New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Evening Star Coming Up.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

S. W. Pass, Oct. 23, 4.30 P. M.

The steamer Evening Star, from New York on the 15th, crossed the bar to-day at 3.30 P. M.

The steamship Champion, Capt. D. Wilson, left her wharf last evening for New York direct with a fair freight and a few passengers.

We call the special attention of our readers to the very important and peremptory sale of the most elegant and costly Furniture, all of the celebrated manufacture of H. N. Siebrecht; costly and elegant brocatelle and lace Curtains, Ornaments, Pianos, &c., ever offered at public sale. The above will be offered by Messrs. Montgomery & Bros., at store No. 129 Canal street, Touro Buildings, on Tuesday October 25th, at 10 o'clock, and should ensure a large attendance. The whole is now ready and can be examined on Monday. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 87 Camp street, and place of sale.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Education.—We are favored by Professor John McNair, State Superintendent of Public Education, with a copy of his report to the General Assembly now in session. It is a rather lengthy document, including a searching retrospect and severe criticism of the condition of public education in the State prior to the present war, and a mass of interesting contemporary information regarding educational affairs under the existing orders of things in Louisiana.

Stationery and Blank Books.—Mr. E R. Wagener, 68 Camp street, gives notice of a fresh addition to his selected stock of stationery, for sale at satisfactory prices. The fact is commended especially to the attention of the incumbents of the various public bureaus and offices of record.

Coal at the Lowest Market Price.—Mr J. M. Peterson, No. 111 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, has just received a large tow of Pittsburg coal, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market price. See his advertisement in another column.

Up to the 13th, nothing was heard in New York of the steamer Roanoke, long overdue from Havana.

The steamer Yazoo has been withdrawn from the New York and New Orleans trade, and is advertised to leave the latter city for Havana on the 26th.

Government Agent for the Purchase of Cotton.—The arrival of O. A. Cutler, Esq., Government Agent for the purchase of cotton, is announced. It is stated that he will be prepared for commencing operations in a few days.

Mr. Chase Urged as Chief Justice Taney's Successor.—The Relations he would hold to the Rebellion.

The Republican papers of the West now before us are generally urging the appointment of ex-Secretary Chase as successor to the late Chief Justice Taney. The Chicago Tribune of the 15th says on this head:

We are sure that we express the views of a majority, both in numbers and in intelligence, of the American people, when we say that the President could perform no act which would confer more honor upon his administration, give higher satisfaction to its supporters and less offense to its reasonable opponents, or better serve the cause of the freedom of all men under our constitution, than by the appointment of Salmon P. Chase to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. The importance of the appointment can hardly be overestimated. During the life of the appointee, which may continue long after Mr. Lincoln shall have retired to private life, it will continue to exercise an influence over the political history of the country, second only to that of the President. He will preside over the court in which the rebels will appear with broken front, after the subjugation of their armies, to claim redress for the consequences of their crimes, and restitution for their losses instead of punishment for their treason. All the constitutional questions raised by the enemies of the Union in connection with the pretended right of secession, rights of belligerency, rights of citizenship, rights by reason of loyalty in disloyal States, and the power of the President and rights of rebels upon the questions of coercion, confiscation, emancipation, reconstruction, the formation of new State governments in rebellious territory, &c., in endless variety and extent are to be tried out and settled in the Supreme Court of the United States after the rebel flag shall be lowered before the standards of the Union. In a word the Supreme Court will sit in the final, earthly judgement upon the rebellion and its authors and upon the Government and its upholders. For the Chief Justiceship of such a tribunal Mr. Chase combines every qualification in an unequalled degree.

With a broad foundation of legal ability and political experience, unsurpassed in faithfulness to principle, or in brilliancy of success by any American statesman, he will bring to the construction of the Constitution an enlightened devotion to liberty tenfold more powerful for good than has been Roger B. Taney's worship of slavery, potent for evil. He possesses that intellect, virtue, and character which are more than the ermine or the gown will adorn and dignify the highest judicial tribunal of the nation—destined to be ever more important hereafter than heretofore. The country has few, if any, whom it would so unanimously vote worthy to fill the place which was first worthily filled by Jay and last by Marshall. The public expectation and desire have already set in for the appointment. We earnestly hope it will be made.

Gen. Sherman's Official Statement of the Strength of his Army.

General Sherman's report of his Georgia campaign has been published. We are rather surprised says the Cincinnati Commercial to see that he gives in detail the strength of his army on the 1st of May. The figures are as follows:

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS COMMANDING.

Infantry	54,568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Total	60,773
Guns	130

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MAJOR GENERAL M'PHERSON COMMANDING.

Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	624
Total	24,465
Guns	96

ARMY OF THE OHIO, MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD COMMANDING

Infantry	11,185
Artillery	679
Cavalry	1,679
Total	13,553
Guns	28

Grand aggregate number of troops, 98,797; guns, 254.

"About these figures," General Sherman says, "have been maintained during the campaign, the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for the loss in battle and from sickness."

Late from Havana and Mexico.

The steamship Eagle, from Havana, arrived at New York on the 12th, with accounts from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant, and from the city of Mexico to September 30th, in the mental digestion of which it will perhaps be prudent on the part of readers to make allowance for their French and Spanish coloring. A republican force of four thousand, under Ortega, Carvajal, Negrete and Salazar, is said to have been defeated on the 21st ult., near Durango, by the comparatively small number of only six hundred Imperialists.

The former are reported to have lost five hundred killed and wounded, one hundred and thirty prisoners and over twenty canon, while the imperialists only suffered to the extent of fourteen killed and forty-four wounded. Other fights of smaller proportions, resulting, of course, adversely to the Republican forces are mentioned. Communication with the French expedition on the Pacific coast, it was expected, would soon be opened. It is said that passengers can now safely travel through from Vera Cruz to the capital.

Generals Vidaurri and Quiroga have publicly given their adhesion to the empire. There are reports that Maximilian, who had been making a tour of his dominions, was assassinated; that Matamoros had been occupied by the French, and that President Juarez had abdicated in favor of Ortega. Pierre Soulé arrived at Vera Cruz on the 2nd of last month.

News of the 8th instant from Havana has been received. The United States gunboat Shenandoah arrived there on the 29th ultimo, with, it is said, a request from our Government for the delivery on board of Appleton Oakesmith, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. The Cuban police were at once set at work, but failed to find the alleged criminal.

A Mexican gentleman is said to have recently arrived in Havana, en route to New York, bearing from the Emperor Maximilian letters to the Mexican General Doblado, now in New York city, guaranteeing him safe conduct to the Mexican capital. There was very little fever in the harbor of Havana. No later news from St. Domingo is furnished by the arrival.

Singular Cure for Dysentery.—In a teacup half full of vinegar dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup, pour boiling water upon the solution until the cup is two-thirds or three-fourths full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed, and the solution allowed to cool. Dose—tablespoonful three times a day till relieved.

War Imminent between Uruguay and Brazil.

All efforts for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the republic of Uruguay and the empire of Brazil having failed to reach a satisfactory result, the envoy of the latter Government has given notice that its army and fleet are about to take satisfaction for alleged wrongs suffered by Brazilian subjects from reprisals on persons and property by citizens of the republic. The next advices from South America may, therefore, contain news of another war between Spanish-American Powers.

Recent Commercial Troubles and Failures in England.

[From the London Times, September 26.]

Nothing farther has transpired to-day regarding the Leeds failures, and the impression seems to be that the worst is now known. The demands on the shareholders will be heavy, but not more than can be responded to. The meeting intended to have been held to-day has been postponed till Wednesday, to give time for the preparation of some outline of a balance sheet. The Leeds Mercury mentions an additional failure—that of Mr. John Clapham, a manufacturer, but states that the liabilities are not large, and also that the disquiet now felt at Leeds is entirely confined to the parties compromised with the bank, and has no influence on the legitimate trade of the district.

[From the London Times, September 27.]

The suspension has been announced to-day of Messrs. Turez, Barclay & Co., an old and respectable firm in the East India trade. The total liabilities are about £100,000 or £130,000, but the amount to rank upon the estate will, it is said, certainly not exceed £25,000. The difficulty is believed to have arisen from the firm having accepted drafts of Calcutta correspondents whose consignments were not of the full value represented. It is understood that no other London houses are likely to be compromised. The books are in the hands of Messrs. Coleman, Turquand & Co.

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. F. Yague & Co., commission merchants in the Spanish trade, with liabilities of limited amount.

A Female Guerrilla.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 17.]

One of the peculiarities of this band of cut-throats is the officer second in command, recognized by the men as Lieutenant Flowers. The officer in question is a young woman, and her right name is Sue Munday. She dresses in male attire, generally sporting a full Confederate uniform. Upon her head she wears a jaunty plumed hat, beneath which escapes a wealth of dark-brown hair, falling around and down her shoulders in luxuriant curls. She is possessed of a comely form, has a dark piercing eye, is a bold rider and a daring leader. Prior to connecting herself with Berry's gang of outlaws, she was associated with the band commanded by the notorious scoundrel, Captain Alexander, who met his doom—a tragic death—a short time ago in Southern Kentucky.

