[illegible]—New Series, Vol. XXXV—Whole No. 12,395.

[illegible] FACILITIES.

[illegible] occupation of New Orleans by the United States authorities [illegible] the inhabitants have been necessarily isolated from all communication with the South. This has given origin to ten thousand rumors which are circulated with great activity, and though in most instances clearly hatched from the brains of ingenious and not very scrupulous men, are not infrequently received with an astonishing amount of faith. In fact, the population of our city are remarkably credulous. We have known them implicitly to believe stories of the wildest and most improbable character, based upon the slenderest of foundations. The Southern temperament, with its ardor and excitability, is easily wrought upon, and we suppose that in the absence of authentic intelligence the imagination is suffered to play fantastic tricks without impediment. Be this as it may, it would be well for our citizens to be on their guard against the thousand and one stories which are perpetually bandied about the streets.

We make these remarks, however, merely *en passant*. Our object is particularly to express our gratification at the prospect of renewed mail communication with at least a part of the country, and with foreign nations. The Postoffice has been again thrown open to the public, and the opening of the port will secure frequent, if not daily, communication. It is the intention of the authorities to establish mail facilities in such a manner as to give to the public the advantages of something like regularity of intercommunication. This improvement has already been partially experienced in the reception by the press of journals from which it had long been excluded. New York and Baltimore papers, which had been strangers to our sanctum for many a month, begin to re-appear, and to give some employment to the editorial scissors. The time, we hope, is not distant when the city prints will receive their exchange papers by every arrival. Of course there must be some irregularity so long as the mail service is confined to the ocean.

It is not, however, the newspapers alone which will profit by the resumption of postal arrangements. The whole population of New Orleans will have reason to be gratified at a policy which will once more bring it into relations with other cities. There are friends and relatives now separated by the space which divides the North from the South, and who for nearly the first time since the establishment of the blockade will have opportunities of learning of each other's whereabout and welfare. Moreover, it is fair to presume there will be considerable correspondence of a business character. In short, any arrangement which ceases to exclude New Orleans from any species of intercourse with the rest of the world, is especially desirable, and must necessarily prove a marked accommodation to the public. When once again the mails arrive with tolerable regularity, the trade of the newsmonger will be suspended, and in lieu of a thousand surmises, magnified by the breath of rumor out of all proportion, we shall be able to deal with facts, and to judge of their import accordingly. Just at this time we fancy New Orleans is about the most ignorant and worst informed city in America. Any measure which will tend to dispel this mental darkness will be welcomed with unequivocal satisfaction.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

By the kindness of a friend we have received Havana papers to the 30th ult. The *Diario de la Marina* of that date contains later intelligence from Mexico, brought by the French war steamer Bertholet. An engagement occurred on the 5th in front of Puebla between the Mexican and French forces. It appears that Gen. Lorencez having learned that the Mexican Government had assembled twelve or thirteen thousand men at Puebla, and was resolved to defend the town to the last extremity, dispatched a body of Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes against two of the advanced positions of the Mexicans. The French began the assault with their wonted impetuosity, but finding that his troops had to contend with largely superior numbers, the French commander withdrew them. Almost at the same time information was received in the French camp that a Mexican force had assembled at Chiquihuite, and that the position was strongly defended with artillery so as to prevent the passage of provisions and munitions of war coming from Vera Cruz. Gen. Lorencez consequently resolved to countermarch to his previous position at Orizaba.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 23d ult., confirms the foregoing news, and states that the Mexicans were double, and perhaps treble, the number of the French, and that they repulsed the latter with considerable loss. It is rumored that the French lost 500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and that the Mexicans likewise suffered severely. Gen. Lorencez fell back to Orizaba, and was awaiting reinforcements. Communication between that place and Vera Cruz was interrupted by the occupation of Chiquihuite by a strong Mexican force.

At Vera Cruz the yellow fever still raged fearfully. Another letter of the same date attributes the repulse of the French to their ignorance of the ground, to their doubts of the courage of the enemy, and to the superiority of numbers displayed by the latter.

THE WEATHER.—Hot and hotter seem appropriate terms to apply to the weather. May was, comparatively speaking, tolerably cool and pleasant, but June is ushered in with a temperature nearly at fever heat. Nevertheless we, who are pretty well accustomed to this torrid climate, have no right to complain, since June is always terribly warm. Indeed, according to the experienced in such matters, the aggregate of heat in June exceeds that of the months of more advanced summer. As long as public health continues good, we ought to support mere heat with commendable patience. Besides, New Orleans enjoys a marked advantage over many other cities in the delicious southern breezes which spring up towards sundown, and revive the languid and exhausted frames of its denizens. In New York, Boston, and sundry Western cities there are summer nights almost suffocatingly hot, from the total absence of a circulation of air. Although in more northern climes summer begins later and terminates earlier than in New Orleans, our experience has taught us that one may suffer severely from protracted heat untempered by refreshing breezes. Here the evening south wind rarely fails us.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due P. P. Werlein & Halsey, Nos. 3 and 5 Camp street, for the following music: *I Listen to the Mocking Bird*, with variations, a charming composition by Charles Grobe. *Ever of Thee*, with variations by Wellenhaupt—very pretty.

ARRIVAL.—The Spanish steamer Cardenas, Captain Burguero, arrived yesterday from Havana, with a cargo of 329 arrobas coffee and 449,000 cigars. Another Spanish steamer—the Mexico, Captain Ortega—was taking a cargo for our port.

The late Governor General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, has refused the Governorship of Bombay, at £12,000 sterling per annum, in consequence of the climate not being likely to agree with Lady Head. A considerable [illegible]

The bill before the Federal House of Representatives providing for the abolition of slavery in the Territories, or prohibiting it hereafter, passed that body on the 12th instant, by a vote [illegible]

A [illegible] chaplain of the [illegible] Ohio recently offered [illegible]

[illegible] Patch, an experienced [illegible] who thoroughly understands the art of [illegible] ing popularity amongst his passengers. Captain Patch's mates, and other subordinates, are nearly all different from those who first came out in the ship. The only one of prominence who will retain his position is Chief Engineer McLean. The defects in the steering apparatus, which caused difficulty on the last voyage, have been, as the constructors believe, triumphantly remedied. The steering apparatus is now so arranged that if it fail on the upper or spar deck, it can be handled on two of the lower decks; and additions in the way of canvass have been made to enable the ship to hold her own in a gale, even if the rudder happens to get out of order.

