The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1862.

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NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1862.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of [illegible] a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at [illegible] o'clock, on the Levee, below the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Soap, [illegible] cargo, [illegible], lemons, [illegible], &c.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

We notice that there arrived on Saturday and Sunday 157 Texas beeves and 316 sheep, and that the stock remaining on sale amounted to 314 Texas beeves and 344 sheep. We observe, too, in the list of imports per steamer Rhoboda from Havana, large quantities of hams and shoulders, sides and jowls, all of which, together with a considerable lot of flour, and a tolerably abundant supply of other provisions, will doubtless be disposed of by auction at an early day. With respect to flour the stock in our market is smaller than could be desired; but we shall probably continue to receive a goodly quantity by way of Red River—enough, at all events, to prevent a serious dearth of the materials for the manufacture of wheat bread. Corn, too, has proved a satisfactory substitute for flour. We know a large number of families which habitually make use of that cheap and agreeable esculent, and find that when prepared with some culinary skill, corn bread is palatable, nutritious and wholesome.

The people of New Orleans are, therefore, not likely to be menaced with famine, although they may have for some time to forego many luxuries, and to live far less sumptuously than they were formerly accustomed to do. When we take into consideration the fact announced by one of the Northern papers that there are five hundred clearances for New Orleans, it will not require any profound sagacity to conclude that ere many weeks provisions of every kind, as well as merchandise, will be attainable by all who seek them. There is unfortunately, however, one heavy drawback to the prospect of a speedy supply. The numerous towboats, which thronged our river some months ago, have ceased to exist. Most of them had been converted into gunboats, and were sunk or otherwise destroyed by the Federal fleet during its conflict with the forts and its passage up the Mississippi. The consequence of this loss will be found while felt somewhat sensibly in the prolonged detention of every sailing vessel from the North, when once it reaches the river. That majestic stream turns and twists in so many various directions that sometimes ships propelled simply by the wind require weeks ere they can fully surmount the difficulties of its navigation. Sundry vessels are announced in the marine lists as below and coming up, which have already been several days in the river—among them the ship Havelock, from Boston, with a cargo of ice, the British ship Scott, from Calcutta and Havana, and the French bark Harriet, from Bordeaux. Steamships will of course encounter no obstacles to their progress.

The food question still appears to be one in which the deepest interest is felt. The arrangements made between the military and civil authorities for the employment of 2000 men to work upon the streets at one dollar per day compensation for each, and ample rations will unquestionably preserve from want a large and in some respects a valuable class of our population. It is to be hoped, too, that the provisions now almost daily arriving will relieve the apprehensions of those whose means are limited. To our mind it is the duty of the butchers and bakers of our city strictly and equitably to regulate the prices of the articles they deal in conformably to the standard rates they are required to pay. In the case of the bakers there is a bread assize in virtue of which they must give so many ounces of the staff of life for 5, 10, and 20 cents. We are sadly afraid that this judicious ordinance is frequently violated, and yet it ought to be rigidly enforced for the sake of the poor, who are thus exposed to be stinted of their just allowance. The butchers, too, might not unreasonably abate somewhat of their exorbitant rates. As it is, the terribly high prices demanded, have driven hosts of people in moderate circumstances to the almost exclusive consumption of salted food; and this will necessarily continue until fresh meat can be purchased at living prices.

To the Public.—D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, respectfully calls your attention to the cargo of steamship Blackstone, which he will begin to sell this day at 10 o'clock. Among the various articles are cocoanuts and lemons, which are in dependable here in the summer.

Northern News and Gossip.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger has the following:

The Treasury is now running over with money. The requirements of the Paymasters are all promptly met. Major Bard yesterday paid off the 98th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Ellis, and Major Patton went down to Port Washington and paid off the 4th Artillery, regulars, and the 9th New York Battery. All the other regiments encamped in the vicinity of the city are being paid off as fast as the pay rolls can be made out.

Several of the members of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, after being paid off yesterday, behaved in a most outrageous manner. They got drunk, and among other things, shot a police officer. Assistance was called, and some ten of them were captured and taken to the guard-house. This led to a general melee, and General Wadsworth dispatched a company of cavalry and two companies of infantry to arrest the rioters. A fight ensued, in which several of them were wounded, one or two believed mortally. About sixty of them were captured, and taken to the guard-house. Col. [illegible] had an interview this morning with Gen. Wadsworth in relation to the matter. The regiment was originally commanded by Col. Johnson, and afterwards by Col. Sweeney. Both these officers were mustered out of the service. Col. [illegible] has a hard time to keep them in order. The probability is that the entire regiment will have to be mustered out of the service.

The latest news from Gen McClellan's headquarters shows that the hour for a grand battle is drawing near.

Much interest was excited in a case before the Commissioners, under the Fugitive Slave Law to-day. Charles H Hill, of Maryland, claiming a man Stephen as his slave. Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle appeared for the claimant, and Mr. Bean, of Brooklyn, for Stephen. Mr. Bean submitted the point as to whether the Commissioners will exercise their discretion in allowing a cross examination of the claimant's witnesses, and secondly, whether they will allow testimony contrary to that of the claimant, as to identity, loyalty, &c., contending that under the practice both in England and this country in [illegible] and summary proceedings, both criminal and quasi criminal, the Magistrate is bound to exercise a sound discretion in the mode of ascertaining the facts, that both elementary and decided law were uniform in exercising the magistrate the exercise of such discretion. The argument took a wide range. The claimants were principally composed of persons from Maryland, who are here for the purpose of recovering their fugitive slaves. The Commissioners, Walter S Cox, Samuel L. Phillips and Charles M. Mathew, reserved their decision till to-morrow.

The Case of the Labuan.—A New York letter-writer of the 21st ult. says:

An important prize case—that of the British steamer Labuan—was decided this afternoon, in the U. S. District Court, by Judge Betts. The vessel, it will be remembered, was captured at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 1st of February last, with a cargo of cotton on board, by the U. S. ship Portsmouth, and was sent here for adjudication. The Judge decides that the vessel and cargo were neutral property, and taken in direct violation of the blockade, and that at the time of the seizure the blockade was ineffectual, the U. S. vessel having only arrived on the day of the seizure. Accordingly the immediate restitution of the property is ordered. The owners of the Labuan are an English firm, residing in Manchester. A portion of the cargo was owned by Spaniards, in Matamoras.