Lieutenant Flowers, or Sue Monday, is a practiced robber, and many ladies, who have been so unfortunate as to meet her on the highway, can testify with what sang froid she presents a pistol and commands "stand and deliver." Her name is becoming widely known, and, to the ladies, it is always associated with horror. On Friday evening she robbed a young lady of Harrodsburg of her watch and chain. If the citizens had not so unceremoniously expelled the thieving band from the town, in all probability this she-devil in pantaloons would have paid her respects to all the ladies of the place, and robbed them of their jewelry and valuables.

[Alexandria Correspondence of the New York Post.]

Mount Vernon.

In one respect, three years of war have made no difference in this vicinity, so far as guerrillas are concerned. In 1861 it was deemed unsafe to go from Alexandria to Mount Vernon, and there is the same danger now. The guerrillas are very bold around here, frequently coming to within five miles of the city limits; and if a courier is met by them on any of the high roads he is unceremoniously robbed, though seldom receiving bodily harm unless resistance be made. The farmers in the vicinity have lost heavily in their stock, these rebel robbers having a great predilection for seizing all the horses they can lay their hands upon. From the suburbs of Alexandria you can see a range of hills, on which can also be discerned the tower of Fairfax Seminary, and beyond that tower it is very unsafe to travel, for the region in the vicinity is infested with guerrillas, some of whom may, as you look toward those very hills, be gazing therefrom with a covetous eye upon the city, and only kept from entering it by the Union troops stationed there.

As far as to Mount Vernon, it is now very rarely visited. There are no longer tourists from all parts of the country gathering to do homage at the shrine of Washington. The negro hack-drivers in the streets of Alexandria prudently decline to drive any out there, no matter how large the proffered pay. It is fortunate that the Prince of Wales visited Washington's tomb before the war; for it would have been rather humiliating to have been obliged to send with him a large military escort to Mount Vernon to save him from the rebels prowling around in sight of the national Capitol.

A Case of Unwise Love and French Justice.

[From a Paris letter, Sept. 29.]

There could be no more striking illustration of the difference between French and Anglo-Saxon administration of justice than a trial which has just taken place in Paris:

A young girl from the country, named Claudine, came into Paris about two years ago, and entered the washing establishment of her aunt, a well-to-do citizeness, who intended to do a good part by her niece. Claudine was very gentle, very pretty, and very obedient to her aunt, until in an evil hour she made the acquaintance of a young workman, Nyot. Nyot, however, paid his addresses to Claudine in due form, was accepted by the aunt, and all promised well, but Nyot put off the marriage several times, and offended the aunt, who forbade him the house; but also! too late; the young girl was ruined, and was persuaded to follow her lover, who made the most solemn promises of marriage. A child was born, but the promise was not fulfilled. Claudine's health failed, but she continued to take care of her child and to provide for the comfort of the miserable creature for whom she had abandoned her relatives. She dared not return to her parents, in the country, for she said they had always been honest, and they would not receive her. From one day to another she grew less and less able to take care of her child. Nyot deserted her; she went to him, imploring his aid for her child. The last time she went, she said to him: "If you do not help me, I and my child must die." His only answer was a scornful laugh, and "I know you to be too cowardly to make way with yourself." The poor girl was quite in earnest, however; went to her wretched room and took to the last refuge of so many of the unfortunates at Paris—a pan of charcoal. Unfortunately, she awoke from the lethargy caused by the fumes of charcoal, to find her child dead by the side of her. In a state of semi-consciousness she rushed out of the room into that of a neighbor, where, sinking on the floor, she exclaimed, "My child is dead, and I can not die"—then fainted away. Of course, the poor girl was immediately arrested and last week was brought to trial. In the course of the trial it was proved that except for her great sin of "loving not wisely but too well," she had deserved the good will of all around her. All her neighbors testified to her being honest and industrious; her aunt, whom she had not seen since she left her house, said she had never had cause to complain of her. When called upon to tell her story, she related it with broken sobs with such an accent of truth that all the court, except the seducer, who was present and manifested a most revolting indifference, were moved to tears.

She acknowledged all; the jury listened, retired, and brought in a verdict of not guilty; but their sympathy did not end there, a collection was made among them, and the sum of eighty dollars was handed to Claudine, with the recommendation not to throw away her affections upon so worthless a creature. At the close, the judge addressed the aunt in rather an admonitory tone, saying that he advised her to be more tender of a young creature so delicately endowed by nature and to take good care of her in future.

Put a Hole Through It.—The humors of the war come in. An officer in Georgia writes: One night Gen. —— was out on the line, and observed a light on the mountain opposite. Thinking it was a signal light of the enemy, he remarked to his artillery officer that a hole could easily be put through it. Whereupon the officer, turning to the corporal in charge of the gun, said:

"Corporal, do you see that light?"

"Yes, sir."

"Put a hole through it," ordered the captain. The corporal sighted the gun, and when all was ready he looked up and said:

"Captain, that's the moon."

"Don't care for that," was the captain's ready response; "put a hole through it any how."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Carelessness.—James Gray, a youth was yesterday sent before the Criminal Court on that charge which caused his horse to knock down and trample over Mrs. Julia Webber, who was crossing the street on the 3d inst. Accused had rode off unconcernedly after the knockdown without showing any regret. Bail $250.

Police Officers in Trouble.—Officer Sharret appeared yesterday to prosecute a case where he had made illegal arrest of Adam Sieber. This appeared on trial. Another officer who had overstepped his jurisdiction came into Court. Recorder Vennard hinted that he would recommend the dismissal of the delinquents, but he ordered them to come on Monday to learn his decision.

The Case of Conway Dismissed.—Peter Jones had charged that Mr. Conway had embezzled the stock and part of the proceeds he left in his care in 1861. The accused on Jones return accounted for all the stock and proceeds. The sales were made in 1861 and 1862. Since then prices have advanced near 400 per cent, and the prosecutor expected the returns accordingly. Recorder Vennard held there was no ground for suspicion, and discharged the accused.

A Confederate Mail.—E. Cambloug stands charged in the Provost Court with keeping a Confederate Post Office and having sent off a mail which was captured. The case was called up yesterday but continued on motion of defendant's counsel to have the mail brought into Court.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

We have received from the officers of the steamer Missouri acceptable courtesies for which they have our thanks.

The Ike Davis, recently captured near the mouth of the Rio Grande and taken to Brownsville to be converted into a rebel gunboat, was originally a packet on the Alabama river, plying between Montgomery and Mobile. She was subsequently fitted out as a blockade runner, and was captured in that character between Mobile and Havana. She is a small, staunch, swift vessel, but scarcely adapted to make a very formidable gunboat.

Fate of the Ike Davis.—The True Delta of this morning remarks concerning this steamer, which left New Orleans some time ago with cargo and passengers for Bagdad:

When the vessel arrived at Bagdad she discharged her cargo and took on ten passengers, who paid their fare to New Orleans in gold. Just as the steamer was leaving the harbor, these ten passengers overcame a crew of thirty men, and the vessel, in the hands of her captors, was taken back to Bagdad and then proceeded to Brownsville, where she was at last accounts being fitted up as a Confederate gunboat. She is very fast, and, it is said, will make eighteen knots—but this is probably an exaggeration.

Return of the Clyde.—The flag of truce boat Clyde, Captain Martin, returned from Pascagoula this morning. The Clyde brings no news from the rebel lines. Three of the passengers taken over by the Clyde were refused a landing on the Confederate shore for some reason best known to themselves, and have returned once more to "Union oppression."—Era, this morning.

Additional via the River by the Steamer Missouri.

By the arrival of the steamer Missouri, Capt. Hard, from St. Louis, we have more complete files of Western papers of the latest date, and also Memphis papers to the 18th instant, inclusive, containing some additional news and interesting details:

Particulars of the Eastport Disaster.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat of the 15th.]

Paducah, Ky., October 14.—The gunboat Key West came down the Tennessee river yesterday. Through the kindness of a naval officer I am placed in possession of the following particulars of a disaster to our troops at Eastport.

It is well known that Gen. Washburne started up the Tennessee river with a considerable force, intending to form a junction with Gen. Mousseau at or near Florence, Ala.

He arrived at Clinton on the 5th and was there joined by his cavalry, which had marched through the country from Memphis. Having completed his arrangements on the 5th he took up his line of march for Florence with his whole command, but subsequently sent back a brigade of 1260 men, including 650 colored, with 4 pieces of artillery, under command of C. K. Hodge, of the 113th Illinois, with orders to embark on board the transports City of Pekin, Aurora and Kenton, and proceed by river to Eastport, near which place the commands would again unite. Gunboats Key West and Andine conveyed the expedition, leaving Clifton on the morning of the 10th and arriving at Eastport about 2 P. M. same day without meeting with any obstructions. Washburn had not arrived at Eastport when the fleet came up, and Col. Hodge not observing any indications of the enemy, immediately proceeded to disembark his troops without taking precaution to make a reconnoissance or sending out pickets.

