THE DAILY BEE.
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G. P. WEBSTER, E. CLARY,
E. DUVERGE, E. DUPUY.
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In all cases, subscribers must be considered as ordering the paper to be forwarded to their address, until a written notice from any subscriber, or other person, will be considered by us as a request to discontinue the paper. Any person receiving the paper through the post office, or carrier, or otherwise, will be considered by us as a subscriber, and subject to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.
NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 14, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,574.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion on the first insertion and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business affairs within the time of their business and is valued by our square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AN ADMIRABLE LETTER.

We have been singularly interested in a letter addressed by the Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore to the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in reply to certain interrogatories propounded by the latter touching the condition of our slaves, and the effects upon them of anti-slavery agitation. Dr. FULLER, from his constant ministry among the black race, and his devotion to their spiritual instruction, is perhaps as well qualified to respond to these questions as any man in the South. His testimony is exceedingly frank and full, and corroborates in all respects the views taken by every careful and unprejudiced observer. The general character of his conclusions is that the fanaticism of abolition has impaired the condition of the slaves, and compelled masters to be more rigorous in their treatment of them. For instance, he says that some years ago he was in the habit of meeting thousands of negroes from different plantations, and preaching to them. This would not be allowed now. Formerly, although a statute existed forbidding any one to teach the negroes to read, it was commonly disregarded. In fact, a strong feeling against the enactment prevailed, and its repeal was in contemplation by the State of South Carolina, but was rendered quite impossible by the industrious circulation of incendiary publications. There are one or two precious illustrations from Dr. FULLER's letter.

In June, 1848, there assembled in Charleston a body of men representing almost all the wisdom and wealth of South Carolina. There were present, also, delegates from Georgia, and, I believe, from other States. It was a meeting of the association for the improvement, moral and religious, of the slave population. The venerable Judge Huger presided. Having been appointed to address that large and noble audience, I did not hesitate to speak my whole mind; appealing to them to imitate the Autocrats and other magnanimous Roman Emperors, to become the guardians of their slaves, to have laws enacted protecting them in their relations as husbands and wives and parents; to recognize the rights which the Gospel asserts for servants as well as masters. In a word, I pressed upon them the whole obligations which their power over these human beings imposed upon them—obligations only the more sacred, because their power was so irresponsible.

That august assembly not only honored me with their attention, but expressed their approval, the presiding officer concurring most emphatically in the views submitted.

I need scarcely tell you that in such address would be regarded as wise or prudent at this time. It is to that measure are fast tending seeking to prevent the moral and religious well-being of their servants, but measures which once could have been adopted with benefit to all parties, now can only expose master and servant to the baneful influence of fanatical intermeddling.

Dr. FULLER cites facts which incontrovertibly establish the hypocrisy and false pretences of Abolitionists. He affirms that hitherto every sacrifice for the emancipation of slaves has been made by Southern men, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in such benevolent. The North has wasted large sums for abolition books and lectures; for addresses calculated to inflame the imaginations of women and children, and to mislead multitudes of men—most excellent and pious—but utterly ignorant as to the condition of things at the South. We know full, indeed, that money has been contributed even for the purchase of dirks, to engage in a half-organized war against the South, and to foster the most ferocious passion in secret crusades, compared with which the open invasion by foreign enemies would be a blessing. Meanwhile, not one cent has yet been given to set on foot—or even to encourage when proposed—any practicable enterprise for the benefit of the slave. This, of course, is a sad blot on the pseudo philanthropy of the North. It like no real sympathy with the slave, but a vast amount of hatred for the master. Hence the hostility of the Black Republicans towards the South is neither more nor less than a sectional animosity. They would steal our property and insult our men, and then mask the villany of purposes beneath the guise of a tender care for the sensibilities of the South. Its fruits are what we shall know them. They will subscribe the hundreds of dollars to foment insurrection, or to run off negroes to Canada, but will button closely their breeches pocket as soon as it is proposed to expend money to promote the happiness and welfare of the slave.

We believe that in lieu of any further remarks of our own, we cannot do better than to present the concluding portions of Dr. FULLER's admirable letter.