BRITISH FLEET FITTING OUT.—The Liverpool *Post*, commenting on the recapture of the Emilie St. Pierre and the blockade of Charleston, says:

While writing in allusion to the Charleston blockade, we may mention that the screw steamship Hero, 300 tons, recently employed in the Baltic trade, has been sold to a Liverpool house. She has left Hull for this port, and is intended for the trade between Liverpool and Charleston. There is also in the Hull docks, undergoing an overhauling for a Liverpool house, the screw steamship Modern Greece, of about 700 tons. It is understood that this steamer, also being a fast vessel, is intended for the Charleston trade.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—Thalberg is giving three concerts at Erard's, in the rue du Mail. The witchery of his performance is positively supernatural. Never did the pianist surely effect such wonders from his instrument. The great want in the piano is continuity of sound, such as afforded by wind instruments or the violin. Under Thalberg's magic touch the intonations of his instrument seem to flow, rising on the listening ear, and yet without business, or the slightest confusion—all is distinct, clear and articulate. The artist—it is thirty years since we heard him—is no longer the mere executionist, enchanting the world with marvelous fingering, but an inspired son of song, moving the most hidden passions with wondrous skill, and dismissing his audience with feelings too big for utterance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell, Presiding.—A heavy business was done in this court yesterday. Several of the accused were dismissed, because the prosecutors and witnesses did not appear. The "drunks" were disposed of according to circumstances—some fined lightly, some severely, some to the workhouse. Some soldiers were "hit" hard. One from the land of steady habits, Connecticut, for being drunk and abusing citizens, was sentenced to six months' police duty and six months' forfeited pay. Corporal McDonald—drunk on duty and stealing two whips—was sentenced to six months' police duty and three months with a ball and chain to his leg.

Jos. Jacobs, baker, had to pay $50 for selling light weight bread.

A youth, 14 years old, arrested by an over-zealous policeman for using hostile language in Lafayette Square, was dismissed—the Judge advising more discrimination in arrests of this kind.

Louis Dalton, slave of Mrs. Haggerty, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, was discharged—there being no proof of intent to steal.

R. D. Smith, who had been ordered by the court to allow his wife and child $30 per month for their support, was arraigned for not complying. The accused protested his inability, but was ordered to go and try his best to provide the means.

Peter Thompson was Workhoused three months for burglary.

Henry Dominique, f. m. c., was arraigned for having no papers. It was decided that he should go *freely*, as no one claimed him for a slave, and no charge being made that he was.

Chas. Bilker, charged by Molly Mitchell with detaining her property, was dismissed—her statement showing that she gave him the property in pledge for money she owed him. Geo. Grant was also dismissed from the charge of being accessory to the late murder.

For several days a clock case has been before the Court, which to "ye local" has been very trying. It was the case of the court-room clock which had become a rebel, and obstinately refused to perform its functions, notwithstanding many eyes were constantly gazing at its face imploringly. We were rejoiced yesterday to see the case had been taken down and carried to some blacksmith's court, which we hope will send it back speedily, if not sooner, that we may regulate our movements better, and avoid the mortification of being "behind time."

Anthony Freitas, arrested in the Second District as a very dangerous and bad character, was committed to prison for further examination.

The Condemned Reprieved.—In yesterday's paper we gave the information that six men were to be shot the same morning, early after reveille, by order of the Military Commission, for violation of their parole, as prisoners of war, taken at Fort Jackson, in getting up a company for the Confederate army. Those who knew of the sentence and the time of its execution, saw no prospect of rescue to the unfortunate men; but the military procession was significant, and attracted the interest and attention of many persons along the route towards Carrollton avenue. An army wagon bore the six coffins, an ambulance conveyed the condemned, two priests and the chaplain of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment accompanied, and two companies of infantry composed the escort. In an open field near Carrollton avenue the procession halted, the coffins were placed in line, the condemned took their seats upon the coffins, some files of soldiers drew up in front of them, and the last preparations were made. At this moment, when all were waiting in expectation of the fatal word "fire," Provost Marshal French waved a paper, announcing the reprieve from death of the prisoners, and the commutation of their sentence to hard labor upon the fortifications at Ship Island, or the nearest military post, during the pleasure of the President of the United States. Five of the reprieved manifested the greatest joy at their deliverance, but one, named Stanley, did not appear so well pleased, and declared he would rather be shot.

We understand that the lives of these men were spared, mainly through the exertions and appeals of Messrs. Durant and Rozier, their counsel.

A Salutary Provision.—We note with pleasure General Shepley's "Order No. 11," prohibiting officers and soldiers hereafter from forcibly entering and searching private dwellings without written authority from General Butler, General Shepley, Lieutenant French or Major Bell. Some impositions of this kind have occurred, and we are glad to see the proper correction applied. Those having this written authority are required, also, to give to the occupant of the dwelling visited their names, the name of their company, and the number of their regiment.

Police Arrests.—There were a good many arrests yesterday and the night before, but the Provost Court has already disposed of them. Thos. Hall was arrested on Perdido street, for striking an officer with a slung-shot—also for being one of a party of four who shot and dangerously wounded officer Kennedy, and breaking into a coffee-house corner of Perdido and Baronne streets. Anthony Freitas. Augustus Rain was arrested as being concerned in the late murder. In the Third District, Bill Colson, one of the Lockwood gang of desperadoes, was arrested as a dangerous individual.

A Live Jack Sheppard.—We noticed the rearrest of Thos. Conners as a fugitive from justice, after he had been to the Customhouse. It appears that yesterday, to make sure of him, the officers put the ruffles on his wrists, and left him in the guard-room to wait till called for. When summoned to come forth, there was nothing of him to be found, except the handcuffs. How he shuffled them off, and how he got away, was the mystery, which probably he only can solve—if he is caught again.

The Cornucopia.—We believe the steamer Moro has arrived in port, from Red River, with a big cargo of very desirable provisions, say 3000 barrels corn, a good lot of flour, and also bacon. This will do for a beginning, but like poor Oliver Twist we are tempted to cry out to the Moro to go and bring "more, sir."