The capture of the Labuan has excited much feeling against us in England, and has contributed not a little to intensify the outcry there against the hardships of a "pretended blockade." But this final disposition of the case, by Judge Betts, in John Bull's favor, will probably modify the effect of outlying the old gentleman's feelings, especially as he not only gets his ship back, but "costs" and "damages" for detention" into the bargain.

Mr. John P. Rarey, the world-renowned horse tamer, was expected in New York at last accounts. The World says of him:

[illegible]

EUROPE.

New York papers contain foreign news to the 15th ult., brought by the steamships Kangaroo and Hibernia. The Herald of the 27th gives the annexed summary:

Lord Palmerston's Government had been defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of one recorded against Ministers on the second reading of a bill for the abolition of church rates. Garibaldi, as President, and other members of the Italian Association of Emancipation, had forwarded an address to Lord Palmerston, expressing their "joy and gratitude" at his speech, "full of meaning," recently delivered in the House of Commons on the Italian question. Garibaldi and his friends use the significant words, "You (Lord Palmerston) have recognized that the fact of Napoleon's occupation of Rome is a flagrant violation of non-intervention." Lord Palmerston had promised, to a deputation, a Government consideration of the claim of the Galway steamship line to a renewal of the Atlantic mail subsidy. It was said that Prussia had ordered some military movements threatening to the Government of Hesse-Cassel on the German question. Victor Emanuel had an enthusiastic reception in Messina. It was reported that a military conspiracy in favor of Poland existed in St. Petersburg.

Consols closed in London on the 16th inst. at 93⅞ to 93¼ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $1,725,000. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and downward on the 10th inst. after experiencing a decline of three-eighths to one-half a penny on American descriptions, and one-eighth of a penny in Surat. Breadstuffs were flat and still lower, from a decline. Provisions were heavy.

The Opinion Nationale of Paris—Prince Napoleon's organ—says that M Mercier's visit to Richmond had reference merely to a French tobacco stock. The affair was still, however, the cause of much political speculation in Paris.

Count de Persigny had, it was said, been suddenly ordered from Paris to London, his mission having reference to the cargo of cotton and naval stores brought by the steamer Economist from Charleston to Liverpool.

The subject of the distress of the artisans and workmen of Lancashire had been brought before the British House of Lords, without any reference to the American question.

Great Britain.—In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Sir John Trelawney moved the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the church rates. After a debate, in which the conservatives opposed the measure, the House divided amidst the greatest excitement. The bill was lost by a vote of 286 for the second reading, and 287 against—one majority. The result was greeted with vociferous cheers by the conservatives.

A resolution offered by Mr Estcourt, declaring it unjust and inexpedient to abolish rates until some other provision was made to supply their place, was carried by seventeen majority, amid enthusiastic opposition cheers.

A dispatch from Cork, Ireland, of the 15th of May, says: A fire this morning occurred at Queen's College. The whole west wing is totally destroyed, and the fire is still raging.

France.—The political news is unimportant. The Bourse was heavy. Rentes 70f. 60c.

Spain.—The ministerial papers were of the opinion that General Prim would proceed to Mexico, although the Diario had announced the contrary. They also expected he would claim the execution of the convention of Soledad.

The Duchess de Montpensier had been safely delivered of a son.

The New York Tribune of the 28th ult. gives the leading items of the news by the Europa, with dates to the 18th ult.

The Times dilates upon the importance of the capture of New Orleans, and says the North has the right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching, and that the secessionists, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by advances of various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to arrangements to re-enter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North will be glad to offer. As regards the South, the Times says they are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

The Post reiterates its belief that the effect of the Union occupancy of New Orleans on the war will be inappreciable.

The other London journals comment upon recent events in various modes—the Herald arguing that the Confederate cause is not desperate—the Daily News maintaining the contrary opinion.

There is little political intelligence of interest.

Barnum Again.—The following is from the London Era of April 27:

Barnum Again.—This indefatigable caterer for public amusement in America recently dispatched an agent from New York direct to the Shetland Islands to procure a pair of small ponies to draw the carriage of the celebrated Commodore Nutt, now exhibiting at the American Museum. This gentleman has just returned, having succeeded in purchasing, at a fabulous price, a pair of black ponies thirty inches high, the smallest to be found on the Shetland Islands. They are very handsome and symmetrical, and left the London docks on Sunday last, on board the London and New York packet ship Patrick Henry for New York, where they cannot fail to become as great a curiosity as the renowned commodore himself; and although Mr. Barnum has been at such an enormous outlay to procure these equine curiosities, no doubt they will fully remunerate him for his enterprise.

Customhouse Appointments.—By the steamer Blackstone, which arrived here last week from New York, the newly appointed Customhouse officials for this port arrived. They are as follows: Geo S. Denison, who is to discharge the duties of that office until a Collector is appointed, and, in his capacity of special agent for opening the Customhouse, is also vested with the powers of Naval Officer and Port Surveyor; W. C. Gray, Deputy Collector; G. F. H. Young, Entry Clerk; Robert Sargeant, Appraiser; and W. D. Cameron and George Burns, Inspectors. Dr. M. F. Bonzano is Superintendent of the Mint; and T. B. Thorpe, Clerk and Collector.—Pic.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Butler, Gen. Shepley and the City Council.—We noticed in the official journal yesterday that the resolutions passed by the City Council, in relation to the thorough and immediate cleaning of the city, by the employment of 2000 laborers, have been approved by Gen. Shepley. Anxious to learn what action had been taken on the subject, we repaired to the City Hall yesterday morning for the purpose of enlightenment. We found a great crowd of applicants for work, but they were deferred until to-day, when the programme for employing them would be fully arranged. We were also informed that Gen. Shepley had declined to approve the resolution annulling the contracts for street cleaning, and declared his intention to hold the contractors to their responsibilities, and that if even 5000 laborers were necessary, the contractors should be charged with the cost. Bridges, streets and gutters, he intended should be put thoroughly in order. In addition, he would appoint some citizen to advise and act with the Street Commissioner and Surveyor.