In the providence of God some of these jeopardies have been placed under my care. My responsibilities have pressed heavily upon me, and have I faithfully work from God, and from the wisdom of the wisest men, a knowledge of my duty to them. I am no politician, seeking to make capital out of this dangerous subject, but a Christian, seeking to obey God in all things. And willing to make great sacrifices, to reduce myself and family to comparative poverty, if I really improve their condition. I have taken pains to obtain the ear of influence and wealth at the North—once publicly, in a conversation with Dr. Wayland, and twice more privately—and I have, in all sincerity, intoned on my own, or fully, to manifest a willing mind to part of the expense of their emancipation. I have shown that what could be done to promote the happiness and welfare of three slaves, I felt in a single respondent, have I never tried. While among the first of those who proposed—when there was under way—the plan of Canadian or West Indian abolitionist from New Orleans, a short period of great wealth. I pressed her to hold back—it was sent, and he expressed his astonishment at my venturing on such a step. I felt that it would be more right that I should contribute a thousand dollars to part with money, that the negro might be rescued from what they profess to be—and to a degree is—a miserable condition. The South is denounced for not at once immediately for thousand millions of property guaranteed to them by the Constitution, but not one of all those who so freely talk of the millions of negroes for not breaking up their entire social system, and either driving their servants into their comfortable homes, to come racial bands in other States, which will again drive them out of their borders, or else barbarous neither more nor less than indiscriminately, utterly unfit for freedom, and consequently to be exterminated, unless in mercy they were again reduced to servitude. Besides they will not do all this, but they will inflict the sacrifice upon themselves, and try this fatal experiment upon the servants they love—because they will not thus treat their children and dwelling their hearts and homes, and all this in violation of their best convictions of duty. They are to be the objects of incessant calumny to be pilloried as tyrants and oppressors by their own fellow citizens, who are heroes and martyrs for being the butchers.

I do not believe that the guardianship of a kind master is, at the time, a great blessing to the African. If emancipation is ever to take place, it will be gradually, and under the mild but resistless influence of the Gospel. Whether slavery be an evil or not, we at the South did not bring these Africans here—we inherited the introduction. The true friend of the African is at the South, and thousands of hearts throughout the world to know what can be done for the race. There must be some limit to human responsibility, and a man in New England has no more right to inter-meddle with the relations of Turkey, than he has to interfere with those of England or France. All such interference will be repelled by the sensible, and I think it will prove fatal to the slave. It is changing was regarded as a true friend Abolitionist in his day, but could that indeed—no one in the world stand up in the midst of Christendom, and in the face of the great principle, which we should live down universally true, that if a good work cannot be carried on by the calm, and controlled, benevolent spirit of Christianity, then the time for doing it has not come. Such was his language, when speaking of slavery. Were he living, the delirious spirit of the day would denounce him, as it denounced Mr. Webster, and new demonstrations and every true patriot, North and South, will be glad as and true as ever.

Jesus was a slavery all around him. Did he seek to overthrow it? He said "All power in heaven and earth is given unto me, therefore, go teach and preach the gospel."

No longer can I suppress my love for this Union. I speak of the Union as it confers. I regard the Union itself as the greatest blessing, and other advantages flowing to be prized because God permitted the Union. Hitherto I have sailed at all crossing about Boston, now I feel that the Union is in imminent peril. The ocean of rebellion is heard from many quarters. It is written on the book of the Lord, that when Rebecca in danger of expiring cried to God, he knew the cause of the struggle between her children, and the angel revealed to her the mysterious oracle, "Two hostile nations in thy bosom!" Unless Heaven interposes—and I trust it will—we are about to two nations running with the Secession banner, and the other in a fratricidal and more horrible warfare. Where is the Washington, the Jefferson, the same men of the old revolutionary stamp men with hearts like yours to love the Union with chaste love, and to risk life, and all for the Union all who are worthy to be citizens of this great and glorious republic.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The fourth annual statement of this company appears in our advertising columns, and will be read with satisfaction by its numerous friends. The amount of net earned premiums for the year 1859 exceeds seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and although the losses by fire risks have been enormously large, the net profits reach the sum of $246,543 79. Under these favorable circumstances the Board of Directors have received to pay six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits, to redeem the entire scrip issue of 1856, and to declare a dividend of forty per cent. for which certificates will be issued on the 15th March. The assets of the company amount to a million and a half of dollars.

FRENCH CANTON MATTING.—Messrs. J. D. Damerou & Co., No 194 Canal street, are now receiving a large supply of superior checked and white Canton matting, together with floor oil cloth, window shades, cornices, &c. See advertisement.

LINEN, LINEN.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Guyot & Jamison, Nos. 16 and 18 Chartres street, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of linen, of all qualities, which they offer at reduced prices.

