scrip, less interest account, &c. Net profits July 31, 1862. Net Earned Premiums as above. Less amount on which 15 per cent. have been returned.

The Assets of the Company are: Bills Receivable at short time for premiums, Premiums due and in course of collection, Insurance Scrips, Invested in City Bonds, Cash on hand, Balance of Subscription Notes. Total amount of Assets.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 7th day of August, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Emile DeBuys, President, and J. D. Belaume, Secretary pro tem., of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of August, 1862. JAMES GRAHAM, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 20th August instant.

DIRECTORS: P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.; A. Watt, firm of Jno. Watt & Co.; Geo. W. Logan, firm of Logan, Sontag & Claiborne; P. Lalling, firm of Mummy, Lalling & Co.; J. de Fuentes, firm of S. Ower & Co.; W. C. C. Claiborne; E. Domballer, firm of Roman & Kernion; Lloyd R. Coleman, firm of Coleman, Britton & Whitehouse; C. A. Castillo, firm of W. A. Gordon & Castillo; A. F. Bauer, firm of Bauer & McKeever; Wm. Campbell, firm of Wm. Frahs & Co.; Emile DeBuys.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by their charter. Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—Premiums on Fire Risks, River Risks, Marine Risks. Total. Less return Premiums. Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861. Net Premiums. Paid Losses during the year, viz: Fire Losses, River Losses, Marine Losses. Total Losses. Reinsurance, Fifteen per cent. return, Expense and interest ... less discount and interest account. Gross Profits. Reserved for Indeterminate Risks. Net Profits. The Assets of the Company are: Capital Stock Notes, Loans secured by Mortgage, Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable on Premiums at short time, Premiums in course of collection, Scrip of other Companies, Stocks and Bonds, Cash on hand.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 14th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. Chiapella, President, and W. O. Crawford, Secretary pro tem. of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. O. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, May 14th, 1862. (Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and after twenty five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the tenth section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. O. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.
The certificates of profits for the year 1859, issued by this Company, being due and payable in cash, as well as the interest on all certificates of profits up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS: John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.; J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.; J. P. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams; J. Goldstein, firm of Goldstein, Haas & Co.; M. J. Zunts, firm of Zunts & Co.; Ed. Newman; Victor Meignan; A. Chiapella; L. F. Generès, firm of Abat, Generès & Co.; John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Coxe & Co.; R. W. Ogden, firm of Cosgrove & Ogden; Paul Lokle, firm of Lokle, Charpentier & Co.; Fred Dorrive, firm of M. Dorrive & Co.; Carl Kohn; Jos. Dupuy.

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

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans makes the following statement:
Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1862. Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks, Marine do., River do. Less premiums returned. Losses paid during the same period: On Fire Risks, On Marine Risks, On River Risks. 15 per cent. returned to parties insured. Re-insurance account. General expenses, less interest, &c. The Company have the following assets: Stock Notes, Bills receivable secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate, Bills Receivable for premiums, Bank and other Stocks, Due for Premiums in course of collection, Cash.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 21st day of May 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of May, 1862. (Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

DIRECTORS: S. Fleman, P. Malochée, G. H. Kernion, P. Queyrouze, Theo. N. Blake, P. Bercau, A. Laforest, W. A. Gordon, H. Peychaud.

GALIBERT & SON'S TRUSSES
No. 323 St. Martin street, PARIS.
Inventors of the Lever Truss for the cure of Rupture; manufacture of Imperceptible Trusses with wrought and ordinary steel springs; Jointed Trusses, with ivory pads, for hot climates; Ornamented Trusses, for glass and show-cases. Common Trusses, at low prices, are likewise manufactured at this establishment. This house is the only one which obtained a recompense at the Universal Exposition for the finish of its products. All these articles bear the mark of the manufacturers (the arms of honor). They may be found at all the druggists and dealers in Trusses.

JEAN AUGE,
No. 68 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.
MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mrs. Augé has returned from Europe, and has made in Paris and London an extensive selection of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:
A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths.
A full assortment of Hair Work, manufactured by themselves, such as new style Bows with gold setting, Earrings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Breastpins, Watch Chains, Family Tombs for Medallions, &c.
A considerable variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Plaits on Combs. The special attention of connoisseurs is called to the above hair works on tulle, which, as imitations, are such as to defy the most practiced eye.
Perfumery, from the houses of Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, Rimmel, &c.
Bonbon button Jouvin Gloves.
Jouvin Gloves with two buttons, at 75c a pair.
Shell Combs of all sizes.
Hair Pins of the latest styles.
Ball and Opera Sets.
New Flowers, Chenilles, Velvet, Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses.
Their Pearl White and their Compound for strengthening and beautify the hair, so favorably known to the public, are again recommended to the purchasers.
The Hairdressing and Manufacturing Saloon ... the most renowned of the best European artists.