Eastport consists of warehouses, situated on the west bank of the Tennessee river, a few miles below Florence, Ala., and near Chickasaw Landing. About a quarter of a mile back of the landing rises a high hill, through which a wagon road passes, and midway to Chickasaw is a low place of ground or bayou, which is overflowed at ordinary high water. At the base of the hill, in the road, the rebels have planted a masked battery of five rifled guns, and a like battery at Chickasaw. The transports were laid abreast opposite a warehouse, and artillery, supported by about three hundred men, (white and colored,) under Col. Partis, were disembarked. Not suspecting the presence of the enemy Partis then proceeded along the road and midway between the landing, when they were opened upon by a battery of five guns. The fire was terrific, and the white troops were immediately thrown into confusion, and they partly fell back, but the negroes bravely held their ground a few moments longer, when they, too, were obliged to retreat.

But one gun was fired in return, ammunition not having been landed with the artillery. The rebels opened with shell doing great execution. Almost at the first fire a shell entered the transport Aurora, exploding a caisson, killing and wounding 25 men, setting the boat on fire and cutting her steam-pipe. The boats were immediately cut loose from the other boats and drifted down the river and a half down the river before the flames were extinguished. The artillery was abandoned, and such of the troops as did not get on transports were ordered to retreat down the river, about one mile, where boats were to meet them.

In the meantime other batteries opened a close fire on our men, causing them to lose fifteen men and a number wounded. On their retreat down the river the gunboats were idle spectators, but on the first demonstration, opened a lively fire on the enemy, finally silencing the upper battery. The boats were struck a number of times, three shots passing through the Key West, and one exploding amidships. The Captain of the Aurora was mortally wounded by the explosion of a caisson on board, and died next day. The gunboats covered the retreat of our troops and transports until all were beyond range, when the men were again taken on board.

Col. Hodge estimates his total loss at seventy-one men, but others say it greatly exceeds that number.

It was a disgraceful affair, and is represented as the sole result of lack of ordinary foresight and prudence.

The Letter of Alex. H. Stephens on the Question of Peace.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat, 15th.]

Washington, October 14.—The Richmond Whig, of yesterday, contains a highly important letter from Alexander H. Stephens to sundry citizens of Georgia, who had written to him about peace movements. He begins by manifesting his desire for peace, and then says:

"But I really do not see that it is in my power, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire."

He then praises the action of the Georgia Legislature last year; says the organization of a peace party at the North may be traced to it, and proceeds thus to give the only basis of peace:

"The easy and perfect solution of all present troubles, and of those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. This is the only key-note to peace—permanent and lasting peace, consistent with the security of public liberty."

Vice President Stephens then proceeds to argue the States rights doctrine, enunciated in its historical and constitutional bearings, and thus continues:

"The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on a former occasion, a ray of light which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night. The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties through a convention of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done; if anything, in the way of negotiation. This is a step in the right direction."

After arguing in favor of this plank of the Chicago platform, the Vice President continues:

"But I should favor such proposition only as a peaceful conference as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body. The plan of adjustment should be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States, whom it affected, before it should be binding, and then it should be binding only on such as should ratify."

Stephens then exhorts to watchful care for their liberties, and proceeds to compare the present rebel situation with that of our revolutionary forefathers, thus:

"In point of resources, our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond, fall, our condition could not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and still triumph in the end."

After continuing further in this strain, the Vice President concludes thus:

"The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North, is to keep before them those great fundamental principles which alone will lead them, and us, to a permanent and lasting peace, with the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With these principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, Confederacies, and Union or Unions, would naturally adjust themselves, according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of the States. Yours, respectfully,

Alex. H. Stephens.

The Strongest Bank in the World.—The bank of Genoa, which has been in existence hundreds of years, has, perhaps, proved itself the strongest institution of the kind in the world. It is a remarkable fact in its history, that its administration has always been as permanent and unchangeable as that of the republic has been agitated and fluctuating. No alteration ever took place in the mode of governing and regulating the affairs of the bank, and two sovereign and independent powers, at war each other, have been within the walls of the city, without producing the slightest shock to the Bank, or causing it to secrete any of its books or treasures.

The Late Chief Justice Taney.

The death of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, at Washington on the 12th instant, has been announced. The deceased was more than an octogenarian, lacking but two years of being a nonogenarian. Born in Calvert county Maryland, March 17, 1777, he was in his 88th year when he died.

To all appearance, physically the weakest Judge that ever sat on the United States bench, he proved in fact to be, both in body and intellect, the toughest and most enduring of its incumbents.

Time after time, did his wonderful powers of recuperation, in the face, seemingly, of imminent dissolution—in articulo mortis, as it were—deranged Administrative programmes of patronage and defeat the sanguine ambitions of judicial aspirants. It was not until a short period before his death that his health, though feeble to an extreme degree, totally disqualify him for the usual discharge of his duties. Below is a brief outline sketch of his private life and public career.

Chief Justice Taney was descended from a family of English Roman Catholics, which settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century; and he always, we believe, adhered to the faith of his ancestors. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1799. He commenced the practice of law in Calvert county, but, in 1801, removed to Frederick. In 1816 he was elected State Senator, and served in that capacity eight years. In 1822 he removed to Baltimore, and, in 1827, was appointed Attorney General of the State.

In 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson Attorney General of the United States. Upon the removal of Duane from the Secretary ship of the Treasury, September 23, 1833, for refusing to remove the deposits from the United States Bank, Taney was appointed to succeed him, and at once issued the order for removal, as instructed by the President. When his nomination as a Cabinet minister came before the Senate, that body, being strongly opposed to General Jackson and in heated condition, refused to confirm the appointment.

This was in June, 1834, and the vote of the Senate on the question of confirmation was 28 noes to 18 ayes. In 1835, Mr. Taney was appointed by Jackson an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Senate again rejected him. Jackson was not the man to be prevented by an obstinate Senate from placing his favorites in office, and in 1836, when Chief Justice Marshall died, the complexion of the Senate having been changed, R. B Taney was, upon the nomination of Jackson, confirmed as Chief Justice of the United States, and took his seat in January, 1837, being at that time sixty years of age, and has served twenty seven years. His name has been most conspicuously before the country in connection with the Dred Scott case.

The death of the Chief Justice devolves upon the President a responsibility of extraordinary gravity. The office to be filled is scarcely less important than the Presidency itself. It certainly is not of inferior dignity, and may not be of less considerable moment.

General Burbridge's Unsuccessful Expedition and the Press.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.]

The Louisville Journal attributes the failure of General Burbridge's expedition to want of secrecy. Many knew every thing about it more than two weeks before the expedition started. Officers said they were "going after salt," which was significant of the destination and proposed object of the expedition. The strength of the expeditionary force was also known, and communicated through Kentucky spies to Richmond. The consequence was, that when General Burbridge reached Abingdon, he was confronted by an equal or superior force in an intrenched position, and failed in his purpose of destroying the salt works. It is to be remarked in this connection, that although rumors of the fitting out of the expedition were current here and elsewhere, the newspapers made no mention of it—did not, in fact, even hint that such an enterprise was contemplated. There were no correspondents with the expedition. None of the "leaky fellows," against whom so many Major-Generals have remarkable antipathy. The newspapers are therefore exonerated, and the responsibility of failure can not be charged to their account.

Rumors of Important Removals in the Army of the Potomac—Why Gen. Grant Blames in Connection with Late Movements on the James.

New York, October 14.—The Commercial says the gamblers in Wall street have been raising gold up to-day with a story that Grant had removed both Meade and Warren from their commands. This is a pure fabrication, started from Washington, which appears in the Independent and Cincinnati Gazette. When the author of these letters says that Gen. Grant is dissatisfied with Meade and Warren, they state that which is untrue. Did we deem it best to publish the substance of a conversation with General Grant last week the people would readily understand who he blames in connection with the movements on the James. That a removal of somebody will take place soon there is little doubt.

Gen. Augur and the Washburn Plan for Protecting Railroad.

Washington, October 14.—The Alexandria, Virginia, Journal says: It is understood General Augur, commanding the defences south of the Potomac, in view of the conduct of guerrillas, in tearing up the rails on the Manassas Railroad, by which loss of life occurred, four days ago, will probably order a register of all disloyal people of Fairfax and Alexandria counties for the purpose of having daily details accompany the trains to stations, in a prominent part of the engines and cars. Similar measures taken in the Southwest by Gen. Washburne proved quite effective.

Gen. Sherman and Gov. Brown, of Ga., Again.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.]

Governor Morton stated at Indianapolis on Monday night that an agent of the Sanitary Commission had just arrived from Atlanta. When he left there, Governor Brown and staff were in conference with General Sherman, arranging terms for the withdrawal of Georgia from the slaveholders Confederacy.