D. E. MOREY, auctioneer, sells THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 45 Magazine street, Brown, Fenton and Blake. Buyers are requested to attend the sale.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL.

General and Commercial Intelligence—Havana Markets.

CHARLESTON, January 13—The steamship Isabel, from Havana, has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Cuba to the 10th inst.

She brought with her the Government mails and dispatches.

The New York steamer due at Havana had not arrived at the time of the Isabel's departure.

A vast quantity of Sugar, particularly of the new crop, is arriving at Havana. No sales are reported. The arrivals of Molasses are light. Muscovado Sugar is quoted at 5 to 5½ reals. Clayed Sugar is quoted at 4 to 4½ reals. Freights closed dull. Exchange on London is quoted at 15 to 15¼ premium. Exchange on New York at sixty days at 2½ to 4 premium.

MARINE DISASTERS.

CHARLESTON, January 13—The steamship Isabel brings intelligence that the ship A. M. Lawrence, bound from Boston to New Orleans, ran ashore on the 3d instant, but got off safely, and arrived at Key West.

The brig T. W. Rowland, from New Orleans, bound for Marseilles, springs a leak while at sea on the 7th instant, and put in at Key West, having been unable to continue her voyage. She will undergo all necessary repairs, so as to enable her to proceed on the trip.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, January 13—The proceedings in the Convention are progressing quite smoothly. After sharp discussions, which occupied the greater portion of the day, the Mobile Forsyth delegation obtained seats.

SAVANNAH RACES.

SAVANNAH, January 13—The three mile race to-day was won by Fanny Washington, who ran without a competitor. The second race was won by Estelle, beating Ned Taylor in two straight heats.

The editor of the Tallahassee *Floridian* has received a present which he describes to have consisted of a rich double japonica, a large fragrant rose, a bunch of modest violets and winter pinks, with a variety of pomegranates, a cluster of grapes, some very fine figs, fully ripe and of the second crop, and a rich specimen of the Japan plum, with a cluster of the same fruit in blossom. These were from the produce of but a few months, but the natural growth, budding, blossoming and maturing in the open air.

The New York *Express* says we have had many facts brought to our knowledge within the past ten days similar to those detailed below, in the experience of one person, twenty-nine out of thirty Southern orders for goods have been countermanded. In that of another, one half. They are all but the natural fruits upon our own business of the "irrepressible conflict."

A Georgia paper relates that if Douglas is elected President, or any body else but a South ern Disunionist, the Union will be dissolved, it should be necessary to slay fifteen millions of Yankees. That fellow is just out of a madhouse, that's certain.

WHAT A PAPER—The Raleigh *Register* just by remarks that the responsibility which now rests upon the Democratic party in Congress is fearful one. If they are honest in the assertion that the election of Sherman would seriously endanger the Union, how dare they refuse to elect a large Southern slaveholder? In the opposition of Mr Hilliter to the Lecompton Constitution is decent excuse for such refusal? Surely not, and for two reasons—1st, the Lecompton Constitution is no more now, it is dead and gone as all parties, and 2d, it is worse than idle to spend breath upon it. 30, prominent Democrats—men who stand high in the estimation of the party—have signed the Lecompton Constitution as authority as did Mr Gilmer, and these gentlemen are not only in full communion with the party, but actually in the leading for Mr Gwin to elevate them to the Presidency itself. Look at Douglas, to whom the Raleigh *Standard* is constantly in the event of his nomination to Charleston. And look at Gov. Wise, who is now receiving the expressed preferences of county meetings in the Democratic State of Virginia. Why is not more for the goose, sauce for the gander?

But let us look a little further into this business. If Mr Gilmer cannot be pardoned for participated in by some of the most prominent candidates for a Democratic nomination for the Presidency, why did not the Democrats of the House vote for Mr Hoffer? He had made no record against Lecompton. He is a Virginian, and represents the District invaded by Brown, and no other gentleman could be made to have the fear of being an American. And yet this Democratic party would hazard the Union rather than make him Speaker, or, in other words, lose the Speakership themselves. What a party!

TRADE OF BOSTON WITH NEW ORLEANS.—The immense trade of this metropolis with the great emporium of the South for the year ending August 31st, 1859, may be seen from the following statistics. We subjoin also the receipts at New York, for the same period, that Boston leads in most articles. We show the extent of Boston's trade with New Orleans, we would state that the total receipts of flour which would amount to nearly four hundred thousand barrels, and the total receipts of cotton, which would amount to nearly one hundred and ten large ships.