Inquest.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad named Lewis Ritter, who died at the corner of Third and Congress streets, Fourth District. After bathing in the river, lockjaw resulted, and the verdict was accordingly.

Mortuary.—The following is Dr. Dirmeyer's report of the city mortality for the week ending the 1st inst., Sunday last: Deaths—Adults 49; children 57; not stated 8; total, 114. Whites 94; mulattoes 9; blacks 10; not stated 11; total, 114. Free 91; slaves 12; not stated 11; total, 114.

Principal Diseases—Inflammation of the bowels 4; consumption 12; diseases of the [illegible]

[illegible] would I [illegible] be all down here idle and would [illegible] if he should [illegible] for him, it would add a heavier weight [illegible] upon his mind, for that two [illegible] cause for trouble would rest upon him. It is enough to feel that our dear country calls for him in her affliction, and God go with him in his perils. I should blush for him if he held back. I should blush for him if he held aloof now, nor offered himself in the full vigor and pride of his young life, as a shield against the arrows of destruction which threaten her, and which have already severed some of the brightest links which united our beloved nation, and while he has gone forth, brave in defence of right and truth, shall I sit down and cry like a miserable, selfish child, because it cannot have the toy it loves best always in its hands? No, no. That will never do; I should never claim to be a daughter of my proud, beautiful mother—America—could I for one moment be guilty of such selfish weakness.

So ran my thoughts as I stood beside the window, listening to the last clang and clatter of the bell on the boat which bore him away. Slowly it put off from the wharf, and then up to God went as deep and fervent a prayer as ever wife breathed for guidance and safety. His last kiss was still warm upon my lips—his last words ringing in my ears—and soon, perhaps, that voice, with its loving tones, might be forever hushed, and the warm lips cold and mute under the icy seal of death! Yet not for one moment would I have recalled him, even while I grew sick at heart, and a heavy dread strove to creep into my brain, driving away its usually hopeful and pleasing fancies. "It is right and just," I murmured, as I turned away, "and God will go with him. I know what I shall do. I shall go and take care of the poor sick boys up at the hospital." To think, with me, is to act. In a moment my bonnet and cloak were donned, and I was on my way with a light heart. Are there any wives, mothers, or sisters who will wonder how I could feel light-hearted when I had just sent my husband away to battle—perhaps never to look upon his dear face again? I will tell you why; *I trusted to God, and was yielding to an impulse to good deeds*. I say good, because I was animated solely by the desire to render assistance and relieve suffering, and not for what other people might think or say of me.

On entering the hospital, I found the attending physician, Doctor L——, there, and introduced myself.

"I have nothing to do," I said, "and want you to employ me. Can I render assistance in any way?"

"Yes, madam," was his prompt response. "If you will come in sometimes and prepare something nourishing, and talk to them, to keep them in good spirits, we shall be very glad."

"I shall certainly do so. I am glad if I can be of use."

I laid aside bonnet and cloak, without further ceremony, and went to the sickest man I saw.

"How do you feel?" I asked, bending over him.

"Weak, ill—nigh to death," he replied, in a tone so pitiful and full of despair that I felt the tears spring to my eyes. I sent them back to their source, however, and spoke in a full, firm, yet kind tone.

"Oh, no. You are not near death. You are ill, but you will not die. Uncle Sam has use for you yet, and in a few days you'll be up and ready to shoulder your musket again. Don't you think so?"

His eyes sparkled in their deep sockets, and a momentary flush rose to his pale cheek.

"Oh, if I could only think so! But the time drags so slowly, and here I lie useless, helpless, keeping those who could fight away to take care of me."

"Oh, well, you needed a little rest any way," I said cheerfully. "Now I want to do something to cure you. Do you want your face bathed?"

"Yes, if it is not too much trouble," he said, eagerly.

"Not a bit. Now be easy, and I'll soon have you feeling nicely."

I got a basin of water, combs, brushes, sponge and soap, and came back to him. His large dark eyes rested with childlike pleasure on my face, as I carefully bathed his face and hands. He had grown so feeble that he could scarcely connect a sentence without pausing, and lay panting on his elbow from the slightest exertion. After bathing his face, I took the comb and straightened out the snarled masses of long black hair that grew thickly over his brow. I soon found that illness had made him childish, though I at first started at his childlike bluntness.

"You're mighty purty," he said suddenly, and for a moment I did not know what to say, but then, I thought, "I may seem so to him, poor fellow," and only smiled in reply.

"What's your name?" he next asked.

"S——," I replied.

"You ain't married, are you?"

"Yes, and my husband's gone to fight as you did at Fort Donelson."

"Oh, dear," he said fretfully, "I so sorry. What did you get married for? Never mind, I'll put a spider in his dumpling when I get well."

With the last words, a mischievous light broke over his face, and his black eyes twinkled. I laughed merrily at him, and he seemed to enjoy it hugely. Poor fellow! little enough amusement he had. If he could amuse himself at my expense, I would have no objections.

My next patient was an orphan boy, sixteen years of age. Frank B—— belonged to Birge's Sharpshooters, and a braver heart never beat in the bosom of mortal than that which throbbed in his.

While bathing his face, I asked him what induced him to leave his home and friends in Nebraska, to come away and peril his life at such an early age. His reply is worthy to be written by that of the noble Nathaniel Hale, who regretted having but "one life to offer to his country." He said: "I joined the army because I was young and strong. I have but one life, and that would be worth nothing to me if not offered to my country."

Noble boy! How many more like him have fallen willing sacrifices!

The next day I carried a basket of apples, oranges, pies, tea, &c., to the hospital. As I went in, several of the men lifted their heads, and nodded pleasantly.

"I'm glad you have come back," said one, and another thought, "it looked so much like home to see a woman amongst them."

My "admirer" with the black eyes, clasped my hand when I offered him an orange, and kissed it gratefully.

"If I live," he said, "I'll always pray God to bless you. If I die, I'll watch over you from Heaven."

Poor fellow! I wonder, if from that Heaven to which his spirit has flown he is watching over me to-night as I pen these lines!

Frank's blue eyes greeted me with a glad smile before I was near enough to speak to him. When I bent over and asked him how he felt, he answered me cheerfully, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his regiment.

I bathed his face, gave him a cup of hot tea, with some toast, and left him sleeping sweetly.