The Indiana Congressional Delegation. Governor Morton, of Indiana, under date of the 11th, telegraphs Governor Yates, of Illinois:

The Democrats elect only two Congressmen certain—Allen in the 1st, and Curry in the 2d District. Washburn will contest the seat of Voorhees, whom the Democrats claim to have elected, and there is a probability that that malignant Copperhead will not disgrace the next Congress after all, by his presence. His alleged majority is a fraud, as will be abundantly proved.

It being pretty certain that Henry D. Washburn will be awarded Voorhees's seat, you may class him also among the certainties.

This will make the Indiana delegation in the next Congress, beginning March 4th, 1865, nine Union and two Democrats—a Union gain of five—the delegation in the present Congress standing seven Democrats to only four Unionists.

Cotton Planting on the River in North East Louisiana—Tragic Occurrence Near Goodrich's Landing.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.]

Goodrich Landing, La., Oct. 1, 1864.

Eds. Com.—On the evening of the 21st ult., a party of rebels made a dash within two miles of the pickets at this post, visiting the plantation of Major John Lynch, a Government lessee, from Circleville, Ohio, capturing the Major, C. H. Doddridge, Esq., an agent of the Treasury Department here, Mr. John Fawn, another lessee, from Portsmouth, Ohio, Mr. Joseph Ashton, also a resident of the latter place, and two white overseers. A small amount of plunder was taken, with three mules and two horses. The Major, who was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 114th Ohio, by some fine manoeuvers, saved the whole party from successful capture. The rebels left in such haste, followed by some ten rapid shots, the entire party escaped, and most of the booty taken in a half hour's plunder fell into the Major's hands, horses and all.

In conversing with them, they expressed great anxiety for the election of General McClellan, believing him to be the man most favorable to their cause in the North. Their confidence in him equaled that of their allies, his supporters in the North.

A tragic occurence at the hands of these same men, took place this evening. A young man, named Rodman Cook, of Illinois, an agent for Dwight, Stone & Co, for the purchase of cotton, was shot while visiting a widow lady, Mrs. Fitzgerald, some ten miles above here. The fatal ball came through a window, from the outside. The murderer is said to be one Keller, a rebel soldier and a cousin of the lady. The remains will be brought in to-morrow for interment.

The principal guerrilla leader in this portion of Louisiana, is one Captain Stephen Lusk, a person who may yet be remembered in Southern Ohio. He was at one time an agent for the stage line between Portsmouth and Columbus. In 1848 he was implicated in the murder of an old gentleman named Evans, who was traveling from Bainbridge to Chillicothe, by stage, with a (supposed) large sum of money. One of his (Lusk's) accomplices, Edwards, was hung. The other, Maxwell, escaped from prison, while justice was cheated of this precious scoundrel by the efforts of sharp legal counsel. He had, however, to leave the State secretly to avoid the vengeance of the people. Lusk is said to be a good-looking, sharp and active person of forty-five, and a native of New York.

Cotton, you are aware, has been almost a failure here, though the Treasury authorities here state that there are not less than twenty thousand bales ready for market in this (Treasury) district, extending from the mouth of the Arkansas to the south line of Carroll Parish, Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, all raised under their jurisdiction. By the stringency of the Treasury, and arbitrary orders of the military, it is almost impossible to get this to market. New Orleans, at present, is excluded from the cotton market, and all products are ordered North. Cincinnati may expect a considerable portion of this crop.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Take 1½ pints sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 1 egg, a little flour or Indian meal to make it as stiff as Johnny cake. Boil two hours.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

BEE OFFICE
Saturday Evening, October 22, 1864.

The unusual animation in the Money Market, noticed in our last report, has subsided, and but little of any moment has been done in either Western Produce or Cotton, but prices generally have continued firm at the previous improvements.

The heavy business in Domestic Exchange yesterday having supplied the remittance demand, there was very little done to-day, but still there were sales of Bank checks at one counter to the extent of about $30,000 at 1⅛ per cent premium, which is the ruling rate. The demand it is presumed, was for the Champion to-morrow. In the outside market we noticed sales of some sight at ⅛ premium and five days' at ½ premium.

Foreign Exchange continued firm at yesterday's advance. Sterling sold at 240, (for Matamoros) 262½ and 235 for private bills, the last for strictly first class, and at 2.5, 237 and 237½ for Bankers.' A fair amount was negotiated at these figures. Nothing transpired in Francs which are quoted at 2.43½@2.45 for private bills and 2.30@2.40 for Bankers'.

Gold was quoted at the close at 2.14@215 ₱ dollar. We heard of no further sales for shipment since the $50,000, in the Treasury, noticed in our last report, at 245. Nothing transpired in Silver, the supply of which is too limited to afford any scope to buyers. Dealers pay 200 for American half dollars and sell at 210. Mexican dollars are quoted at 225.

Nothing transpired in Stocks or City Bonds. The latter might perhaps be bought at 91@91½ for Consolidated and 85 for Railroad issues, 95 was offered and refused for Consolidated.

In the Bank note market we noticed some sales of Bank of Louisiana at 57½c. ₱ dollar. A round amount of New Orleans was offered at 47½c. We learn that this institution has reduced its liabilities for circulation and deposits about $600,000 within the past eight months It continues to redeem its twenty dollar and smaller notes in currency and to give old state bonds, matured coupons off, in exchange for its larger notes, at par. Merchants' Bank notes are quoted at 39@43½c., and Crescent City at 75@80.

The sales of Insurance Scrip at public sale, by Mr. Neville auctioneer, embraced $4,156, as follows: $140 Union for 1859-60 at 30c; $140, Citizens, for '59, at the same; $60, Home, for 1859-60-1, at 32; $656, Crescent, for '59-60-1-2-3, at 35; $41, Sun, for '58-9-60-1, at 40; $645 Merchants' for '63-4, at 41, $1,150 do, for '62, at 43, and $848 do, for '59-9-60-1, at 45.

Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a pre mium of ⅛@¼ per cent over City Treasury notes, while the latter, are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and required for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE
Saturday Evening, October 22, 1864

COTTON—The comparatively high pretensions of holders, who asked $1 25 for middling, prevented any thing being done at private sale to-day, but there was some enquiry. At auction 22 bales sold as follows: 3 bales repacked at 85c, 1 bale at 90, 1 samples at 81½, 6 bales ranked at $1 00¼, 7 bales, at $1 02 and 4 low middling at $1 13.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

FOR THE COMMERCIAL WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales		4,575
Received during the week	434	
Received previously	5,384	6,317
		11,194
Exported during the week	479	
Exported previously	5,640	6,316
Stock on hand not cleared		4,778

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Two steamers have arrived from the West since yesterday with produce and merchandise, including about 5000 barrels of Flour to the trade. The produce and provision market is without any movement to-day, the demand for Flour yesterday having been only for a steamer which sailed for New York this morning.

The only sales to day were 20 sacks Bran at $7 90 ₱ 100 lbs, and 50 sacks White Corn at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Yesterday evening, not reported, 200 barrels low extra Flour, sold at $14, and 140 do at $12 50 ₱ barrel. The receipts of Flour this morning, for the trade, exceed yesterday's sales by about 1,000 barrels, and yesterday's dividends cannot be realized to-day. Holders would not sell but there were no buyers in the market.

Mess Pork is retailing at $44 ₱ barrel, and Rio Coffee at 55c ₱ lb, an advance in prices of both. Unloaded are still offered at $27 to $1 50 ₱ barrel, a reduction. A few barrels were reported sold readily at $2 50 @ 8 ₱ gallon, and 614 bbl at $24 per dozen the large. A small quantity of Cabbages received sold at $1 @ $63 per barrel. They are very scarce and in request.

FREIGHTS—200 barrels Flour are being shipped by a steamship for New York free of charge.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 22, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

U S steamship Champion, Wilson, for New York D de Ganseerie & co

Brig schr The Allison, Freary, for Matamoros N A Lisenbees

Brig A C Titcomb, Titcomb, for Philadelphia, in ballast Master

Schr Sarah Cullen, Boesson, for Philadelphia, in ballast Master

Steamer Saratoga, May, for Cincinnati O A Fredick Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Schr Two Brothers, Erickson, from Blind River, to master—Pelot

Schr Skirmisher, McCorce, from Mobile Bay, in ballast, to master—Pelot

Schr Exhibition, Renault, from Mobile Bay, in ballast, to master—Pelot

Sloop Deux Amis, Frank, from New Basin, via the River, in ballast, to master—LPT

STEAMBOATS.