RECEIPTS AT BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

	Boston.	New York.
Cotton, bales	155,664	29,500
Flour, bbls	399,427	481,000
Molasses, hhds	14,249	52,000
Sugar, hhds	21,546	2,000
Pork, bbls	33,830	19,270
Bacon, casks	4,200	120,000
Lard, kegs	34,901	117,000
Beef, bbls	9,201	3,000
Beef, tcs	10,000	20,000
Whisky, bbls	1,175	1,115
Rum, pns	7,000	12,000

The trade of the other Atlantic cities (Philadelphia and Baltimore) with New Orleans is comparatively small, owing to their proximity to the South. The sale of New Orleans sugar in the Boston market has greatly increased within a few years, as in 1856 it received only 1,291 hhds., in 1857, 3,927 hhds. The coming year's receipts may even reach 10,000 hhds. It is becoming a favorite sugar with our grocers. *Boston Traveller.*

EXTRAORDINARY DECLINE IN THE EMIGRATION TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.—The official returns of emigration from the Mersey, for the year ending December 31st, 1859, have been completed by the Government officials, and when compared with those of the preceding month exhibit a startling decline of nearly one-half the total numbers during the month which sailed from the Mersey for all parts "under the act" being 2,546, including 112 cabin passengers, against, in the previous month, 195 cabin and 4988 steerage passengers, and during the corresponding month of 1858, 130 cabin passengers and 3842 steerage. Including those who sailed in "short ships," the aggregate number was 4194, against 7119 in October, being a falling off of no less than 2925, or considerably more than one-half.

All classes of emigrants participate in the decline, but those from Ireland have the greatest preponderance, the numbers being 1550 against 5514 in October, being a falling off of 1761. English emigrants numbered 1175 against 2101 in October, and Scotch 469 against 505. Foreign emigrants numbered 302 against 507 in October, a falling off of 248, while the number of foreign vessels exhibited a decline of 109. To the United States the number of vessels sailed during the month amounted to 67 cabin and 1482 steerage passengers—388 English, 79 Scotch, 961 Irish and 54 foreigners, against 123 cabin and 3870 steerage passengers in October, and 58 cabin and 1625 steerage in the corresponding period of 1858. The number of vessels sailed to Australia 2 cabin and 312 steerage passengers were carried out during the month.

To Melbourne two vessels sailed with 20 cabin and 955 steerage passengers—427 English, 180 French, 344 Irish and 3 foreigners, being an increase of 110 over last month, and a falling off of 348 when compared with November of last year. 35 passengers were carried to Melbourne in "short ships" during the month. To Sydney, New South Wales, one vessel with 482 government emigrants sailed, being about the same number as conveyed last month. To New Zealand, 15 cabin and 227 steerage passengers were carried out—141 English, 28 Scotch and 53 Irish, being an increase of 104 on last month. One "short ship" sailed to South America with 12 passengers, and the small steamer to Africa carried out 30 cabin passengers. No emigration to the Cape or East Indies.

TRUE UNIONISM IN AMERICA.—We doubt whether there is any such manoeuvre as the following, to be found on our side of the water.

A thoroughly shy man is a hopelessly dumb dog, as useless as salad as a Dutch pug in Dresden China. He is too shy to speak, too shy to write, too shy to speak to the girl a mother; and when he can muster up courage to move her sister or a female friend to intercede in his behalf with the object of his adoration, he generally explains his meaning in so awkward and ambiguous a manner, that the ambassador frequently takes the declaration to be for himself. A common and fatal expedient of the shy man is to bribe the waiting maid, who pockets his *douceurs*, laughs at him, and tells the fairer half about his failure, describes him as a mean spirited mimy to her young mistress, and plays into the hands of his rivals.

KILLED WITH A BOWIE KNIFE.—A man named Weaver, engineer of the steamer Arrow, had a difficulty with some young men at Covington, La., a few days ago. One of them grappled with him while the others beat him over the head with sticks. Weaver fell with the one he had grappled with, and as he did he drew a large bowie knife and ripped his antagonist entirely across the abdomen, cutting him so severely that his bowels protruded. He has since died, and Weaver has given himself up and is now in jail.—*Mobile Mercury.*

TEXAS.—We have Galveston papers to the 10th inst. They are wholly destitute of interest. The News of that date says:

John Richard Reaff, the private secretary of his Excellency John Brown's would-be Government, passed through our city on Monday, in custody of Mr C. S. Jones, acting deputy sheriff, bound to Austin of the U. S. Senate. Mr. Reaff went willingly, and no excitement whatever was evinced while he was in this city. Mr. Jones has a requisition from the U. S. Senate for investigating Committee.

