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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE FOOD QUESTION.

The high price of provisions, if not their scarcity, is still the burthen of complaint in this city. Some attribute this state of things to the derangement of the currency. This derangement, if in the beginning it could have affected the price of provisions, by giving them a value relative to the character of the currency, cannot now be said to exist, since under the new order of things the currency has been gradually consolidated.

It is not so much the nature of the currency which affects the price of provisions, perhaps, as it is the utter absence of a healthy trade. The scarcity, moreover, of some of the principal articles of food, leave to holders a field for speculation which borders upon monopoly. When with the scarcity of provisions on one hand, and the utter absence of labor on the other, by which the people might earn the means of purchasing the articles of first necessity, we have a clear explanation of the true cause of the high prices which rule the market.

And moreover, admitting a brisk trade of importation from the Northern ports to our own, the rates would still rule high, even when the market would be clogged by accumulated imports. Under different circumstances, obeying the exactions of the law of supply and demand, where the supply exceeds the demand, it becomes obvious that the prices of provisions would necessarily fall, and this would be the only relief for the glut of the market. It is true that some would be benefited in such an event, but the large majority would not the less suffer; for, of what benefit would it be to them that flour should sell at $5 instead of $25 per barrel, when they cannot command the means of purchasing it at any price.

The attention should be turned to finding honest and remunerative employment for the poor, and then trade would rapidly incline towards its just equilibrium. And it is not alone the poorer classes who are in distress from the want of employment, but that most important and active class, the mercantile community itself, is in a perfect state of stagnation, from the absence of the ordinary articles which feed commerce.

This city, from its natural position, has unparalleled facilities for drawing supplies from every section of the Mississippi Valley; and even now were the Mississippi open from the Ohio to its mouth, how the large influx of provisions which would necessarily follow, would relieve the pressing wants of the city, so long as the means of securing the relief would be wanting, it is difficult to determine. It has been argued that the chief trouble which the holder would meet was the currency in circulation in this city, which possessed no value of any kind in the North, but this plea cannot obtain at present, where there is a gradual consolidation of the currency.

It would therefore seem more in conformity with truth to say that the nature of the currency does not so much affect the rates of supplies as the entire stagnation of business which deprives the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer, with the means of securing the necessities of life.

We cannot expect to see the present high rates of supplies reduced, until trade itself will have received that invigorating impulse which the unhampered working of the law of supply and demand alone can give.

RUM AND ALCOHOL.—Mr. T. Lanaux, of No. 13 Conti street, advertises this morning both of these articles for sale. See advertisement.

Interesting Correspondence.

The *Evening Delta* of yesterday publishes the following correspondence between the British, French and Greek Consuls, and General Butler:

NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1862.

Sir—It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Covas & Negroponte, carrying on business in this city, that certain sugars bought by that firm, conjointly with Messrs. Ralli, Benachi & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said sugars are stored, without further orders from you.

We beg here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the undersigned that the sugars in question, 3986 hogsheads, [illegible] are the property of British, French and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are already acquainted.

The purchases of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchase, in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses, when purchasing for account of distant parties, i. e., by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by [illegible] purchasers here upon the bona fide owners of the produce.

These transactions were strictly mercantile, and feeling secured by the Proclamation issued by you under date of May 1st—had they had any fears before that this, the property of foreigners, was safe and would be accorded that protection, as stated in the Proclamation, had been granted heretofore to such property, under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when such other shipments were being made, but, by your order as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be at the disposal of the purchasers, to do with them as they may seem fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession of the facts which caused such order to be issued; the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen.

We beg to remain, sir,
your obedient servants,
(Signed) GEORGE COPPELL,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.
(Signed) CH. MEJAN,
French Consul.
(Signed) M. W. BENACHI,
Greek Consul.

To Major-General Benj. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, June 12, 1862. }

Gentlemen—In the matter of the sugars in possession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party known to the United States authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me. I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion, and enabling these bills of credit to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war. That Mr. Covas was one of and the agent of an association or company of Greek merchants residing here, in London and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise. That these Confederate notes so purchased by Mr. Covas, had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost $200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars, until this matter could be investigated.

I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas's own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes, and then bought these sugars with the notes.

Now this is claimed to be "strictly mercantile."

It will not be denied that the sugars were intended for a foreign market.

But the Government of the United States had said that with the port of New Orleans there should be no "strictly mercantile" transactions.

It would not be contended for a moment that the exchanging of specie for Confederate Treasury notes and sending the specie to Europe, to enable the rebels to buy arms and munitions of war there, were not a breach of the blockade, as well as a violation of the neutrality laws and the proclamation of their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. What distinguishes the two cases, save, that drawing the sterling bills is a more safe and convenient way of eluding the laws, than sending bullion in specie, and thus assist the rebellion in the point of its utmost need?

It will be claimed that, to assist the rebellion, was not the motive.

Granted "causa argumenti!"

It was done from the desire of gain, as doubtless all the violations of neutrality have been done by aliens during this war—a motive, which is not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner, which, if done by a subject, would be treason or a high misdemeanor!

My proclamation of May 1st assured respect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves and criminals of deeper die or less heinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizens or aliens, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from a spirit of gain, and they now find themselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that they are only getting the "bitter with the sweet."

Nay, more, if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest acts subjects of investigation by the authorities of the United States to their inconvenience, they will, upon reflection, blame only the ever rapacious and greedy of their own fellow-citizens, who have, by their aid to rebellion, brought distress and suspicion over all. Wishing to treat you, gentlemen, with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which have governed my action. [illegible] in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without [illegible]. You say, "the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings," &c.