Those who have never visited the hospital cannot conceive of the wretched condition in which the men are brought into them. That day twenty-eight were brought from Donelson and Savannah, and such objects I never saw. Their faces and hands were stiff with coal dust, and burning with fever. Their hair long and matted—beard uncut and full of dirt.

It was a serious task to attempt rendering them comfortable, but I did not shrink from it. On the contrary, I felt grieved at my inability to serve more than one at a time. Oh, how I longed for the power then to stir some of my own sex, who in that town passed their days in thoughtless idleness, to action, if only for an hour, to assist in bringing these poor sufferers to a comfortable condition.

From morning till noon I toiled faithfully, glad from my heart, and thankful for the impulse that had sent me there. I went home and dined, and feeling tired, wanted to lie down and rest. But then I remembered I had promised to bring some fruits to the boys in the afternoon, and I could not feel satisfied till I had done so, knowing that I could rest my time, while they lay tossing and restless with fever and pain, perhaps longing for a cooling draught they could not get.

It was four o'clock before I got away again, and then I was really tired. So days merged into weeks, till ten or eleven, and from half past one till four, I took pleasure amongst them, even while pain stirred my heart to see their sufferings. One by one I could see them fading. No care or skill could save them. They had offered their lives to our country, and she accepted the sacrifice.

Poor little Frank B—— daily grew weaker. Nothing could tempt him to eat, and his cough grew worse, while his face became thin and pale. He never lost his joyous spirit, but always seemed hopeful, even when too ill to rise from his berth.

One afternoon I was startled, on entering, by the most piteous cries, and found that they came from my little favorite, generally so brave and patient.

"Why, Frankie, what is the matter?" I asked, bending over him.

"Oh, you have come! I did wish for you so much. Oh, I shall die, and I wanted somebody here who seemed to care for me a little. You do like me, don't you, dear Miss S——? You've been so kind to me. Oh, this pain! I can't stand it long."

His hands grasped mine nervously, and every fibre of his frame quivered with pain. I saw that the dews of death were standing thickly already on the broad, beautiful forehead, over which the fair hair clustered so prettily, and my eyes filled with tears of sorrow deeper than words could express. I stooped to kiss him, and a [illegible] of the dying boy.

"Oh, kiss me again, won't you? That is like my sister. Do kiss me once more, I feel better. Oh, I wonder [illegible]

[illegible] upon his forehead, a look of [illegible] gratitude softened the suffering expression of his face.

About nine o'clock he breathed his last, and every time I look down at my hand, and see the little ring of mine he wore when he died, I seem to see the parting look of his great blue eyes, as they fixed in death. [illegible] task to brush back the damp locks from the cold brow, and compose the blue limbs in their last repose. That night I wept and prayed for the sisters he had never wept, and prayed for myself, for he was all they had.

A few days after this another of my patients, one who was fast recovering, I thought, had a relapse and was again confined to his berth. There had been a storm that dashed in the windows, and he got wet.

On Friday he asked me to write some letters to his brother, sister, and his betrothed. I did so while he dictated. He appeared to be well educated, and had a rich vein of mirth and sentiment pervading his nature. This I soon discovered in his dictations, and was much interested. He showed me the miniatures of his friends, and talked of soon returning home. Bade me say to his sister that he was coming soon. If he couldn't get a furlough, he would make one, &c.

Saturday found me almost blind from inflammation of the eyes, and I did not get to the hospital again until Monday morning. Sad faces greeted me. Matron, physicians and nurses, were serious faces, and the Steward quietly placed letters, miniatures, and descriptive roll in my hands. I looked toward Fred's place—it was vacant!

Oh, that was a sad task that I had then to perform! To sit down, three days after writing those pleasant, hopeful letters, and tell them that the heart which dictated them was still forever! I wrote to the lady he would have made his wife, and returned her letters. I had rather have performed any other task on earth. The poor old father and mother, whose bent forms were fast tottering to the grave—the bright, sweet-faced sister—the loving brother! To all these I must convey tidings that would sting the hardiest heart. Yet, such is the fortunes of the war!

These are but a few of the many instances of the kind which might be given to the public. Every day, for three or four weeks, I witnessed such scenes, performed such tasks as those I have named.

Since that, however, fortune has called me to scenes of a more startling nature. I have seen where the conflict raged the forms of the dead, dying, and amongst those who yet lived, such suffering as the heart could not conceive without the eye having witnessed. Forms mangled, crushed—to live and suffer for a few days, and then to die in the most horrible agony.

Oh, God! when will it cease? When will the hand of the father fall listless, as he attempts to cleave his son to the earth and brothers cease to regard each other as foes? Will peace ever be restored? Shall we ever again be united? Alas! will we ever love each other again, or give room in our hearts for other than revengeful, bitter feelings?

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 5, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S storeship Fearnaught, from Ship Island, to U S Gov't—in the stream.

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, Baybi, from Fort Jackson.
Moro, Sweeney, from Alexandria.

TOWBOATS.

Landis, Smith, from the Passes.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Landis, from the Passes—Towed down to the bar, ships James Hovey and Premier—brought up storeship Fearnaught.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Theodore Koebs, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.
[illegible] South, (British) from Calcutta, and Havana, to master—Gunny bags and rice.
Schr Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.
Ship Havelock, Badger, from Boston, to master—ice to order.
Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov.
Bark Harriet, (French) Hall, from Bordeaux.

IMPORTS.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Moro—5 bbls beef 150 sks corn 3000 bushels do 37 head cattle and sundries to Grieff, Byrnes & co.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock, P. M., P. EUGENE BORDUZAT, aged 24 years. The friends and acquaintances of the families of Borduzat, Hyde, Conrotte, Dupeire, and of P. deLabarre, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, (without further notice,) which will take place [illegible] o'clock, on this Thursday evening, the 5th instant, from the residence of S. P. deLabarre, No. 20 Marigny street, Third District.

Found.

YESTERDAY morning, at about six o'clock, at the corner of Marigny Canal and Frenchmen street, a BAY STALLION, with the [illegible] part of the [illegible] white, and a white line on the head. The owner can have him by paying costs of advertising and feeding. PIERRE & CO.

je5 1t Corner Marigny Canal and Frenchmen st.