There are two very old men in Anglaise county, Ohio. One is 108 and the other 104 years old. The Anglaise county *Democrat* says: Old father Shubert has attained the good old age of 108 years, and walks to his son's residence, about a mile and a half from town, into town often in pleasant weather. Both these old gentlemen expect to live long enough to vote for Douglas, and hear of his election. They are both reliable Democrats, and have never voted any other ticket.—*Exchange.*

A CRYSTAL HIGHWAY.—The Mississippi river is now the great highway of travel. Teams from the Minnesota valley come down on the ice, and vehicles going below travel on the hard crystalized floor of the Mississippi. Every day we notice parties on the river trying the relative speed of these ways.—*St. Paul Minnesotian.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Varieties Theatre—"Dot" and the force of "Paddy Miles's Boy."

At the St. Charles Theatre—The celebrated tragedy of the "Apostate" and the comic drama of "Don Cesar de Bazan."

At the Orleans Theatre—"The Huguenots."

At the Opera—"Lucia de Lammermoor."

Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre—Double company of equestrians, equestrians, acrobats, gymnasts &c.

Homicide in the St. Charles Hotel—Shooting and Stabbing of Charles H. Harris by Dr. W. H. Peck.—At twenty minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon a desperate and deadly encounter took place in the rotunda and in the wine room of the St. Charles Hotel, between Charles N. Harris, of Milliken's Bend, in this State, and Dr. W. H. Peck, of Madison parish, a Representative of that locality in the State Legislature, in which Mr. Harris resided—a locality that proved fatal to half an hour. The gentlemen, who are residents of the same portion of the State, have been friends, but a serious difference arose between them some time since in relation to some letter matters, and they lately had an altercation on the subject in Milliken's Bend.

On Thursday they were both in the city, and both stopped at the St. Charles Hotel. About four o'clock in the afternoon they met in the rotunda and exchanged some unfriendly words, when Harris drew his revolver and fired once at Dr. Peck, but did not hit him. A mutual friend interfered, and Mr. Hilliard, proprietor of the hotel, conducted Harris into Carondelet and Perdido, who secreted Harris and conveyed him to the lock-up, where, besides the repulse, a bowie-knife and a heritage were fastened upon him. Mr. H. Nelson, of Grevier street, who has been the merchant of Mr. Harris and his father, went security for his appearance yesterday morning, when he came into Court, and Recorder Summers fined him twenty dollars for having committed a breach of the peace.

Yesterday afternoon, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, Mr. Harris was standing at the bill clerk's desk, which is on the left hand side of the general desk in the rotunda of the hotel. He had arranged to leave the city, and was having his bill made out at the time. At the same moment Dr. Peck was standing against the mantle and iron ventilator which is to the center of the rotunda, and Kitzer, who superintends the baggage in the hotel, came up to him and said: "Dr. Peck, there is Mr. Harris standing at the desk." Dr. Peck looked in the direction pointed by Kitzer, and saw Harris, who recognized him at the same moment, and their eyes met. For a minute or two they stood, looking fardly at each other, when Harris said: "Do you wish to take an advantage of me, sir?" Dr. Peck replied, "I think you look an advantage of me, yesterday, sir." Harris then repeated his question, when Dr Peck answered: "I suppose you are westerned, sir."

At this point of the difficulty a difference of opinion occurs between the witnesses. Some say that Harris drew his revolver first. Dr Peck says Harris made a motion to draw, when he instantly drew his revolver, and he does not know which fired first. The firing commenced nearly at the same time, it is impossible for any one who made the first motion to draw, or who drew or fired first. Harris fired two shots, neither of which struck Dr. Peck, who returned the fire, the first of which struck Harris. One ball entered his breast, right in the centre, between the first and second ribs. Another entered his right side between the seventh and eighth ribs, and lodged in the muscles of the back. Harris fired three when he received the ball in his breast, but then turned partly, presenting his right side, at which time he received the ball in that side. Dr. Peck's first shot missed Harris entirely, and the balance, perhaps half a dozen, after he had fired two shots, and running his revolver to his pocket in haste.