Missouri, Hard, from Louisville
Star, Greenhouse, from Baton Rouge
Ben Franklin, Conant, from Morganza
Mittie Stephens, Geddin, from Baton Rouge
Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Adelaide, from Philadelphia
Brig Lagrange, ——, from ——
Brig Ida McLeod
Schr Brownie and Henrietta

BELOW AT QUARANTINE

Schr Breeze, Johnson, 10 days from Belize, (Hon) to A ——
Schr Lily No 2, Word, 4 days from Tampico, to master

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Champion—147 bales cotton 75 do moss 290 bbls tallow 75 bbls hides
MATAMORUS—Per schr The Allison—30 10 cars and 30 casks wine 10,000 shingles 19 bbls beer 0 do car 19 do arp and sundries
CINCINNATI—Per steamer Saratoga—2900 bbls pork

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Independence—4 bales cotton 4 do J W Thompson—4 do do J Avet & co—3 do L House—3 do Lobit & Charpentier—2 do L Durand—1 do F Vogel—5 do E Smith—21 sks corn 1 do Orteaux & co—156 do Webster & Potter—14 do Lapere & Ferri—1 do E Child & co—6 do F Brott—17 do J H Bolle—21 do F J DeMers—6 do A Sharp—11 do G W Olds—3 do Bales cotton E W Barwell

BLIND RIVER—Per schr Two Brothers—23 cords wood

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Missouri—1633 bbls flour 50 bbls potatoes 27 bble apples 50 crates cabbage 290 sks corn F J O'Reilly—35 stoves and pots Newman & Guillon—50 shoulders 10 bbls vegetables G E Merry—20 rolls pd E Stevens—20 bags mustard 50 hams & co—4 sacks leather P Scott—16 do G Wrench—20 bbls pork & sundries Gilmore & Hanna ... —5 hhds tobacco 12 coops poultry ... bbls sugar 6 bales... W G Wilkins...

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Star—14 bales cotton Gauge Harrison—4 do P F Sargent—3 do Wood, Witters & co—2 do Belloca, Noblom & co—43 sks cotton in seed W Agar—8 do A LeBlanc—10 do A Miltenberger & co—5 do L Shild & co—2 B F Smith—70 bbls molasses A Le B anc—106 sks corn Dobbins & Orebel—12 bales hay C N Hange—3 bales moss and sundries to order

MORGANZA—Per steamer Ben Franklin—20 sacks seed cotton F Maspero—1 do A F Dunbar—9 do Avendano Bros—18 do Bower, Garner & Harrison—4 do McLean & Church—19 do H V DeGray—sundries to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—6 bales cotton Lopez & Ferre—11 sks cotton in seed M Fischer & co—6 do G F Chapman

DIED.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, M. ERNEST TOLEDANO, aged 38 years. The friends and acquaintance of the Toledano and Lavillebeuvre families are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, (Sunday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his Brother, Sen. Toledano, No. 117 Gelsaint street.

Stationery and Blankbooks.

E. R. WAGENER,

68 CAMP STREET, BETWEEN THE PICAYUNE AND TIMES OFFICES.

OFFICES and the Public in general are informed that my well selected Stock of STATIONERY, has been still further increased, and that I am prepared to sell at prices which will give entire satisfaction.

E. R. WAGENER, Stationer, 68 Camp street.

oct23—1m

For Sale

ON the Catherine Plantation, twenty-one miles below the city, from thirty to fifty arpents SEED CANE.

Apply to the Proprietor on the premises. oct23 6t

Coal! Coal!!

I HAVE RECEIVED by towboat Shingiss a large tow of Pittsburgh COAL, which I now offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest market price. Steamships, steamboats, foundries and planters supplied with whole or half boat loads at the shortest notice.

Office, No. 111 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Yard, 50 Duuphine street.

oct23 1m J. M. PETERSON.

RE-OPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT.

MR. HENRY BARTHE informs his customers and the public that the work of enlargement in his establishment on st. Louis street is almost completed, and that his new Restaurant will be opened TUESDAY NEXT, October 25th.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

THE general meeting which was to take place on Sunday, the 16th instant, was postponed to SUNDAY, the 23d, at half-past 4 P. M.

By order of the President,

oct19 td A. A. MARCHAND Sec'y.

Lessons in Fencing.

J. S. SOUILLARD, Fencing Master, and J. BRUN, Counterpoint Master, beg leave to inform all persons wishing to take lessons that they are still at No. 112 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, up stairs. oct1 1m

NOTICE.

Saint Charles Hotel.

ON the First of next month the Public Dining-Room of this Hotel will be opened, and the patrons will be accommodated with Board and Room by the Day, Week or Month as formerly. Suits of apartments or single rooms, rented with or without board, and day or weekly boarders accommodated at the Table d'Hote. Parties will be served with Breakfast, Dinners and Suppers, with private parlors of the Hotel, by giving timely notice at the office. The Restaurant will be continued as at present in the basement.

oct6 2m D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

Pittsburg Coal.

NOW landing and for sale at lowest market price.—RETAILERS SUPPLIED.

Orders for families promptly attended to by DAVID STICKNEY, 5 Carondelet street.

oct21 3t

Notice.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg Coal, Fire Wood, and all descriptions of Lumber, &c. For sale by G. E. MEDINA, Corner Gen. Taylor and Water st., Jefferson City. Orders left with E. Raymond, corner Bienville and Royal streets. M. Judeon, corner Camp and Canal sts, or Box 310 Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. sep28 1f

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, ST. CHARLES STREET.

Lessees and Proprietors......Ben DeBar and E. Eddy

Grand Opening Night.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

☞ FIRST NIGHT of the justly celebrated equestrian actress Miss KATE VANCE, who will appear in her great character of MAZEPPA, with her highly trained steed DON JUAN.

☞ Miss VANCE will be supported by a POWERFUL COMPANY. oct23

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. CHARLES STREET.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 23, 1864.

☞ SINGING, DANCING, COMIC ACTS, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, COMIC PANTOMIMES, &c., TO-NIGHT.

☞ Monday, October 24.—First appearance of M'lle ROSITA, The Wonder of Tight Rope Artist.

☞ Box Office open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

☞ Saloon Serenade quarter to 7, Overture by the Orchestra quarter to 8. oct23

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

A. W. FENNO......Stage Manager.

Mrs. J. H. Allen as Anne Chute—Mr. Barton Hill as Kyrle Daly.

Sunday Evening, October 23d, 1864.

The performance to consist of Boucicault's great Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN for the last time Monday Evening, October 24, will positively be presented THE DUKE'S MOTTO, with a great cast of characters. oct23

OPERA HOUSE.

Sacred Concert for the Benefit of LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE.

Under the direction of Professor O. M. LOEBING

On THURSDAY, the 27th of October,

Haydn's Grand Oratorio of the CREATION,

Will be performed by a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen Amateur Singers, mostly members of the several Church Choirs, who have kindly volunteered their services for this benevolent object, together with a full Orchestra, composed of the most distinguished artists and amateur performers of this city.

Tickets can be secured at the principal Book and Music Stores and at the Grand Lodge Hall, St. Charles st. Seats can be secured at the Opera House on and after Saturday, the 22d instant.

oct20 td O. BONTAG, Secretary.

New York Mail Steamship Co's

Line of Side-wheel Steamers,

Carrying the United States Mail to

NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows.

EVENING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, October 29th.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Novem'r 5th.
MORNING STAR	——	Saturday, Novem'r 12th.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Novem'r 19th.
EVENING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Novem'r 26th.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Decem'r 3rd.
MORNING STAR	——	Saturday, Decem'r 10th.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Decem'r 17th.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR is 2946 tons; the EVENING STAR 2015 tons, the GUIDING STAR 2416 tons, the DAY STAR 2778 tons, and the SUWO NADA 1900 tons, Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. ☞ For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 5 Carondelet street.

sept1 ly

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER... do. do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK ... do. do. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin......$ —— Steerage......$ ——
do. to London......85 00 do. to London......$ ——
do. to Paris......95 00 do. to Paris......$ ——
do. to Hamburg......90 00 do. to Hamburg......37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 24 Gravier street.

Carpet Warehouse.

19......Chartres Street......19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON TAPESTRY and INGRAIN, VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING &c., WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

mch3 A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st

TO THE LADIES.

The undersigned begs leave to remind his numerous customers that he has removed from Baronne street No. 294 to No. 192 corner Baronne and Girod streets. He has just received, per steamship Cromwell, a very extensive assortment of Hair. All the works, such as Wigs, Bandeaux, Back Braids, Braids on Comb, Chichignons, F.S., Waterfalls, being manufactured by him, he can sell them cheaper than any other house. He also offers a fine assortment of Combs and French and American Perfumery. Depot of Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin, guaranteed one of the best articles in the world.

A large Saloon is specially reserved for Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing for the Ladies, and hair cutting for children.

A liberal discount for hair Dressers' goods.

sept20 4m FELIX BARON, 192 Baronne street, corner Girod.

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision ist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, viz, Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant which has induced many disciples of humbugs to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. Madame La Blanch's residence and office, No. 103 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts., two squares below Canal street. oct2 1m

Consultation Office.