Sugar, Sugar.

ABOUT 400 hogsheads on plantation, forty miles up the Coast, for sale by LOUIS F. MAXENT, Old No. 50, new No. 30 Toulouse st. je5 1w

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE, June 3, 1862.
Merchants and others desiring boxes at the Post-Office can obtain them by application to J. M. G. Parker, Esq., Assistant Postmaster, on and after this date.
R. K. SCOTT, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, in charge of the New Orleans P. O.
je3 3t

Counterfeit Notes.

MR. LOUIS HUBERT has the honor to inform the public that he will not redeem those notes purporting to be issued in his name, as he has never signed any. je4 3t

Notice.

NOTICE is this day given by the undersigned to the holder of the hereinafter described note, to call immediately, for the purpose of receiving the amount of the same, at his domicil, on Levee street, between Third and Fourth streets, No. 156, suburb Livaudais, Fourth District of New Orleans; which note is for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, was subscribed by the undersigned on the 9th of May, 1850, to his own order, and endorsed by himself, payable one year after date, signed Ne Varietur by Jh. Lisbony, notary public, on the 9th of May, 1850, was renewed, from year to year, up to the 9th of May, 1862; hereby notifying the holder of said note should he not present himself immediately to be paid, the interest on said note, due by the undersigned, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, will cease on and after the date of publication of this notice.
JOHN BARTCHY. je3 1*t

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH, New Orleans, June 3, 1862.
ON and after this date the bells will strike the hour of nine P. M. as the hour for slaves to retire.
A. HESERT, Superintendent. je3

Notice.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office to the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, (in the Rotunda) where he will devote his attention to the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Stocks, Succession and Fort Wardens Sales. All out-door and Furniture Sales attended to with promptness and dispatch.
M. BARNETT, Jr. je3 10t

Wanted.

A LADY, competent to instruct in all the higher branches of an English education, French, Music, Latin and Drawing, wants a situation as an Instructress with a family in the city or country. She has no objection to teach small boys, or travel with a lady and her children. Address M. O., Post-Office. je3 7t

Lard! Lard!! Lard!!!

30 TIERCES Prime Western choice Lard, in store and for sale by F. POUJOL, No. 11 Toulouse street. j-3 3t

Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of South Market and Levee streets, for the accommodation of the poor. Sold in small quantities only, at the rate of $1 50 per bushel for unsifted; bolted $2; Grits, $2 25; Bran, $2 25 per 100 pounds.
JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee. my31 tf

Branch of City Corn-Meal Mills, Third District.

A Branch of these Mills has been established in the Third District, for the accommodation of its residents, at the CORNER OF GREATMEN AND ELYSIAN FIELDS STREETS, where Meal in small quantities for family use can be obtained.
JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee. my31 tf

Branch of the City Corn Meal Mills, Fourth District.

A Branch of these Mills, for the accommodation of the residents of the Fourth District, has been established at No. 14 SORAPURU STREET, near Tchoupitoulas street, South side of the Sorapuru Market, where Meal can be had in small quantities, for family use only.
JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee. my31 tf

Brass for Sale.

SEVEN Thousand five hundred to eight thousand pounds sheet brass, Nos. 22, 24, and 26, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by [illegible] ROUYER, No. [illegible] Chartres street.

UNITED STATES ARMY. RECRUITS! RECRUITS! RECRUITS!

A few ABLE-BODIED MEN are wanted [illegible]

[illegible] SALES.

[illegible] TWO LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 11 and 12, measuring each thirty-two feet five inches and four lines front on Johnson street, by one hundred and forty-eight feet seven inches and seven lines in depth, between parallel lines. Together with a frame house containing two rooms, gallery, cabinet, chicken-house, stable, &c., with a fine garden.

Terms—One third cash in specie, and the balance in one and two years with 8 per cent. interest per annum, and 8 per cent. in case of non-payment until paid.

Acts of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock at our auction mart—A lot of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggist's Glassware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, English Venetian Red, Spanish Whiting, Writing Chalk, Spirits of Turpentine in barrels, &c., &c.
Terms cash, in current money. je3

Coffee, Coffee at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.
WILL be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, on THURSDAY, June 5th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—100 sacks MEXICAN COFFEE, just arrived, (a fine article.)
Also—10,000 CIGARS.
Terms cash, in current funds. je4

Sundries! Sundries!!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, the 5th of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—15 boxes Tobacco, 55 boxes Champagne Cider, 5 cases assorted Vegetables, 6 boxes Meats and Soups, 6 boxes Fresh Milk, 6 boxes Dysentery Cordial, 31 kegs Butter, 2 boxes Concentrated Milk, 3 boxes Jams and Jellies, 10 half boxes Raisins, 2 boxes Lobsters, 3 boxes assorted Brandy Fruits, 1 box Walnut Ketchup, 5 boxes Pepper Sauce, 3 boxes Pickles, 2 boxes Tomato Ketchup, 7 boxes Stoughton Elixir, 3 tierces Rice.
Also—Lard, Buckets, Pans, Castings, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms cash. je4

100 Packages Lard,

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, the 7th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets—100 tierces and half barrels Lard.
Terms cash, for current money. je5

JUDICIAL SALES.

P. Shields vs. J. C. F. Majestic.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 3550.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Saucier, Justice of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, 9th of June, 1862, at my warehouse, No. 224 Customhouse street, between Franklin and Tremé streets: A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot.
L. H. WATSON, Constable. my31 je5 9

Sheriff's Sale.

BY THE SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
ON SATURDAY, June 7th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District of this city, will be sold for storage in various cases:
A quantity of Household Furniture, Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Store Fixtures, Scantling, Empty Boxes and Bottles, &c.
Also, two splendid Cotton Gins and two Cotton Fans.
Terms cash on the spot.
JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. my31 je2 5 7

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$110,065 39	
River Risks	35,967 21	
Marine Risks	20,683 77	
Total		$166,716 43
Less return Premiums		5,756 64
		$160,959 79
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		50,000 00
Net Premiums		$210,959 [illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$40,929 75	
River Losses	12,865 48	
Marine Losses	13,864 27	
Total Losses	$67,759 40	
Reinsurance	1,787 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	8,131 [illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	21,654 45	101,861 56
Gross Profits		$109,199 63
Reserved for intermediate Risks		50,000 00
Net Profits		$59,099 63
The Assets of the Company are:		
Capital Stock Notes		$176,156 25
Loans secured by Mortgage		25,500 00
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock		29,216 11
Bills Receivable or Premiums at short time		52,874 01
Premiums in course of collection		29,143 12
Scrip of other Companies		10,590 00
Stocks and Bonds		25,000 00
Cash on hand		119,314 66
		$537,294 17

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

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 19th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary, pro tem.