City Mortality.—The following is the mortuary report for the week ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning:

Deaths—Adult males, 53; adult females, 12; male children, 26; female, 27; sex not stated, 4. Total, 122. Whites, 102; mulattoes, 4; blacks, 11; color not stated, 5. Total, 122.

Principal Diseases—Apoplexy, 4; inflammation of bowels, 7; congestion of brain, 3; inflammation of brain, 1; consumption, 20; infantile convulsions, 9; diarrhœa, 6; diptheria, 2; dropsy, 5; continued fever, 4; congestive fever, 1; intermittent fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; hooping cough, 1; meningitis, 3; pneumonia, 4; stillborn, 4; trismus nascentium, 5; executed, 1; other diseases, 35. Total, 122.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 21; 1 to 2, 14; 2 to 10, 12; 10 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 10; 30 to 50, 24; 50 to 70, 7; 70 to 80, 2; 110, 1; not stated, 27. Total, 122.

Nativities.—Africa 1, France 4, Germany 5, Portugal 2, Ireland 15, Spain 1, Louisiana 48, Florida 1, Kentucky 1, Tennessee 2, Mississippi 1, Maryland 1, Alabama 1, North Carolina 1. Not stated, 37. Total, 122.

No return made by the sexton of the Lafayette Cemetery. No report was made by the same sexton last week. We hope the aforesaid will soon resurrect himself, and bring in his reports.

Order No. 40.—Gen. Butler has issued the following order in relation to property of the Confederate States: "Any person who has in his possession, or subject to control, any property of any kind or description whatever, of the so-called Confederate States, or who has secreted or concealed, or aided in the concealment of such property, who shall not, within three days from the publication of this order, give full information of the same in writing at the headquarters of the Military Commandant, in the Customhouse, to Assistant Military Commandant, Godfrey Weitzel, shall be liable to imprisonment and to have his property confiscated."

Found Dead in the River.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Charles H. Crosson, who was drowned in the river a few days ago, while bathing. Verdict accordingly.

The body of a soldier was found floating in the river yesterday in front of McGee's plantation.

Stabbing [illegible].—On Sunday afternoon a [illegible], the property of Mrs. Willis, was stabbed in the [illegible] by one of a party of three white boys. One was arrested as the principal, and the other two as accessories.

The New Police.—We have been asked by several persons why we don't publish the official list of the new police. We can only reply that we have published the lists as we got them at the stations, and have been waiting to see the official list appear in the Delta.

Subsistence.—H. T. Lonsdale, 30 Gravier street, advertises, under the auspices of the Committee of Subsistence, corn, beans and peas, in small quantities to families, retail grocers and dealers. We presume the prices will be as low as possible.

Provost Court—Judge Bell, Presiding.—Thomas Gunners, the celebrated, who had escaped twice from durance, was at last brought up in this Court yesterday, and on trial for robbery, was convicted and sent to prison for two years.

The French Market bankers, whose names we published yesterday, were each fined $50, and their issues ordered to be destroyed.

Charles Marheal, one of the party who beat the cab-driver, and threw him and his vehicle into the canal, was sentenced to prison for one year.

In the case of Durand vs. the Bank of Louisiana, judgment was delivered against the Bank—the money was ordered to be paid in the Bank's notes.

The case of A. Swartz, for selling light loaves of bread, was dismissed.

One Rosenberg, charged with having a rabid dog, was fined $20.

Most of the petty cases were dismissed as too trivial for punishment.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. There were no cases tried in this court yesterday. A number of informations were filed by District Attorney Reynolds, several petty cases were fixed for trial to-day, and some murder cases will come up on Wednesday.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

JUDICIAL PUZZLES.

THE ANNESLEY CASE.

[Concluded]

She then gave an account of the separation between Lord and Lady Altham. "It was," she said, "on account of Tom Palliser. My Lord had laid a plot against him, and on one Sunday morning pretended to my Lady that he was obliged to go out to dinner. That Mr. Palliser breakfasted with my Lord, and they had a bottle of mulled wine for breakfast. As soon as my Lord was gone out, Mr. Palliser went into my Lady's room, and, the plot having been laid before, a signal was made that brought my Lord back; that my Lord ran up with his sword, and had him brought out of the room, and the groom came to Palliser and said to him, 'Is this the way you keep my Lady's company?' and took out a case-knife in order to cut his nose, but he was ordered only to cut his ear. That deponent was standing by in the room, and she had the child in her hand, and he showed her the blood out of Palliser's ear; it was the soft part of the ear that was cut, and the child pointed at the blood that came out of the ear." The same witness deposed that "she was present when my Lord and Lady parted; that she saw my Lady at the door with the child in her arms; that my Lord came out of the house in a great rage, and asked where his child was, and upon being told that he was with his mother, he ran up to her and snatched the child out of her arms; that my Lady begged very hard she might take the child along with her, but my Lord swore he would not part with the child upon any consideration; that my Lady, finding she could not prevail, burst out a crying, and begged she might at least give the child one parting kiss; that my Lord, with some difficulty, consented, and then my Lady drove away to Ross."

Such is Joan Laffan's story, and we must keep in mind that at a subsequent period it was confirmed by another witness; but in the meantime let us turn to Palliser's account of the same transaction.

He stated that when he was very young he spent much of his time at Dunmaine, which was within about three miles of his father's residence, and used to ride Lord Altham's horses hunting. That one day, as they were returning home, Lord Altham told him that he was determined to part with his lady; and upon deponent's asking his his reasons, my Lord replied, "I find Lord Anglesea will not be in friendship with me while I live with this woman, and since I have no child by her, I will part with her." Palliser then gives an account, in all material circumstances the same as Joan Laffan's, of his being entrapped by Lord Altham into his wife's room, and falsely accused of being there for an improper purpose; he takes off his wig and shows the jury where his ear was cut, solemnly asseverates the innocence of Lady Altham, and declares not only that no child was present upon that occasion, but that "he never saw a child in the house." Upon this the Court, "apprehending that there was some contradiction between the evidence of Palliser and that of Joan Laffan," as indeed they well might, ordered Laffan to be recalled, and the two witnesses to be confronted. Each repeated the story, each was equally clear, distinct, and positive. We have said that Joan Laffan's evidence was subsequently confirmed by another witness, who deposed to having been present at the parting of Lady Altham and her child. The same is, however, the case with the testimony of Palliser, which was confirmed by Mary Heath, Lady Altham's woman, who went with her in the carriage to Ross, and who swore, most positively, that no such child ever was in existence. It is to be observed that Palliser and Laffan agree that the charge against Lady Altham was false; that Laffan attributes the plot to the revenge of the servants, on account of some mischievous boyish tricks which had been played upon them by Palliser; whilst Palliser himself attributes it to the deeper, and more probable motive of a determination on the part of Lord Altham to get rid of a wife from whom he hoped for no heir—a motive which, we have seen, gave rise to some of the darkest domestic tragedies that have disgraced humanity. The case, however, is beset with difficulties on all sides; for if we are to accept the evidence of Palliser as true, the inevitable consequence follows that we must hold, not only Joan Laffan, but Major Fitzgerald, Turner, and many, indeed most of the fifty witnesses called on behalf of the claimant, and who swore positively to the existence of the child, to have been deliberately perjured.