DR. HUARD, of the Faculty of Paris, has opened a CONSULTATION OFFICE at No 97 DAUPHIN STREET, between Bienville and Conti, where he will be found daily, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 p. m.

Residence—115 Royal street. sep28 1m

Dr. HUARD,

FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.

Residence, No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lambert's.

Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M. aug12—3m

DIVINATION, PREDICTION!!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!

By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.

No. 93 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. nov11f

MILLINERY.........DRESSES.

Mrs. OLYMPE,

RESPECTFULLY informs her customers in the City and in the Country that on the 31st of October and the following days she will open an extensive assortment of Goods selected by herself in Paris. The Ladies will find in her new Store, 84 CANAL STREET, a considerable selection of Parisian Fall and Winter fashions, Silk and moire antique Dresses, Silk and Velvet Goods, plain and rich Furnishing Goods, Laces, Guipures, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnets of every description, Ladies and Gentlemen's Jouvin Gloves, Fans, Parasols, Jewelry, Corsets, Waist Ribbons, &c., &c. oct18 1m

For sale in Bond and Landing ex bark Leverrier, from Bordeaux.

60 CASKS Claret, F. Martinet;
15 do do A. Cahusac, St. Emillion;
25 half casks Haut Sauternes white Wine;
200 boxes Claret, F. Martinet, Margaux;
150 do do Chateau Sybrol;
200 cases 100 quarter boxes Sardines;
75 do 100 half boxes
40 do 50 half do

For sale by COUTURIE BROS., sep25 2t sw 4w 24 Old Levee street

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONNORRHEA and GLEET DETERGENT—Price One Dollar.

—The only infallible remedy ever discovered, has now become too well known and established in all parts of the country to require any comment. Its universal success, which in no instance has ever failed, warrants it to cure in forty-eight hours the most desperate and inflamatory cases of Gonnorrhea, Gleet and Whites, in all their stages—Strictures, Weakness, Pains of the Loins, Irritation of the Urethra and Gravel, as well as Chronic affections of the Urinary Bladder, &c., &c.

Sold at Drug Store No. 12 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally. jan8 6m

RECEIVED in New York, per ship Leonidas, from Havre, and landing from ships Elizabeth Hamilton, Caroline, Water Lilly, Victorine and steamer Yazoo—

Pelletier's genuine SULPHATE OF QUININE
Battley's Sedative LIQUOR; Pure English Calomel
Vichy's LOZENGES, Powders and Mineral Water
BLUE MASS, Brockedon's PILLS of Pure Compressed Bicarbonate of Soda
Labarraque's WINE of Quinium, Brou's Injection
Price's English GLYCRINE
Mothe's and Raquin's CAPSULES
Seguin's Comp'd WINE of Peruvian Bark
Leroy's Purgative and Vomitive MEDICINES
Espic and Lancelot's Asthmatic CIGARETTES
Dr. Paterson's POWDERS of Bismuth and Magnesia
Dr. Pravas's SOLUTION of Perchloride of Iron
Laville's PILLS and LIQUOR, against the Gout
Bouquet's Pure ERGOTINE, and Ergotine Dragees
Apothecaries' Hall's WINE and TINCTURE of Colchicum, Root and Seeds
Pure French Sub Nitrate and Carbonate of Bismuth
Cod Liver OILS of DeJohn, Hogg, Burnett, Rush &c., &c., &c.
MINERAL WATERS, of Seltzer's Pulna or Bitter Kissingen, Congress and Bonnes (sulphurous)
BED PANS, all kinds, Gaine FEEDING CUPS and Hand Spittoons
Fresh extra size SEIDLITZ POWDERS
A new invoice of choice SWEDISH LEECHES
Perfumery, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices, Sponges, etc.

For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, Nos. 27 and 29 Dauphin, 1y25 one Customhouse st.

Leaf Tobacco.

LEAF TOBACCO—15 cases Ohio and New York State Wrappers and Fillers, of superior quality—Landing ex ship Arcola, from New York, and for sale by SOBRIO & BROTHER,

sep29 34 Gravier st

AUCTION SALES.

Important and Peremptory Catalogue Sale of very elegant and costly Furniture, of the celebrated manufacture of N. Siebrecht, also, Tapestry, French Plate Mirrors, splendid Brocatelle Curtains, elegant Carpets, several fine Pianos, etc., etc., at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BROS.,
R. T. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
Office No 87 Camp street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, October 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 129 Canal street, Touro Buildings, between Royal and Bourbon—

The following very elegant Furniture, entirely of the celebrated manufacture of H. N. Siebrecht, comprising elegant Antique Rosewood Bedroom Sets, Rosewood and Mahogany Modern Bedroom Sets, Richly Carved, Old Oak Dining-room Sets, Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Sets, of the most elegant description ever offered; Splendid French Plate Glass Door Armoire, French Plate Mirrors, with elaborately carved gilt, frames Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets, Brocatelle and Costly Lace Curtains.

—ALSO—

Several Rosewood Pianos, of the most celebrated makers, and other articles too numerous to enumerate.

This offers to the public some of the richest and most elegant suits of fine Furniture. Parties desirous to examine can do so three days previous to the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on Thursday, the 20th inst., and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers and place of sale.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. oct 8

Government Sale of 100 Condemned Horses and Ponies, by order of Capt. C. B. Chittenden, A. Q. M.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. Phinney Auctioneer,
Office 89 Carondelet street.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY October 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Cavalry Stables, corner of Poydras and Ferret streets.

100 condemned HORSES AND PONIES.

Many of the above are sold on account of failing below standard size.

Printed certificates will be furnished to the purchaser to secure them against seizure.

Cash, in Treasury notes. oct20—4

Dairy......Dairy.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, October 24th, 1864 at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Girod Children street, two squares below the Ursulines Convent, back of Lizardi's property, at Mr. Deuton alias Cowet, consisting of:

22 Fine Milk Cows fresh in milk, several with calves and others on the eve of calving.
4 draught Horses.
2 saddle do.
1 Milk Cart
1 Market Cart

The good will, the milk cans, harnesses, the utensils of the dairy, &c., &c.

Terms—Up to $200 cash, and above $200, time months credit for notes satisfactorily endorsed. oct20

Succession of Pascal Cinc.—No 20,790.

BY S GUINAULT Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 31st October, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the other side of the river, at McDonogh, near the dairy of Mr. Pierre Nougue, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 17th October 1864,

7 fine MILK COWS.

Terms—Cash oct21 25&31

Coffee House and Boarding House,

BY K. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer
Office No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, the 25th day of October 1864, at 12 o'clock a. m., on the premises No. 71 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets

The CONTENTS OF A COFFEE HOUSE and BOARDING HOUSE, WINES, LIQUORS, BAR FIXTURES, GLASSWARE, FURNITURE, &c.

The above house is situated in a good locality and doing a good business, and will be offered in block, and in default of a purchaser, the same will be sold in lots.

Terms cash.

N. B.—Any person desirous of purchasing the above previous to the day of sale can do so by applying to the auctioneer. oct18 d

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST

No. 156 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr Porter,) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. oct 16 1m

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax-payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also, if desirable, revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 111 Up stairs, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti, from 10 to 12 o'clock. JOHN T. DUFOUR. s-6-1m

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1864......$230,292 7
Via Fire Premiums......$186,364 —
Marine do......43,319 —
River do......0,965 ——
Less Return Premiums......3,147 74
Less Unterminated do......37,582 ——
......40,[illegible] 74
Net earned Premiums......$162,[illegible] 21
Losses paid, viz
Fire Losses......$35,371 95
Marine Losses......57,[illegible] 72
River Losses......2,[illegible]
......$95,178 67
Expenses Taxes, &c., less Discount Account......16,934 27
......112,012 7
Balance......50,297 08
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip......20,843 ——
Net......29,384 ——

Which the Company reserve to pay unadjusted losses.

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Invested on mortgage on Real Estate......$72,210 ——
Invested in City Bonds......84,770 ——
Invested in State and other Bonds......44,250 ——
Invested in Bank Stock......[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies......[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks......[illegible]
Bills receivable......[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Real Estate......65,115 ——
Cash on hand......[illegible]
......$612,963 ——

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of March, 1864.