The certificates of profits for the year 1858, issued by this Company, being due and payable in full, as well as the interest on all certificates of profits issued up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS: John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.; J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.; F. G. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams; J. Goldstein, firm of O. Talamon, Dessommes & Co.; M. J. Zunts, firm of Rhorer & Zunts; Ed. Newman; Victor Meignan; A. Chiapella; L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.; John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.; R. W. Ogden, firm of Curantz & Ogden; Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charvantier & Co.; Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.; Carl Kohn; Jno. Deynoodt. my15

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz.: NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$252,123 20
To wit: Premium on Fire Risks	$180,338 46	
on Marine Risks	44,470 66	
on River Risks	26,008 12	$251,129 26
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$42,858 [illegible]	
For Returned Premiums	2,621 70	45,379 78
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$205,543 56
Losses paid during same period, viz.: On Fire Risks	$107,059 55	
On Marine Risks	7,091 77	
On River Risks	8,702 42	
	$125,883 74	
Reinsurance	8,631 81	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,721 23	$137,936 78
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.		28,439 47
		$166,376 25
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		$39,167 31
Net earned premiums		$205,543 56
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		24,808 22
Amount participating in profits		$180,735 34
The Company has the following assets, viz: Bills receivable for Premiums		$84,771 45
Due for Premiums in course of collection		22,818 00
Invested in mortgage securities		29,050 00
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stock		34,075 00
Invested in Bank Stocks		45,585 56
Invested in Confederate Bonds		50,000 00
Invested in Railroad Bonds		21,811 [illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		7,310 64
Cash on hand		29,446 50
Total amount of Assets		$327,077 50

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace [illegible]

[illegible] Mutual Insurance Co.

[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible]

[illegible]		$372,277 36
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$270,193 06	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,322 [illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	45,220 65	$419,?97 26
Less Premiums Unterminated	$22,?77 50	
Less Return Premiums	11,?70 41	$34,?77 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		$382,?20 45
Losses paid during same period viz: Fire Losses	$81,067 44	
Marine Losses	119,208 53	
River Losses	10,?56 40	
	$209,?32 37	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	8,?88 42	$212,?20 79
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,?36 66
The Company have the following Assets: Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon		$102,?25 00
Invested in bank stock, cost		44,?50 00
Invested in city and other bonds		68,?50 00
Loaned on pledges of stocks		118,?25 00
Insurance scrip, &c.		22,?16 00
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums		154,?64 00
Premiums in course of collection		4,?47 11
Cash on hand		20,?43 22
		$771,?74 80

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans," who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.
Subscribed and sworn to this 21st day of March, 1862, before me. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

TRUSTEES: A. Carriere, John Thornhill, R. Brugier, John Fox, Mason Pilcher, C. Fassy, G. A. Fosdick, W. A. Violett, Richard Nixon, A. Costa, Thomas Byrne, A. R. Montgomery, R. Nugent, N. H. Barnett, E. H. Fomroy, H. A. Warneken, J. L. Macaulay, Wm. Frehn, J. S. Wallis, J. Cramer, A. Lecourt, Wm. Lorenzen, C. Lafitte, Leon Queyrouze, Wm. Urquhart, A. P. Noblom, Henry Roleswald, A. J. Rugely, Wm. C. Watts, G. W. Dunbar, J. Avet, Albert Cammack, R. C. Oglesby. mh26

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$208,586 74
Premiums on Fire Risks	$125,119 38	
Premiums on Marine Risks	60,763 92	
Premiums on River Risks	22,703 48	$208,586 74
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	23,552 00	
For Return Premiums	2,947 35	26,499 35
Net Earned Premiums		$182,087 39
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$54,413 34	
On Marine Risks	34,237 70	
On River Risks	10,340 48	
	$99,123 52	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,727 38	
	$102,850 90	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $30,016 63	4,502 34	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	$41,125 38	$149,477 [illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$33,603 [illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	$182,087 39	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	$30,015 62	
Amount participating in Profits	$152,071 77	
The Company have the following Assets, viz: Bills Receivable at short date		$32,?18 80
Scrip of other Companies		790 00
Premiums due		2,970 12
Cash on hand		16,755 37
Balance of Subscription Notes		137,071 97
Total Assets		$189,505 96

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this 13th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent. (22 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 19th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary. au14

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861		$135,631 79
Premiums on Fire Risks	$98,343 35	
Marine do	26,933 41	
River do	10,762 [illegible]	135,038 79
Less premiums returned		1,325 63
		$134,712 26
Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	71,803 44	
On Marine Risks	15,455 42	
On River Risks	1,964 [illegible]	89,0?8 [illegible]
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	15,487 43	
Re-insurance	9,961 49	
Expenses, less interest	13,853 40—40,302 [illegible]	129,3?? 24
Profits		$5,3?? 02
The Company have the following assets: Bank Notes	$2,500 [illegible]	
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	88,701 30	
Bills Receivable on Pledge	3,250 [illegible]	
For premiums	9,795 [illegible]	
Stocks	6,757 [illegible]	
Due for Premiums in course of collection	77,939 [illegible]	
Cash on hand	27,491 [illegible]	$258,386 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this eleventh day of May, 1861. (Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans. my19

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861		$406,091 [illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		125,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		531,868 [illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$352,031 00	
Marine premiums	76,248 17	
River premiums	25,589 64	$534,868 [illegible]
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$93,544 00	
Less return premiums	8,183 41	$101,727 01
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$430,141 80
Losses paid during same period, viz.: On fire risks	$139,075 85	
On marine risks	43,188 54	
On river risks	50,092 20	
	$232,356 57	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c.	42,211 52	$190,155 05
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$239,986 75
The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co		365,979 00
City and State Bonds		243,150 00
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c		221,310 00
Bills receivable for premiums		78,387 10
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies		12,231 30
Premiums due, in course of collection		19,045 91
Confederate Bonds		100,000 00
Cash on hand		107,003 99
Total amount of assets		1,150,000 49