After the separation Lady Altham went to reside at Ross, and subsequently removed to Dublin. Her circumstances were extremely narrow, and her health bad, but she was faithfully attended until her death, which took place in October, 1729, by Mary Heath. From her first arrival in Ireland, in 1713, a period of sixteen years, with the exception of a single week, this woman was never absent from her. Whilst she resided at Dunmaine, Heath dressed her every morning, and undressed her every night; and this witness swore in her most distinct and positive manner that she never had a child. It seems to be enough to shake one's confidence in all human testimony to find evidence so clear, distinct, unimpeachable, on each side, to be compelled to admit that on one side there must be the most wilful and deliberate perjury, and yet to feel it impossible to say on which side perjury exists.

Lord Altham removed shortly after his separation from his wife to a place called Kinnay, in the county of Kildare, and the issue now assumes a different aspect. It is admitted that there was a child at Kinnay; that he was put to school by Lord Altham, and treated as part of his family; but it is contended that he was the illegitimate child of Lord Altham, by a woman of the name of Joan Landy, who had been a servant in the house at Dunmaine, and that he had been brought to the house subsequently to Lady Altham's departure.

In the earlier part of the case the claimant is met with the general denial Lady Altham never had a son. Prove that she had, and we will admit you to be that son. In the latter part, the defendant says in substance, I admit that, during Lord Altham's residence at Kinnay, there was a boy who passed as his son. I admit that you are that boy; but you are not the heir of Lord Altham, but his illegitimate son by Joan Landy.

The whole of the evidence, therefore, changes its character: when Mary Heath swears that her mistress never had a child, whilst Eleanor Murphy swears that both she and Heath were present at the birth, one or the other must be perjured. But Lord Altham might use expressions as to "little Jemmy" which one witness might understand as being a distinct declaration of his legitimacy, and another might think only conveyed the expression of his affection for his natural child.

During the first period the existence of the child is denied; during the second it is admitted; and we shall now proceed to follow the fortunes of the boy, waiving for the present the question of who was his mother.

Lord Altham, after his separation from his wife, formed a connection with one Miss Gregory, who seems to have exercised an unbounded influence over him. After a short time poor "Jemmy" was turned out to wander in rags about the streets of Dublin. Here, however, he met with friends. A good-natured student in Trinity College, of the name of Bush, clothed and fed him, and employed him to run of errands, till his grandfather told him it was not fit he should have a lord for his servant when he was turned out upon the world again. He was next taken charge of by an honest butcher, named Purcell, who took him home and brought him up with his own son. Purcell tells the Court that whilst

"The boy was in his house, a gentleman (who was then called Richard Annesley, and is the now defendant, the Earl of Anglesea) came to deponent's house and asked if one Purcell did not live there, and said he supposed they sold liquors; that the gentleman had a gun in his hand, and sat down, and having called for a pot of beer, asked deponent if he had a boy in his house called James Annesley? To which deponent answered there was such a boy in the house, and called his wife and told her that a gentleman wanted to see the boy; says that the child was sitting by the fireside, and immediately saw Mr. Richard Annesley, though he could not see the child by reason of the situation where he sat; says the child trembled and cried, and was greatly affrighted, saying, 'That is my uncle Dick;' says that when the child was shown to the defendant, he said to Jemmy, 'How do you do?' That the child made his bow, and replied, 'Thank God, very well.' That the defendant then said, 'Don't you know me?' 'Yes,' said the child, 'you are my uncle Annesley.' That thereupon the defendant told the deponent that the child was the son of Lord Altham, who lived at Inchcore; to which deponent replied, 'I wish, sir, you would speak to his father to do something for him.'"

The child's fear of his uncle was not without good cause. About three weeks after Lord Altham's death Richard Annesley came a second time to seek for the child, and desired he should be sent to one Jones's, in the market. Purcell suspected mischief. The honest butcher shall tell his story in his own words:

"Then deponent took a cudgel in one hand and the child in the other, and went to the said Jones's house, when he saw the present Earl of Anglesea (who was then in mourning) with a [illegible], and two or three odd looking fellows standing about the door; that deponent took off his hat and saluted his lord, which he did not think proper to return; but as soon as he saw the child in deponent's hand he called to a fellow that stood behind deponent's back, and said to him, 'Take up that thieving son of a [illegible],' (meaning the child) and carry him to the place I bid you. After some language of the same kind from his lordship, the deponent said, 'My lord, he is no thief; you shall not take him from me; and whoever offers to take him from

me, I'll break his brains out;' then deponent took the child (who was trembling with fear) and put him close between his legs."

Some high words passed, but the butcher was true to his trust; the lord and the constable sheered off, and the child was carried back in safety. He was not long so fortunate. Fear of a repetition of the attempt to capture him induced him, very foolishly, to leave his friend the butcher. He then took refuge in the house of a Mr. Tigh; but it was not long before the [illegible] of the uncle discovered his retreat, [illegible] him [illegible], and on board a ship bound for Philadelphia, which sailed in April, 1728. His uncle himself placed him in the ship, and returned to Dublin, thinking, no doubt, that he had heard the last of him. All the details of this nefarious transaction are given with the utmost distinctness, and without shame or hesitation, by the very agents who were employed in it. The share which Lord Anglesea took in the abduction of his brother's child is hardly disputed. The contention is confined to the point that the child was illegitimate. The villainy of the fact seems never to have struck any of the parties concerned. But this act appears to go far to turn the wavering balance of evidence against Lord Anglesea. If this boy were really the son of Joan Landy, it could not be difficult for Lord Anglesea to procure proof of that fact whilst the events were so recent, whilst Lady Altham was still living, and when he had himself, by common consent, been admitted to the title and estates of his brother. If, on the other hand, he knew that the boy was his brother's legitimate son, he had the strongest interest to remove him out of the way before any inquiries could be made, and whilst he was in the obscurity into which his father had permitted him to fall.