P. H. O'NEIL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 9th day of May, 1864.

CHARLES BRIGGS President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. Roux, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Chas. Briggs,	P. Anderson,	G. W. Dunbar,
Ant. Carriere,	P. A. Luling,	H. J. Voss,
G. A. Fosdick,	A. R. Montgomery,	Jas. Jackson,
M. Fitcher,	Wm. Preen,	F. W. Bohonfeld,
E. Cramer,	Alf. Kearny,	Arch Montgomery,
E. Dupasseur,	A. Freriche,	E. Marquese,
C. Lafitte,	U. Prosperich,	Alf. Dolbonde,
J. Vience, Jr.,	Geo W. Hynson,	C. G. Trichart,
J. Avet,	E. P. Stockmeyer,	W. C. Watts,
A. Brugier,	N. M. Benoehl,	Geo W. Courvee
J. S. Maunsell,	A. P. Nobloм	Chs. Welcker.

march 17

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with its amended Charter this Company makes the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864, viz:
Premiums on Fire Risks......$138,945 16
Premiums on Marine Risks......27,418 77
Premiums on River Risks......17,337 00 $186,801 93
Not earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1861......$126,676 84
Losses during the same period
On Fire Risks......$56,560 —
On Marine Risks......14,975 30
On River Risks......10,490 00—$71,881 13
Add General Expenses, taxes, and profit and loss—less discount and policies, (exclusive of interest)......30,775 72 —104,656 85
Balance held in reserve......$27,021 00

The Company have the following assets, viz
Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks......$92,344 00
Loans on Mortgage......26,445 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c......61,668 38
Due for Premiums, in course of collection......[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)......66,000 00
1600 shares Bank Stock......176,500 00
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds......[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies......32,190 00
Cash......26,619 ——
......$1,047,422 80

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President,
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day May, 1864.

P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent, per annum on all outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday in July next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.

Wm. H. Rice, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	George Jonas,	Samuel Bell,
John Watt,	R. S. Sumner,	W. G. Robinson,
S. H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,	H. Frellsen,
Samuel Smith,	F. Simms,	Alexander Duthill,
S. S. Newman,	F. Arendano,	A. Heine,
A. M. Agelasto,	F. W. Schonfeld,	Magin Puig,
Ferdinand Motz,	J. J. Hanna,	Robert Geddes.

my25—1m

Reçu à New York, par les navires Léonide du Havre et en débarquement des navires Elizabeth Hamilton, Caroline, Water Lilly, Victorine, et du steamer Yazoo—

Sulfate de quinine, de Pelletier,
Vin fébrifuge de Séguin, Ergotine de Bonjean,
Pilules Debout—Purgatif et vomitif Leroy,
Pâtes pectorales de Nafé, de Regnault et de moud ——
Vin de quinium et chlorure de Labarraque,
Capsules de Raquin et de Mothes
Cigarettes anti asthmatiques de Lancelot et d'Espic
Liqueur et Pilules du Dr Laville
Poudre bismuthe magnésienne du Dr Paterson,
Pastilles et poudres de Vichy, glycerine anglaise,
Sous nitrate et carbonate de Bismuth,
Huiles de foie de morue de Hogg et du Dr de Jongh.
Poudre de charbon du Dr Belloc, Injection Brou,
Perchlorure de fer liquide du Dr Pravas,
Sirops de Briant, de Flon et de Lamouroux,
Liqueur sédative de Battley,
Calomel anglais à la vapeur,
Bassins en faïence, tasses à boire et crachoirs à mains pour malades,
Poudres de Seidlitz, fraiches,
Seringues de toutes grandeurs,
Eaux naturelles amères, de Pulna, de Seltzer, de Vichy, de Kissingen, de Bonnes, de Congress, etc., etc.

Un nouvel envoi de SANGSUES SUEDOISES en cheix.

A vendre à la pharmacie E. E. MOUGIN
Encoignure Dauphine et Douane.

For Sale.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE—A GROCERY STORE having a good custom, in the Second District. Apply at the office of the BEE. oct20 3t

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862......$68,258
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863,
On Fire Risks......$151,817 06
On Marine Risks......18,[illegible] 38
On River Risks......1,[illegible] 16
......177,138 [illegible]
Total premiums......$228,[illegible] [illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1863......$47,081 00
Return Premiums......4,967 44
......52,[illegible] [illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863, $176,413 19
Losses paid during the year
On Fire Risks......$43,528 04
On Marine Risks......22,066 —
On River Risks......5,616 ——
......71,210 —
Fifteen per cent. returned......3,176 54
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest account......29,363 ——
......103,[illegible] 44
Profit......$72,[illegible] 71
Net earned premiums......176,[illegible] 15
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned......20,512 ——
Amount participating to Profit......$155,[illegible] [illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable for Premiums......27,156 ——
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge......[illegible] 29
Cash on hand......1,[illegible] 26
Due for Premiums in course of collection......4,536 19
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds......[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies......9,[illegible] 0
Less Claims unsettled......$22,776
Interest on scrips......17,[illegible] 20
Net......$416,214 19

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid personally appeared P. J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL 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 script from the books of the Company.

P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday of November next an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, (35) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—

G. W. Sabcock,	J. M. Caballero,
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.,	Lt. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall,	F. A. Nobloм,
J. M. Lapeyre,	Jos Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau,	Chas. Mariepe,
Chas Lafitte	P. J. Tuyes.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863
Viz—On Fire Risks......$175,[illegible] 43
On Marine Risks......13,645 70
On River Risks......3,[illegible] 46
......$190,539 88
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863......35,906 ——
Less Return Premiums......[illegible] 52
......47,025 88
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863......$152,614 07
Losses during the same period, viz
On Fire Risks......$44,195 35
On Marine Risks......34,6[illegible] 15
......$78,[illegible] 50
Add Reinsurance, Expenses Taxes, &c., less Discount and Interest......19,[illegible] 47
......98,[illegible] 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863......$54,[illegible] [illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz
Invested in City and other Bonds......$[illegible]
Invested in Bank and other Stocks......[illegible]
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c......[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies......17,[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection......[illegible]
Unsettled Notes......[illegible]
Cash in bank and on hand......64,597 72
Total assets......$1,1[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct script from the books of the company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of January, 1864.

P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 2d day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—

Jas. D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
Jos. C. Bolles,	H. Renshaw,
J. H. Stauffer,	John W. Oliver,
B. Saloy, Jr.,	H. F. Baldwin,
B. Bisson,	J. M. Bree,

Thos. Sloo. ahd 2t

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH 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, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned:
On Fire Risks......$504,[illegible] 54
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......[illegible]
Total premiums......$[illegible]
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864......$165,981 00
Return Premiums......[illegible]—133,481 74
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864......$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year
On Fire Risks......$171,741 85
On Marine Risks......[illegible]
On River Risks......[illegible]
Total losses......$[illegible]
Taxes......[illegible]
Ten per cent......[illegible]
Reinsurance......[illegible]
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest......30,[illegible]—319,579 54
Net Profits......$[illegible]

The company have the following assets
Cash on hand......$[illegible]
Real Estate......[illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage......[illegible]
Notes secured by pledge......[illegible]
Bank stocks......[illegible]
Mortgage bonds......[illegible]
Uncurrent Bank Notes......[illegible]
Deposit in Crescent City Bank......[illegible]
Do. in Merchants' Bank......[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection......67,916 ——
Bills receivable......100,725 ——
Scrip of other Companies......[illegible]
......$1,[illegible]
Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrip......$[illegible]
Interest payable on scrips outstanding, in July next......[illegible]
Net assets......$1,[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 15, 1864 before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Sec'y, 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, true and a correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 15th, 1864.

E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger,	Alfred Penn,	J. P. Leboniece
P. Maspero,	J. M. Hall,	S. Z. Relf,
E. F. Voorhies,	Charles Sagory,	F. Peschier,
M. Puig,	David McCoard,	

1817 tf

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1864—
Premiums on Fire Risks......$69,087 50
River Risks......6,270 ——
Marine Risks......18,885 5
Total......$94,[illegible] 17
Less return Premiums......1,[illegible] 93
......$92,[illegible] 24
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1863......30,913 ——
......$123,[illegible] 24
Paid Losses during the year viz
Fire Losses......$23,301 03
River Losses......3,5[illegible] ——
Marine Losses......15,874 ——
Total Losses......$42,[illegible] 91
Reinsurance......1,[illegible] 84
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account......[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned......11,992 ——
Reserved for unterminated Risks......23,775,81— 127,724

The Assets of the Company are—
Capital Stock Notes......$1[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage......[illegible]
Loans secured by Pledge......[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies......[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities......[illegible]
Uncurrent funds......[illegible]
Cash......34,3[illegible]
Individual accounts for premiums......22,975 70
......$6[illegible] 34

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1864.

ED. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip on and after this day.

—DIRECTORS—

Jno. J. Adams,	F. Durrive,
J. H. Elmer,	C. Kohn,
J. Goldstein,	Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Cassnave,	A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes,	J. J. Fernandes,
R. W. Ogden,	J. J. Seignouret,
P. Lobit,	A. Cousin,

A. Chiapella. my14

Havana Cigars.