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this 10th day of January, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible], President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned on the 31 May, 1860		$144,503 96
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1861: On Fire Risks	$500,325 [illegible]	
On River Risks	171,830 13	
On Marine Risks	156,566 24	877,721 33
Total premiums		$1,121,794 39
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861	$248,060 00	
Return Premiums	24,460 33	276,520 33
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861		$851,274 00
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	$490,337 56	
On Marine Risks	45,419 70	
On River Risks	45,805 60	
	$583,562 76	
Ten per cent. returned	10,250 78	
Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less Interest	$2,517 99	656,491 80
Net Profits		$191,772 [illegible]
Net earned Premiums		$851,204 00
Less earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. has been returned		103,512 48
Amount participating in profits		$747,691 [illegible]
The company have the following assets: Cash on hand		$40,9??
Bills Receivable for Premiums		171,17? 53
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge		566,194 55
Bank Stocks and Mortgage Bonds		141,019 50
Real Estate		56,4?? 02
Bonds of the Confederate States		50,000 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection		63,085 89
		$1,089,846 64
Less: Net earned premiums	$240,000 00	
Interest to be paid on Scrips	55,074 80	
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	$7,?34 90	309,835 90
Actual assets		$780,010 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1861, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed before me this day, June 7, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

New Orleans, June 6th, 1861.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 25 per cent. on the net earned premiums last year, and to pay six per cent. interest on all the scrip issued by the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Hevins, S. O. Nelson, Geo. Connelly, G. Miltenberger, John Pemberton, C. H. Slocomb, P. Maspero, E. F. Voorhies, P. Poulé, S. O. Vignaud, G. Hotard. je8 tf

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement: NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$191,095 71
To-wit—On Fire Risks	$126,668 93	
On Marine Risks	35,895 55	
On River Risks	28,533 27	$191,?05 7
Less—Premiums Unterminated	$22,609 75	
Returned Premiums	4,567 62	27,197 37
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,198 34
Losses paid during same period, viz—On Fire Risks	$44,359 11	
On Marine Risks	13,404 35	
On River Risks	12,234 79	
	$69,972 70	
Re-Insurances	11,184 14	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,467 50	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	31,647 20	116,339 54
		$47,758 80
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		12,423 40
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$35,370 40
Earned premiums		$164,198 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,716 73
Amount participating in profits		$141,481 61
The Company have the following assets—Bills receivable for premiums		15,517 63
Due for premiums in course of collection		9,323 82
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds		25,000 00
Insurance Scrips		1,020 00
Confederate States Bonds		8250 00
Cash on hand		10,647 43
Subscription notes		209,729 52
Total amount of assets		$280,148 60

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

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Amadeo Landry, Octave Voorhies, W. G. Bettarton, W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lanaux, Frank Shaw, Alfred Dolhonde, C. J. Bell, W. Cooper, John Gandy, E. Bordelais, F. Hickman, J. Laysine, D. P. Logan, F. Ratchford, E. H. Harris, C. Cavaroc, Chas. J. Leeds, J. N. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. G. McLearn, A. D. Grieff, L. Boudousquié, Valen. Heermann, Theodore Frois, Chas. Roman, Maglo Pujo, J. E. Murison, J. Zolly, Wm. Omnal, J. A. Bonnafon, J. J. Herr, W. R. Omsey.

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$343,603 47
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		89,920 00
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$433,725 47
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$220,976 54	
For premiums on River Risks	174,240 48	
For premiums on Marine Risks	38,508 45	$433,725 47
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$56,828 00	
Return premiums	981 47	$55,812 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$376,913 00
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$48,451 31	
On River Risks	92,145 20	
On Marine Risks	30,722 34	
	$171,318 85	
Re-insurances, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	12,555 45	$183,863 43
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$193,049 57
The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds		$714,947 00
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds		252,300 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 Camp street)		42,038 99
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned		166,720 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection		10,540 65
Cash on hand		218,182 94
Total amount of assets		$1,399,306 7

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

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 18th of March next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December, 1861. The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 78 Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN E. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: [illegible]

CRESCENT CITY STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

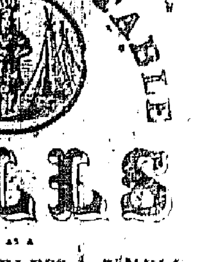
Double Refined LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED Sugars, Molasses and Syrups [illegible]

HEALTH IS MAN'S CHIEF BLESSING!

"Oh Happiness, how far we flee
From thy own paths in search of thee!
From Health, thy own pure fount, we stray,
Nor God-given instincts we obey;
Too proud from Nature's self to learn
Nature's own remedies we spurn."

ARE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

WRIGHT'S SOUTHERN INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS



AS A PURE, HARMLESS, SIMPLE, AND NATURAL

Alterative and Blood Purifier,

FOR THE Toning and Fortifying of the System against Diseases, either Occasional or Epidemic, and for the cure of all Ailments having the name of

Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Small pox, and Erysipelas; Inflammation of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys and Bladder; Pains in the Stomach, Back and Side; Consumption; Dropsy of the Head, of the Chest, of the Abdomen [illegible] of the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and [illegible] Cancer; Gravel; Loss of Appetite; Sick Headache; Spitting of Blood; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Diarrhea, Dysentery and Colic [illegible]; Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia, [illegible]; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Whooping Cough [illegible] of the Heart, Ulcers and Sores of every [illegible]; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and Lowness of Spirits; Suppression, and other delicate Female Complaints.

WHAT ARE THESE PILLS?

Composed of the simple extracts of four plants common to most of the woods in Central Alabama and Mississippi, these pills combine in a remarkable degree the four great curative powers known to modern science, assisting Nature to expel all disease from the system without crushing its elasticity or poisoning its course by the introduction of nauseous drugs or mineral agents.

There is not a remedy used by the medical profession or known to the scope of science, that combines in such perfection and with such harmonious results, the four great agencies of health—the *Sudorific*, the *Diuretic*, the *Expectorant* and the *Cathartic*.