Yet a suspicion, almost equally strong, against the truth of the claimant's case, would seem to arise from the fact that Joan Landy was living, and yet was never called.

The claimant's story was, that this Joan was his nurse; that her own child, which was a few months older than himself, had died, whilst he was four or five years old, of small-pox. Who could be so valuable a witness for the claimant as this woman? Yet she was never examined, nor was her absence ever satisfactorily accounted for. If it is argued that she might have been called by either side—that it was equally open to the defendant to produce her to support the story—it may be answered, that she could hardly be expected to come forward to denounce her own son as an impostor. The non-production of a witness who must have important evidence in her power, who was naturally the witness of the claimant, and whose absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, throws the gravest suspicion upon his whole case. To what conclusion, then, can we come? The jury, after a consultation of about two hours, found for the claimant. They must, therefore, have considered Heath, Palliser, Rolph, and the other witnesses who swore to the non-existence of the child, to have perjured themselves. The plaintiff appears to have been disposed to follow up his victory, for an indictment for perjury was at once preferred against Mary Heath. The same evidence was repeated; John Laffan was again examined. But the jury found her "Not Guilty." They must therefore, have considered that Laffan, and all those who swore to Lady Altham having had a child, had been guilty of the crime of which they acquitted Heath. James Annesley does not appear to have taken any farther steps to obtain possession of the estates and honors to which the decision of the jury had established his title. He died at Blackheath on the 24 of January 1760. His uncle, Richard Annesley, Lord Anglesea, closed his career of profligacy and cruelty twelve months afterwards. James Annesley left a son, who died an infant, and a daughter, who married, and whose children died young. Thus his line became extinct; and his rights, whatever they were, reverted to his uncle. Such was the termination of the "Annesley Case," memorable for the dark mystery in which it must for ever remain shrouded, and for the curious picture which it affords of the manners and habits of life that prevailed little more than a hundred years before our own day.

Review of the Market,
FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS.

New York, May 28, 1862.

COTTON.—The market has been considerably excited since our last, and with an active demand, [illegible] speculation, prices have greatly advanced. The market closed at [illegible] bales, the market closing firm. We quote:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SUGAR.—There has been a steady but limited demand [illegible].

MOLASSES.—There is but a moderate demand for home use [illegible].

MOSS.—We notice a sale of 2000 lbs. New Orleans Picked at [illegible] cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market remained buoyant on Saturday and Monday, with a tolerably active inquiry for both State & Western Flour, when a further slight improvement was established.

CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible] June 10 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 91 Texas Beeves. Amount of stock sold was 155 Texas Beeves and 300 Sheep. Stock remaining on sale: 157 Texas Beeves.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans... June 10, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship [illegible], Wood, for Boston, in ballast, Master. Ship Wallace, [illegible], for [illegible], in ballast, Master. Schr J J Spencer, Smith, for Boston, in ballast, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Geo Washington, Cummings, from Ship Island, to U S Govt—[illegible].

Bark T W Horton, ——, from Ship I l nd, to U S [illegible].

[illegible]

TOWBOATS.

A J Whitmore, Marr, hy. from the Passes. Anglo-American, [illegible], from the Passes.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The A J Whitmore [illegible] from the Passes—Towed down and to sea [illegible].

The Anglo-American, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up ship Geo Washington and bark T W Horton.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Theodore Koehn, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.

Ship Scott, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to [illegible].

Bark Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.

Ship Havelock, Badger, from Boston, to master—ice.

Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov.

Bark Harriet, (French) [illegible] from Bordeaux.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, May 26—Cleared for New Orleans, ship Ohio, and [illegible]; bark Henry H S, Merrill; schr [illegible].

Boston, May 21—Cleared for New Orleans, schr Kate Sargent, [illegible].

FOREIGN PORTS.

Rio de Janeiro, [illegible]—Sailed for Havana and New Orleans, [illegible].

IMPORTS.

SHIP ISLAND—Per ship Geo Washington—Gov't stores.

SHIP ISLAND—Per bark T W Horton—Gov't stores.

COAST—Per schr [illegible]—6 hhds sugar [illegible].

COAST—Per schr [illegible]—17 bbls molasses to [illegible].

COAST—Per schr [illegible]—27 bbls molasses [illegible].

Star Candles.

200 BOXES STAR CANDLES for sale by A. L. GORMAN & HALL, 13 New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

Notice to Consignees.

THE British ship ROANOKE, Captain Cook, is now discharging opposite St. Joseph street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, or otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

je9 2t WARNEKEN & CO.

Notice.

THE Five Cents Tickets drawn by the owner of the Old Red [illegible], on [illegible] Levee street, between St. Phillip and Ursulines streets.

New Orleans, June 9 1862. JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Notice.

NOTICE is this day given by the undersigned to the holder of the hereinafter described note to call immediately for the payment of receiving the amount of the same, at his domicil on Levee street, between Third and Fourth streets, No. [illegible], suburb Livaudais, Fourth District of New Orleans; which note is for the sum of [illegible] dollars, was subscribed by the undersigned on the [illegible] day of May, 1860, to his own order and endorsed by himself, payable one year after date, signed by Victoire by [illegible] [illegible] public on the [illegible] of May, 1860, was recorded, from [illegible] year, [illegible] [illegible] note of said [illegible] in [illegible] amount [illegible] immediately to be [illegible], the interest on said note, due by the [illegible] at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, will cease on and after the date of publication of the [illegible].

je3 1m JOHN BARTCHY.

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 [illegible]) where he will devote his attention to the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Stocks, Succession and Fort Warden [illegible]. Auction and Furniture Sales attended to [illegible].

je8 1m H. BARNETT, Jr.