Harris then turned and ran into the wine room, near by where there is a bar. Dr Peck sprung his other two shots at him, and some time thereafter Harris jumped over the counter and fell at full length inside of it, cutting his right eye-brow on a tumbler as he did so. Dr Peck was immediately behind him, and jumped over the bar as soon as he saw Harris fall to the floor. Dr Peck then sought Harris with his left hand and drew his bowie-knife with his right. The knife sought his side unopened, and one of the fingers was nearly cut to the bone in the attempt. The knife broke on the knife-frog, and reflected three terrible lunges into Harris's body. One was in his right shoulder, passing completely through the back and muscles, another was to the left arm and the third was in his left side, entering between the fifth and sixth ribs, penetrating the left lung.

Several friends of the parties now rushed into the wine room, and separated them. Dr. Peck's cane, "Jack's Delilah" Dr Peck replied, "If you will take possession of him, I will let his go but not otherwise." Two gentlemen then succeeded the cutlery to hold Harris and pinion his arms behind him. Dr. Peck then left the hotel and walked home, another was to his left arm and the third was in his left side, entering between the fifth and sixth ribs, penetrating the left lung.

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The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of fresh cow hides at Fabens' auction house, 85 Gravier street, and Barrage Rolley, of Paris, Orleans, Rousse & Co., of Nantes, manufacturer; also, a large assortment of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Brown & Co., at the auction room, No. 26 Customhouse street.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of boots, shoes and brogans to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—Cash on 60 days' credit.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1860.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY publish the following statement:
Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1859 ..... $753,395 92
Amount of unterminated risks, 31st December, 1858 ..... 110,265 60
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1859, viz: 863,660 52
For premiums on fire risks $700,618 66
For premiums on marine risks 164,890 35
For premiums on river risks 308,891 82
Less premiums on risks not terminated 31st December, 1859 ..... 136,322 66
Return premiums 3,016 54
Net earned premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1859 ..... 730,280 26
Losses paid during same period, viz:
On fire risks 360,840 36
On marine risks 69,160 40
On river risks 70,546 54
..... 500,547 40
Deduct discount, interest and savings, less commissions, expenses, &c ..... 56,820 81 — 443,726 59
Net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1859 ..... 346,553 78
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Investment in Stock of the City of New Orleans $99,120 00
Loans on pledges of Bank Stock and City Bonds 175,350 72
Bills receivable for premiums and premium notes 18,415 30
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies 15,816 00
Cash on hand 115,008 76
Total amount of assets 1,596,780 78
STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that, on this 12th day of January, 1860, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Rice, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
THOS. RICE, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Sec'ry.
Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 12th day of January, 1860.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of Six Dollars per share on the capital stock, out of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT, or four dollars per share, in scrip of the Company, for the year ending the 31st December, 1859, for which Certificates will be issued on the 15th March next.
The Directors, after reserving ONE MILLION SIX DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that all the outstanding Certificates of Profits of the issue of the year 1856 be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, for cancellation, and interest on same to cease after the 31st December, 1859.
THOMAS RICE, President.
JAMES D. DEMEZIE, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.
James B. Scragin, J. Hart, A. D. Kelly, John C. Rice, High Wilson, R. H. Lambert, T. H. Cobb, Henry Renshaw, John O'Leary, A. C. Tennessee, Thomas Rice.
jan14 1t

Notice.
THE Members of the Second District FAUBOURG LIBERTY are requested to meet at Lafayette Square, on this place on SUNDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take some action in relation to the Fire Department.
Punctual attendance is requested, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted.
By order of the President.
L. A. REYNOLD, Secretary.

Liens! Liens!
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
16 Chartres Street 18
ARE receiving from Havre and Liverpool, per ships Levi Woodbury and Fanny Fern, a large assortment of LINENS, of all qualities, which they offer at reduced prices, viz:
Bo linen Irish and French LINEN, from 25 to 62½c
4 bales Pantiata Linen,
Brilliant,
Plaitile,
Damask,
LINEN CHECK,
DIAPERED LINEN
Kaphan LINEN DRILL,
20 pieces Colonade LINEN SHEETING,
Irish Linen Sheeting, 2 to 4 4, 164, 184, 224
PILLOW-CASE LINEN,
TABLE LINEN,
TABLE LINEN, Plain and Damasked,
2000 dozen AMERIC HANDKERCHIEFS, from 62½ to $1
Also, NAPKINS, Red and Blue Borders,
50 pieces SKEIN THREADS,
BERLIN WOOL, LEAVES,
150 dozen MENS LINEN SHIRTS,
Linen Bosoms, Linen Collars and Wristbands,
100 CHILDREN'S LINEN SHIRTS,
4 boxes FRENCH AMBROIDERIES,
LINEN for Shirts.
Also—A large quantity of other fancy linen goods, to be placed at auction, on a credit of four months, on all articles bought and examine the same before viewing the goods on the whole.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
16 and 18 Chartres st.
jan14