85,000 HAVANA CIGARS—Londres, Conchas, Regalia, Media Regalia, Cilindros, de Intimidad, la Imperial, Inesentidad, La Gatorica, Paris Cubana, Ambrosia, La Esfera, Alvaro de Bazan; in store and for sale by SOBRIO & BROTHER,

sep28 34 Gravier st

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

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

New Orleans, December 14, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863......$139,3[illegible] 31
To-wit:
On Fire Risks......$112,320 02
On Marine Risks......20,026 02
On River Risks......7,087 47
......$139,3[illegible] 31
Less Premiums unterminated......$21,865 00
Returned Premiums......4,[illegible] 75— 26,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863......139,416 [illegible]
Losses paid during the same period:
On Fire Risks......$24,738 82
On Marine Risks......27,664 30
On River Risks......6,[illegible] 76
......$59,110 [illegible]
Reinsurance......6,450 74
Ten per cent. returned......4,798 22
Add profit and loss, expenses, taxes, internal revenue tax, &c., less discount, interest, &c......22,364 00—104,577 [illegible]
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863......$[illegible]
Less am't reserved for unsettled claims......11,[illegible]
......$14,[illegible]

The Company has the following assets:
Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds......$154,12[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds......16,[illegible]
Invested in City Railroad Stocks......[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums......[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection......[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies......11,[illegible]
Cash on hand......[illegible]
Total amount of assets......$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, 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. Granger, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 11, 1863.

P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingent losses arising from depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after the ninth day of February, 1864.

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Office, No. 5 Carondelet street

—TRUSTEES—

J. Lelry,	G. Olivier,
Jas A. White,	Ar. Miltenberger,
A. H. D'Mass,	J. A. Braune,
A. Bohn,	A. Bidault,
J. Lamore,	U. Lacomaial,
Paul Juge	A. Marques

dec15 tf O. GAILLARD. President

Compagnie d'Assurance mutuelle DES MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS

DIXIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMEMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 mai 1864, y compris les primes non expirées de l'année précédente:
Sur les risques d'incendie......$504,376 54
Sur les risques des rivières......32,380 ——
Sur les risques des mers......33,595 17
Total des primes......$637,[illegible]
En moins—Primes non expirées le 31 mai 1864......$164,961 00
Primes remboursées......18,780 54 $183,681 84
Montant net des primes le 31 mai 1864......$436,360 07
Pertes payées pendant l'année:
Sur les risques d'incendie......$171,741 85
Sur les risques de rivières......11,[illegible]
Sur les risques de mer......34,[illegible] 61
Total......$217,[illegible]
Remboursé, 10 pour cent......13,[illegible]
Réassurances......11,[illegible]
Taxes......[illegible]
Dépenses, profits, pertes et intérêt en moins......$30,440 43 $319,579 54
Bénéfice net......$117,481 13

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:
En caisse......[illegible]
Propriétés foncières......$72,111 ——
Billets garantis par hypothèque......36,450 ——
Billets garantis par nantissement......[illegible]
Actions de Banques......180,171 ——
Bons hypothécaires......102,[illegible]
Billets de Banque, non courants......10,[illegible]
Dépôts à la Banque Crescent City......[illegible]
Dépôt à la Banque des Marchands......[illegible]
Primes en voie de perception......67,916 ——
Effets à recevoir......100,725 ——
Scrips d'autres Compagnies mutuelles......[illegible]
......$1,0[illegible]
En moins:
Intérêts à payer en juillet......$[illegible]
Intérêts dûs et non réclamés......[illegible] $[illegible]
Actif net......$1,001,117 ——

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE
Paroisse d'Orléans.

Qu'on se souvienne que le seize juin 1864, par-devant moi soussigné, juge de paix dans et pour la dite paroisse, sont présentés Charles Sagory, président, et Paul Fourchy, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Marchands, lesquels, après avoir été dûment assermentés, ont déclaré que le tableau ci-dessus est une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.

CHARLES SAGORY, Président.
P. FOURCHY, Secrétaire

Assermenté et signé devant moi, ce seize juin 1864.

E. MEUNIER,
Troisième Juge de Paix.

A une assemblée des directeurs tenue le quatre juin 1864, il a été résolu de déclarer un dividende en scrip de vingt pour cent sur les primes nettes gagnées pour l'année expirée le 31 mai 1864, pour lequel des certificats de scrip seront émis le 1er août prochain. Il a été aussi résolu de payer, le second lundi de juillet prochain, six pour cent d'intérêt, en billets courants, sur tous les scrips dus par la Compagnie.

—DIRECTEURS—

G. Miltenberger,	Charles Sagory,
P. Maspero,	David McCoard,
E. F. Voorhies,	J. P. Leboniece,
M. Puig,	S. Z. Relf,
Alfred Penn,	F. Peschier.
J. M. Hall,	

17 juin—3m

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Septième état annuel de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union, publié ainsi que l'exige la loi et sa charte.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1864.
Primes sur les risques d'incendie......69,087 50
" " " des rivières......6,270 ——
" " " des mers......18,835 ——
......95,008 17
En moins, primes remboursées......1,361 ——
Primes non expirées le 30 avril 1863......30,913 ——
......127,724 24
Pertes payées dans la même période, savoir:
Pertes par les incendies......23,301 03
" sur les rivières......3,526 ——
" sur les mers......15,874 ——
Total des pertes......42,701 91
Réassurances......1,[illegible]
Dépenses et intérêt sur scrip, escomptes et intérêt......37,811 ——
Quinze pour cent remboursé......11,992 ——
En réserve, pour risques non expirés......23,775 71— 127,724 24

L'actif de la compagnie est comme suit:
Billets de capital......[illegible]
Prêts garantis par hypothèque......[illegible]
Prêts garantis......[illegible]
Effets pour primes......[illegible]
Scrips d'autres compagnies......[illegible]
Actions, bons et autres garanties......[illegible]
Fonds n'ayant pas cours......[illegible]
En caisse......[illegible]
Comptes individuels pour primes......22,975 70
......$[illegible]

Le susdit tableau est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane.
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 14 mai 1864.

Ed. MEUNIER, 3e Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt, à partir de ce jour, sur les certificats non payés de scrip.

—DIRECTEURS—

Jno J. Adams	F. Durrive
J. H. Elmer,	C. Kohn,
J. Goldstein,	Jos Deynoodt,
P. Cassnave,	A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes,	J. J. Fernandes,
R. W. Ogden,	J. A. Seignouret,
P. Lobit,	A. Cousin,

18 mai—1m A. Chiapella.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.

QUATRIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMEMENT aux réquisitions de sa Charte la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes non expirées au 30 septembre 1862......$68,258 ——
Primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1863
Sur les risques d'incendie......$151,817 06
Sur les risques de mer......18,[illegible]
Sur les risques de rivières......1,[illegible] 16
......$170,138 [illegible]
Total des primes......$228,[illegible]
En moins
Primes non expirées le 30 sept. 1863......$47,081 00
Primes remboursées......4,967 44
......$52,0[illegible] 44
Montant net des primes le 30 sept. 1863......$176,413 19
Pertes payées dans l'année.
Sur les risques d'incendie......$43,528 04
Sur les risques de mer......22,066 ——
Sur les risques de rivières......5,616 00
......$71,210 ——
Quinze pour cent remboursé......3,176 54
Dépenses, taxes, réassurances, intérêt et contingents......29,363 ——
......$103,[illegible] 44
Bénéfice net......72,[illegible] 71
Montant net des primes......176,[illegible] 15
En moins—montant des primes sur lesquelles il a été payé quinze pour cent......20,512 ——
Montant participant au bénéfice......$155,930 ——

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit
Effets pr primes......$27,156 ——
Billets garantis par hypoth......167,219 29
En caisse......115,07[illegible] 26
Dû pour primes en voie de perception......34,536 19
Bons de l'Etat de la Louisiane, de la ville et autres bons......104,7[illegible] 00
Scrips de différentes Compagnies d'assurance......9,[illegible] 00
En moins, réclamations non réglées......$22,776 ——
Intérêt sur scrips......17,[illegible] 20
......40,[illegible]
Net......$416,214 19

Etat de la Louisiane.
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Qu'on se souvienne que le 9 octobre 1863, pardevant moi soussigné, notaire public dans et pour la paroisse d'Orléans, susdite, se sont présentés P. J. Tuyes, président, et J. W. Hincks, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle-Orléans, lesquels, étant dûment assermentés conformément à la loi, déclarent que le tableau ci-dessus est exact et une copie fidèle tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

P. J. TUYES, président.
J. W. HINCKS, secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé par devant moi, ce 9 octobre 1863.
JOSEPH CUVILLIER, notaire public.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer, à partir du premier lundi de novembre prochain, un intérêt de six pour cent sur les certificats non payés de profit, aux porteurs desdits certificats ou à leurs ayant-cause. Ils ont résolu en outre de déclarer un dividende de trente-cinq (35) pour cent sur le montant net des primes de la compagnie pour l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1863. Il sera émis, à partir du 1er janvier, des certificats à partir du janvier.

—Directeurs—

G W. Sabcock,	J. M. Caballero,
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr,	Lt. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall,	F. A. Nobloм,
C. M. Lapeyre,	Jos Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau,	Chas Mariepe,
Leo Lafitte,	P. J. Tuyes.