Sugar, Sugar.

ABOUT 300 hogsheads on plantation, forty miles up the Coast, for sale by

je3 1w LOUIS F. MAXENT, Old Red [illegible], No. 30 Toni [illegible].

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 20 City Hall.

New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

ALL owners of property lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river, Mississippi, Bayou [illegible], and the New Canal, and Canal [illegible] street and St. Peter street [illegible], and Bayou St. John, notified that the first installment of the assessment for cost of draining said district is now due and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 12th of July next will be subject to proceedings according to law.

my13 [illegible] N. B. BAILY, President.

AUCTION SALES.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE PHILIP AVEGNO.

Brick Stores on Levee and Chartres streets—Dwelling-Houses on Burgundy, St. Peter, Dauphin, St. Ann, Royal, Orleans and Toulouse streets—The Three Two-story Brick Houses on Rampart street, Nos. 158, 160 and 162; also that Large Building No. 32 Toulouse street, (known as Victor's Restaurant) and Twenty-three Lots of Ground in Faubourg Treme, Second District.

ALSO:

Two Houses, and the Three-story Brick Store No. 3 Marigny Buildings, Third District.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans dated June 2, 1862, (Court docket No. [illegible]) will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, July 1..., 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described real estate, for account of said succession:

SECOND DISTRICT PROPERTY.

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Levee, Toulouse, St. Louis and Chartres streets, said measuring [illegible] feet front on Levee street, by 100 feet in depth. Together with the two-story brick house No. [illegible] Levee street, containing one store, four rooms and a closet; the [illegible].

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Levee, Chartres, Toulouse and St. Louis streets, and measuring [illegible] feet (more or less) front on Toulouse street, by 127 feet 10 inches (more or less) in depth. Together with the large brick building with [illegible], (known as Victor's Restaurant) [illegible].

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND forming the south corner of Toulouse and [illegible] streets, and measures [illegible].

[illegible]

5. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Toulouse, Levee, Jefferson and Chartres streets, [illegible] being Nos. 130, 141, 143 and 145 on Levee street, and [illegible] brick building No. 7 Toulouse street.

6. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by St. Peter, Burgundy and Toulouse streets, and measuring [illegible].

7. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by St. Peter, Dauphin, Toulouse and Burgundy streets, and measures (French measure) [illegible] feet front on St. Peter street, [illegible] in depth; together with the house Nos. 416 and 418 St. Peter street, containing [illegible] rooms, [illegible].

8. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Rampart, Burgundy, Toulouse and Dumaine streets, [illegible].

9. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Burgundy, St. Peter, Toulouse and Dauphin streets, and measures (French measure) [illegible].

10. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Toulouse, Burgundy, St. Peter and Dauphin streets, and measures 31 feet front on Toulouse street, by 122 feet in depth. Together with the two-story brick house, No. 176 Toulouse street, [illegible].

11. A LOT OF GROUND situated in same square and adjoining the above, and measures [illegible] feet front on Toulouse street, [illegible] in depth. Together with the two three-story brick house Nos. 180 and 131 Toulouse street, containing each 8 rooms; three story brick [illegible].

12. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by St. Peter, Royal, [illegible] and [illegible] streets, [illegible].

13. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by St. Peter, Dauphin, Orleans and Bourbon streets, [illegible] feet front on St. Peter street, by 77 feet 7 inches in depth, [illegible] to the back line. Together with the three-story brick house No. 128 Dauphine street, containing [illegible].

14. A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of St. Peter and Dauphin streets [illegible].

15. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by St. Peter, Dauphin, Burgundy and Orleans streets, and measures [illegible] feet front on St. Peter [illegible]. Together with [illegible] brick house No. 131 [illegible].

16. A LOT OF GROUND in the same square, and [illegible].

17. A LOT OF GROUND in same square, and [illegible].

18. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by [illegible], St. Peter and Burgundy streets, and [illegible] measuring about [illegible] feet front on Rampart street, by 78 feet in depth and front on Orleans street, of which it forms the corner. Together with the two-story brick house, [illegible].

19. A LOT OF GROUND in same square, and adjoining the above, and measures [illegible].

20. A LOT OF GROUND in same square, and adjoining the above, [illegible] on Rampart street [illegible].

21. A LOT OF GROUND in same square, and measures [illegible]. Together with the [illegible].

22. A LOT OF GROUND in same square, and adjoining the above, [illegible].

23. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Orleans, Bourbon, St. Ann and Dauphin streets, and measures [illegible].

24. A LOT OF GROUND situated on Dauphin street, between [illegible] and St. Ann streets, and measures [illegible].

25. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Chartres, Dumaine, Madison and Levee streets, and measures [illegible].

26. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by [illegible] D umaine, Bourbon and St. Ann streets, and measures [illegible].

27. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Levee, Dumaine, Chartres and St. Philip streets, and measures (French measure) 42 feet 6 inches front on Levee street, by 188 feet (more or less) in depth. Together with the two two-story brick stores, Nos. 289 and 281 Levee street, containing two stores and eight rooms. Also a large two-story brick building [illegible], containing [illegible] rooms, [illegible].

28. TEN LOTS OF GROUND in Faubourg Treme, designated on a plan Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of sq are No. 31.

Lots Nos. 7 and 8 measure each 30 feet front on [illegible] street, by 90 feet in depth.

[illegible]

29. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in same faubourg, in the square bounded by St. Peter, Galvez and Miro streets, and the Canal Carondelet, designated as lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 [illegible].

[illegible]

30. ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Treme, making part of the plantation formerly [illegible], and designated as follows:

1. A LOT OF GROUND of a triangular form, designated as lot No. 3, and measures [illegible].

2. A LOT OF GROUND, designated as lot No. 1 of square No. 16 bounded by First, Second, St. Philip [illegible].

3. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, designated as lots Nos. 7, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 square No. 24, bounded by [illegible], Van Buren, Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

[illegible]

4. A LOT OF GROUND designated as lot No. 4, square No. 30 bounded by St. Anne, Dumaine, [illegible] and Van Buren streets, and measures [illegible].

5. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Levee, Hospital, Barracks and Gallatin streets, and measures [illegible].

[illegible] front on Gallatin street. Together with the three-story brick store No. 31 Levee street, and the three-story brick building No. [illegible] Gallatin street.

32. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Old Levee, Hospital, Barracks and Chartres streets, and measures 19 feet 10 inches 4 lines front on Old Levee street, by [illegible] feet in depth and fronting in the rear on a common alley, together with the three-story brick house No. 398 Old Levee street, containing a store on the ground floor, and four rooms in the upper stories; kitchen containing four rooms, etc.

33. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Old Levee, Hospital, Ursulines and Gallatin streets, and measures 25 feet front on Old Levee street, by 85 feet [illegible] in depth and 25 feet front on Gallatin street. Together with the buildings thereon, No. 382 Old Levee street, and running through to Gallatin street.

34. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Royal, Hospital, Bourbon and Barracks streets, designated as lot No. 1, and measures 23 feet 7 inches front on Royal street, by 91 feet 2 inches in depth, and 23 feet 9 inches [illegible] on the rear line. Together with the two-story brick house No. 287 Royal street, with a balcony in front, containing five rooms, cabinet [illegible]; two-story kitchen, containing three rooms, &c.

35. A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of St. Philip and Villeré streets, and measures 32 feet 7 inches front on St. Philip street, by 95 feet in depth and front on Villeré. Together with the house No. 211 St. Philip street containing four rooms two cabinets and two kitchen, containing two rooms, &c.

THIRD DISTRICT PROPERTY.

36. A LOT OF GROUND situate on Levee street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets, and measures (French measure) 30 feet front on Levee street, by 80 feet in depth. Together with the three-story brick house, No. 3 Marigny Buildings, running through from Levee to Front Levee.

37. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Greatmen, Bagatelle, and Esplanade streets, and measures 30 feet front on Greatmen street, by 120 feet in depth. Together with the house No. 349 Greatmen street, containing two rooms, two cabinets and two galleries; brick kitchen containing two rooms, &c.

38. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Morean, Marigny, Mandeville and Casacalvo streets, and measures 30 feet front on Morean street, by 121 feet in depth. Together with the one-story brick house, No. [illegible] Morean street, containing two rooms, two cabinets, &c.; kitchen, containing two rooms.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of 1 and 2 years, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity and 8 per cent. in case of non-payment at maturity until final payment.

The buildings to be insured and policies transferred to the purchaser.

Act of sale before Amédée Ducatel, notary public.

je10 12 20 jy5 12

Fresh Lot of Goods Just Received per Steamer Blackstone.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in store No. 47 Magazine street—

20 cases Sardines—boxes, halves and quarters;
20 .. Preserved Ginger;
27 boxes Red and White Rock Candy;
10 barrels Green M. F. Peas;
10 .. Split Peas;
3 bags Taro co;
10 bags Barley;
40 boxes Macaroni—Neapolitan;
7 .. Vermicelli;
6 barrels Currants;
Mustard French Mustard;
6 boxes Chinese Citron;
1 .. Pure Cigar—10,000;
1 box, [illegible] Colman's Mustard;
20 cases Table Claret Wine;
10 firkins Butter, extra fine quality;
20 boxes [illegible];
7 cases Prepared Cocoa;
10 .. Madeira—Southside;
10 .. Sherry—
10 .. .. Fancelle;
10 .. .. Crown;
10 .. Port—[illegible];
10 .. .. XVIII;
10 .. .. Heritage.

Terms—Cash on delivery. je10

Cargo of steamer Blackstone.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, the 10th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee just below the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, [illegible] cargo of steamer Blackstone—

1041 bbls Flour, marked O in a diamond
[illegible] in a circle;
60 bags B. C. [illegible];
200 kegs Nails, marked D G;
10 bales Hops marked J A T;
[illegible] bags Pepper, marked E C;
[illegible] boxes [illegible] marked F H;
21 .. Pimento;
250 sacks Worthington Salt, marked D G;
25 bbls Ashton Salt, in small bags;
100 boxes Oranges;
[illegible] boxes Lemons;
[illegible] boxes half and quarter boxes M. R. Raisins;
[illegible] cases [illegible];
[illegible] bags Bordeaux [illegible];
[illegible] .. Castile soap, A D.
[illegible] .. Dried Apples.

Terms cash. je10

Whisky! Whisky! Whisky!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the Hope Warehouse, situated on Fulton street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets—

100 barrel Whisky, various marks.

Terms cash. je10

Vinegar and Alcohol.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 12th June 1862 at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—

25 barrels Vinegar
25 barrels Alcohol.

Terms cash. je10

Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the Hope Warehouse, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets—

50 sacks Cow Peas.

Terms cash. je10

Sale on Account of a former Purchaser.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Customhouse streets, for account and risk of a former purchaser, [illegible] in default of complying with the terms of adjudication made to him on the 15th of March, 1862—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Esplanade, Desiré, Love and Mandeville streets, measuring 25 feet 7 inches front on Esplanade, by 125 feet 7 inches in depth. Together with a two-story frame house, recently built, having three rooms, papered and plastered ceilings, front and side galleries, kitchen, servant's room, privy, &c. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from day of sale until paid, secured by special mortgage.

Act of sale before A. Boudousquié, N. P. je10 17 21

House and Lot on Customhouse street, between Franklin and Tremé streets.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange—

ONE LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Franklin, Tremé, Customhouse and Bienville streets, measuring 3 feet 7 inches and 3 lines on Customhouse street, by 107 feet in depth; together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-tenement house, with gas fixtures, water-works, two-story brick kitchen and servant's room.

Terms and conditions cash. je10

Coffee, Tea and Nails at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock—

200 sacks Rio Coffee;
51 half chest Tea, various brands; and
100 kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

Terms cash. je10

Merchandise and Furniture at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY, G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock—

A general assortment of FURNITURE and sundry lots of MERCHANDISE.

Terms cash. je10

Splendid Household Furniture, Looking-Glasses, &c.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley, without any reserve—

SPLENDID FRENCH LOOKING-GLASSES, Book-cases, Mantel Ornaments, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Sofas, Arm-chairs, Sideboard, French Clock, one Double-barreled Gun, French Furniture, &c., &c. je10

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Greatmen and Port streets, Third District—

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms cash. je10

Whiskey, Household Furniture, &c. Succession of Widow Pierre Rivière.