Box for Sale.
BOX 10, 11 latticed, second tier, at the New Opera House. Opera Season and Saturdays. Apply at N. 21 Carondelet street.
jan13 2t

Strayed or Stolen.
A WHITE POINTER DOG, with yellow ears, left the premises of the subscriber, in the corner of FULTON and DAUPHINE streets, on Friday last. A reward of five dollars will be paid for the recovery of said Dog. S. B. Carter street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets.
jan13 3t

HAVANA CIGARS—20,000 Havana Cigars, just received, comprising an assortment of Los Dos, Regalia Grandes, Regalia Medias, Regalia Finas, Bel Ami, Cervantes, Washington, El Sol, Prudent, and others. Merchants supply upon liberal terms.
E. TRUMBORS, 18 Customhouse street.
jan14

LANDING ex ship Mary Hyler, from Bordeaux—100 casks Claret Wine, 50 Julienne Medoc, 300 casks Claret Wine, 50 casks Sauterne, 25 barrels Claret, 25 do Sauterne, 50 Port Wine, 150 bales Brandy Clarets. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS.
jan12 Land 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Alsace, from Bordeaux—100 casks Claret Wine, 12 casks Sauterne, 25 barrels Claret. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS.
jan12 Land 11 Jefferson st.

CHEESE—300 boxes Dutch Cheese, 100 boxes Pine Apple Cheese, 12 casks Brewer's Yeast. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS.
jan12 Land 11 Jefferson st.

ALMONDS, CITRON, GUM—100 boxes soft-shelled Almonds (new crop) Alicante, 25 barrels Citron, 50 bags Gum Arabic, 50 bags Gum Arabic. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS.
jan12 Land 11 Jefferson st.

BOOTS—10 cases St. Louis boots, just received and for sale by S. NUTRES.
jan12 Corner Carondelet and Perdido sts.

COFFEE—10 boxes and 25 drums, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jan12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CARR SODA—50 cases superior Carr's Soda, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jan12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORT—200 boxes Oporto and Sherry Port, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jan12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

QUINCE—Quince, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jan12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDIES—100 half quarter and half pipes Brandies, Martin & Co., Otard and other Brandies, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jan12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

IRISH WHISKY—10 puncheons, in bond, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jan12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HERRINGS—1000 boxes, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jan12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA CIGARS TOBACCO—Just landed per steamer Isabel, from Havana, 50 boxes Los Dos, Regalia Medias, Regalia Finas (new crop) Cervantes, Bel Ami, Prudent, Washington, El Sol, Regalia Grandes, for sale by P. GIUMA.
jan12 Corner Carondelet & Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Abby Hayward, from Bordeaux—40 casks Claret, Chateau Malrivage; 20 do do, 10 do Claret, for sale by J. N. CURIEN.
jan12 26 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Albion, from Bordeaux—45 casks Claret, Chateau de Malrivage, for sale by J. N. CURIEN.
jan12 26 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Albion, from Bordeaux—10 boxes Fruits in juice, Lafarbie brand; 30 casks good ordinary Claret; 25 boxes Claret, Ch. de Malrivage; 24 do do; 24 half do do, for sale by J. N. CURIEN.
jan12 26 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Albion, from Bordeaux—10 boxes Fruits in juice, 10 casks good ordinary Claret; 25 boxes Claret, Ch. de Malrivage; 24 do do; 24 half do do, for sale by J. N. CURIEN.
jan12 26 Toulouse st.

TOILE Drayer cotton, 6 packages, 6 quilter Bard's Forest linen sheeting, 6 bagdanda dried grapes, 100 boxes Fruits in juice, 100 boxes Fruits in syrup, 100 boxes Fruits in syrup, 100 boxes Fruits in syrup