This is *not a "patent medicine."* These pills have been used for many years, they have been analyzed by chemists, they have received the fullest endorsement from the most eminent medical practitioners, and we *have never failed of success*.

No pretentions of originality are made in their favor; no assertions of astounding discoveries in some impossible manner are set forth; no effort is made to deceive or humbug any one. All that is claimed is, that these pills have been proven to be a remarkable remedy, operating with certainty upon the whole system, proving their effect, agreeable in their nature, and as harmless as bread and water.

How They Are Made.

Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have hitherto solely and are now mainly prepared to fill special orders from physicians, druggists, planters and other regular customers, who use them altogether on account of their knowledge that they are made of pure, simple and efficacious ingredients; and because of their confidence in Dr. Wright, as being free from the temptation of offering any thing to the trade that is not pure and genuine. The new process of distilling the plants and purifying the essential elements from all foreign matter, (which was mainly the discovery of that eminent chemist, Dr. Torrey,) has alone enabled him to offer these pills at a cost sufficiently reasonable to place them before the public as a general remedy. The following certificate from the well known analytic chemist, Dr. Preston, is a sufficient guarantee of their purity.

DR. JOHN WRIGHT: *Sir*—At your request I have subjected to the test of analysis a quantity of your Southern Indian Vegetable Pills, selected at random, and take great pleasure in certifying that I found them to contain nothing deleterious to the human system, but on the contrary, they possess the Sudorific, Diuretic, Expectorant and Cathartic properties in a remarkably harmonious combination, and my opinion is that they are the greatest universal remedy known to the world.
Respectfully, A. D. PRESTON, M[illegible]

Their Use by the Profession.

If the endorsement of their virtues, by every physician who has tried them, and their growing use among their practice, can be a recommendation to the public, then Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have a claim upon the popular confidence which is not set up for others that we know of. On this we are induced to insert the following extract of a private letter from the venerable Dr. [illegible], one of the ablest and most experienced leaders of his profession in the whole South:

"It may be said that I am injuring the practice of my profession by acknowledging how much [illegible] can be dispensed with, but I [illegible] duty toward those who have placed [illegible] being so much in my keeping. I [illegible] these pills were of my own preparation [illegible] adhere to the good old principle; 'Give unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's.' My advice to all who are in the range of my practice is to keep your pills by you, and at the first warning which disease gives them, commence taking them according to the directions, and keep up their use until they are certain they have overcome the enemy. In nine cases out of ten when I am afterwards called in I only reiterate the same [illegible] and my patients recover their health [illegible] and greatly to the annoyance [illegible] of those who believe they cannot be cured of [illegible] without swallowing an immense quantity of nauseous and disgusting drugs."

Testimony of a Minister.

In this respect we think it worth while to publish letters received from gentlemen whose high standing renders their testimony of no little weight with men of common sense. One is from the Rev. J. B. B[illegible], widely known and loved throughout Arkansas and lately called to a new field of labor in Northern [illegible], who wrote to Dr. John Wright, under date of the [illegible] of September, 1858, as follows:

"You little know the good which has been accomplished already by those few boxes of pills you recommended to me at that visit. They have been a [illegible] to many an unfortunate member of my little flock, in all this neighborhood they are hailed as the [illegible] of health. I am satisfied now, my dear friend, [illegible] even underestimated their value at the time you explained their effects to me. Such a cure and [illegible] remedy was never before given to helpless man by [illegible] merciful Author."

The other is from a wealthy and successful planter of Alabama which we insert entire.

Letter from a Planter.

ROSEVALE, ALA., November 4 [illegible]
Messrs. JOHN WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, La.:
Gents—Inclosed please find my check No. [illegible] three days' sight, on Mobile, for $149 [illegible] in settlement of account to date. You will please forward me three dozen boxes more of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills. They are the greatest thing I ever came across, and save me a heavy medical bill every year on my place. The directions are so plain and so easily understood that my overseer finds no difficulty in treating every case of sickness that comes to his knowledge with promptness and perfect success. My negroes are healthier and stronger than those of any planter I know, and I candidly confess it to be my opinion, and that of my overseer, that this agreeable fact is due to the care which is taken of them at the first coming of sickness, and there being treated by a course of pills. I use them altogether in my own family, and would not be without a full supply for a small [illegible]. This may seem high praise to you, but I assure you nothing more nor less than the plain, unvarnished truth. Please forward the pills at once, and by the same route as before. Yours, truly,
THOS. G. HENDE[illegible]

From Dr. Humphries, of Charleston, S. C., we received the following honest letter, written by a poor but worthy man, who is now a strong and stalwart soldier in the army of Southern Independence.

Liver Complaint.

DR. HUMPHRIES: *Dear Sir*—I don't know [illegible] say to make you know how grateful I feel for the boxes of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills you gave me. After having suffered for so many years I thought I never was going to get my health or be able to do one good day's work, I am now as strong and hearty as I ever was in my life, and that, too, after having tried every thing else I ever heard of, and getting all the doctors, who could tell me it was an affection of the liver, but could not cure it, although God knows I took enough of their prescriptions. If the [illegible] of a poor man like me will help you any, doctor, you have it.
Yours, gratefully and truly, JOHN W. SIMMONS.

Send for a circular of these pills. It contains [illegible] interesting facts, with important suggestions to the sick and suffering, complete directions for the use of the pills, and a special card to females, which every one of the sex ought to read.

WRIGHT'S, Southern Indian Vegetable Pills

Are manufactured expressly for use in the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA Under the personal direction of Dr. John Wright, In his Pharmaceutical Laboratory New Orleans.
J. WRIGHT & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 21 Chartres street, New Orleans.
dec18 2tfd 6mo

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after [illegible] March 2d, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. / FROM THE LAKE.
6 o'clock A. M. Horse Car. 5½ o'clock A. M. [illegible]
[illegible]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.
The Steam Train will stop when sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
[illegible], Superintendent. mh31 tf

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r.)
63 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to [illegible]

Office Commissioners First Drainage District, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, May 12, 1862.

ALL owners of [illegible] land within the First Drainage District [illegible] the Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below; are hereby notified that the first installment [illegible], President.

For [illegible]

THE three story House, 22 Esplanade street, [illegible] Apply on the premises [illegible]

[illegible] 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.