BY EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 14th instant, will be sold, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 9th, 1862, for account of said succession, viz:

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Warehouse, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets—[illegible] barrels Whiskey.

At 11 o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, on Frenchmen street, between Ayrnaille and Chippewa—All the Household Furniture, comprising Bedsteads, Sofas, Armoirs, Looking-glasses, &c.

Terms cash on delivery.

Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of Magazine 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.

my31 tf JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee.

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.

my31 tf JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee.

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. 16 SORAPURU STREET, near Tchoupitoulas street, South side of the Sorapuru Market, where Meal can be had in small quantities, for family use only.

my31 tf JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee.

Lard! Lard! Lard!!

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

SULPHURIC ACID—[illegible] carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

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, or is not to object to go to [illegible] with a family. Address [illegible] O., Post-Office.

HOFFMAN & WAGNER,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Assay.)

[illegible] CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING [illegible] Gold and Silver [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

SOAP, SARDINES, SHOT, CIGARS, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1862, including the unearned premiums of the previous year		
On Fire Risks	$718,752 77	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total losses	$[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Rents, [illegible], Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$[illegible]
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible]
The company have the following assets:		
Cash in Bank		$[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums		[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge		[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Real Estate		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock		[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company		[illegible]
Less		$[illegible]
Net earned premiums as above	$[illegible]	
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	[illegible]	
Scrip and interest due and not claimed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net assets		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 6, 1862.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

No scrip to be redeemed until the capital of one million be completed.

DIRECTORS:

G. Mittenberger,	G. H. Fassman,
F. Monnero,	Geo Connelly,
E. O. Nelson,	J. N. Nixon,
John Pemberton,	David [illegible],
Joseph Menar	M. Puig,
E. P. Voorhies.	

je6

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		$[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	$120,119 38	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	[illegible]	
For Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible]	[illegible]	
Re-insurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c	$41,136 38	$[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above		$[illegible]
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid		[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		$[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Bills Receivable at short date		$[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Premiums due		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes		[illegible]
Total Assets		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 12th day of August, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile Dubuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, did 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 12th 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 15th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
au14 EMILE DEBUYS, Secretary.

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		$[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
.. on Marine do	[illegible]	
.. on River do	[illegible]	
Less premiums returned		[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	[illegible]	
Re-insurance	[illegible]	
Expenses, less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profits		$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Bank Notes	$[illegible]	
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	[illegible]	
Bills Receivable on Pledge	[illegible]	
For premiums	[illegible]	
Stocks	[illegible]	
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]	
Cash on hand	[illegible]	$[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.

my10

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		$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine premiums	[illegible]	
River premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$[illegible]	
Less return premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On fire risks	$[illegible]	
On marine risks	[illegible]	
On river risks	[illegible]	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurance, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.		$[illegible]
City and State Bonds		[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c		[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums		[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies		[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection		[illegible]
Confederate Bonds		[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 [illegible] day of February 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible], President, and James [illegible], Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement [illegible] transcript from the books of the Company.

[illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of January, 1862.
B. F. [illegible], Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 15th day of February next, and to declare a dividend [illegible] on the net earned premiums of the year ending [illegible].

[illegible]

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	$[illegible]	
.. River Risks	[illegible]	
.. Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total	$[illegible]	
Less return Premiums	[illegible]	
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Premiums		$[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
Total Losses	$[illegible]	
Reinsurances	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	[illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Profits		$[illegible]
Reserved for intermediate Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are:		
Capital Stock Notes		$[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage		[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock		[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 16th 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, did depose and say that the above statement is 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 16th, 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 15th 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.

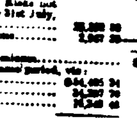
The certificates of profits for the year 1858, issued by this Company, will be due and payable in full as well as 30th of April last. Holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS:

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Hiestand, firm of [illegible] & Co.
[illegible], firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldsmith, firm of O. Tamm & Duvernay & Co.
J. J. Zante, firm of Rhorer & Zante.
Ed. Morsman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Castaño.
L. F. Généreis, firm of Abat Généreis & Co.
John [illegible], firm of Martin [illegible] & Co.
E. W. Ogden, firm of Comstock & Ogden.
Paul Louit, firm of Louit, Charpentier & Co.
Fred Sarrive, firm of E. Sarrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Bernard.

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.



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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible]
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$[illegible]	
Return premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Re-insurances, expenses, interest on scrip issued, &c., less interest, discount, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds		$[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and Cotton Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate (office 73 Camp street)		[illegible]
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned		[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		[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 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, did depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the 11th of January, 1862.
B. 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, on and after the 10th of February next. And 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 1st 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 against loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 73 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN B. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John B. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. L. Ingles,
Wm. A. Stevenson,	A. H. May,	Philip B. Shaw,
Edward Hale,	B. R. Moore,	J. Villeneuve, Jr.,
[illegible] Poole,	John Hall,	Alex. [illegible],
J. P. [illegible],	Rufus McElhenny,	Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Hoey,	Thomas Greenfield,	J. B. [illegible],
L. C. Jurey,	Edward Hobart,	Jno. H. Rodenberg,
Geo. O. Sweet,	Lafayette Folger,	A. G. Ramsey,
Alfred Monkin,	John Kemp,	R. K. Converse,
W. C. Thompkins,	John O. Goodrich,	[illegible],
G. B. C. Wood,	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. Ward.

Orleans 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		$[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
.. on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
.. on River Risks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$[illegible]	
For Returned Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Net profits 30th November, 1861		$[illegible]
Net earned premiums		$[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible]
The Company has the following assets, viz:		
Bills receivable for Premiums		$[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Invested in mortgage security [illegible]		[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks		[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks		[illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Total amount of Assets		$[illegible]

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered, that on this 10th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible], President, and A. [illegible], Secretary, of the Orleans Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. GAILLARD, President.
A. [illegible], Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of December, 1861.
B. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay [illegible] per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES:

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

[illegible]

CRESCENT CITY STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED, GRANULATED and CLARIFIED Sugars, Molasses and Syrups, Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] of Tchoupitoulas.

L. C. Marbier & A. T. Wurtemberg, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

[illegible] 39 Front Levee and 63 Dauphine street