What "proceedings" have you, or either of you, to "waive" if you do feel disposed so to do? What right have you [illegible] What authority is vested in you by the [illegible]

tions or of this country, which gives you the power to use such language to the representative of the United States, in a *quasi* official communication?

Commercial agents, merely of a subordinate class, Consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceedings past or present of the Government, under whose protection they are permitted to reside, so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the penalty or prevent his having redress! If he has committed any wrong to the United States, you have, still less power to shield him from punishment.

I take leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel Confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the Government whose subjects you are, as would induce your sovereigns to aid it in its traitorous designs, that you have become rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of your fellow-citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government, entitled to equal respect with your own.

In order to prevent all misconception, and that, for the future, you, gentlemen, may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than an American citizen, but at least one right less, *i. e.*, that of meddling or interfering, by discussion, vote or otherwise, with the affairs of the Government.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Messrs. George Coppell, claiming to be H. B. M. Acting Consul, A. Mejan, French Consul, M. W. Benachi, Greek Consul.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Prince Alfred lately left Balmoral, and visited the village at the railroad terminus at Barnt island. He received an enthusiastic reception from the populace, the more so as he was dressed as a civilian.

Prince Arthur recently paid a visit to Tavistock, England, and inspected the celebrated mines in that region.

The Japanese Embassadors, accompanied by a numerous suite, recently left London, and proceeded down the Thames in a steamer placed at their disposal by the Admiralty on a visit to the extensive boiler and engine factories of Messrs. John Penn & Son. Having reached Greenwich the party went to the upper portion of the works, situate in the Blackheath Road. They exhibited much intelligent curiosity about the vast machines there in operation, and appeared to be particularly interested with the action of the immense steam hammers used. Subsequently they visited the lower works of the firm at Deptford Green, and were much impressed with the operations of the planing machines, etc. The Embassadors and suite then returned to London. The next day the medical attaché to the Embassy, with some others of the suite, visited St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where they spent several hours. In the department of anatomy they exhibited a proficiency which excited the wonder of the professors, and in looking over the collection of materia medica they puzzled the doctors by recognizing as medicines several substances of which the profession in England did not know the use, but which were familiar to them. In the chemical laboratory they were shown a few experiments, of which they industriously took notes for future reference. The party also attended at the hospital, where they were apparently much gratified by the receipt of specimens of prescriptions, diet cards, splints and some chemical specimens. An inspection of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich was also made by fourteen of the suite of the Embassadors on the same day. They carefully examined every object of interest connected with the establishment, and two of the visitors were sagacious enough to take notes on the occasion.

Fernando Wood, on a tour in the West, addressed the Democracy of Chicago on the 25th ultimo. Fernando Wood, it will be remembered, at the commencement of hostilities, was reported to be somewhat inclined to secession, and always the correspondent of the N. Y. *World* his present utterances may not be without interest. In the course of his remarks, the speaker said:

"We must put down all questions of slavery, of finance, or of tariffs, until the Union is restored. We must go into the South with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. We had had blood enough: we must have peace. We must be prudent in our councils and in our actions. A foreign enemy was standing ready to divide us, as Poland was divided, and as Mexico is now being divided. We must keep them off by subduing the South. If we give the South their rights under the Constitution, all will be well. The States will return to their allegiance, and we shall soon see them all again represented at Washington. When this is done, trade and commerce will be opened. The Great West will reap the advantage of peaceful intercourse with their Southern brethren." Then will Chicago—this mighty emporium—be in the rapid, onward march to success. Then will be the era of peace, union, concord, and good feeling. To do this we must lay aside the question which has created this condition of things."

The correspondent of the New York *World* writing from Yedo, gives the following description of that place:

What strikes one most in Yedo at this season is the massive walls and broad moats around the citadel, kept in admirable preservation, and to see here, in the heart of a city of 2,000,000 of inhabitants, the wild geese that have bred their young in the sea of Ochotsk, with cormorants, teal, canvas-back ducks, and the gay-coated mandarin ducks, as quietly feeding in these moats by thousands as if Yedo were an uninhabited solitude. Boys do not shoot birds in Japan for sport. Now and then we meet a brace of hawkers with their falcons in hand, returning from the pursuit of feathered game in the country. The birds, however, are little disturbed in any way here. Considering man's murderous propensity in other lands, it is no marvel that birds of every feather that can bear the winters of this latitude make it their resort.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Ningpo, China, speaks as follows of the rebellion in China:

At Shanghai the foreign powers, after submitting for some time to the annoyance of being hemmed in by the rebels, have begun to act on the offensive. Admiral Hope has conducted two or three expeditions against them, and several hundred have been slaughtered. The larger part of the "allied" force consisted of Chinese imperialists, drilled and led by Col. Ward, a notorious American filibuster. Whether this departure from strict neutrality will irritate the Taipings against foreigners generally, and increase the restrictions of trade and missionary work in the interior, remains to be seen. Nor can we learn with certainty what the allied powers are to do with China. Hints are given of a French and English expedition before long to recapture Ningpo. It is also rumored that the allies have made recent treaties at Pekin with Prince Kung, promising aid to drive out the rebels from the empire for some material compensation. Then again we are told that a private arrangement has been made with the rebels before Shanghai, allowing them to conquer in all directions, but not again to approach the city, encouraging them with the hope that it will eventually be quietly given up to them. A thousand rumors are afloat as uncertain as the above. All that we *do* know is that Mr. Harvey Parkes has gone home with advices from the authorities here, and that his sympathies, with those of the officials generally in China, are strong against the rebels. In all probability the English Government will have to decide soon in reference to another war in China.

Defence of the Lakes.

Under this head, the New York *World* contains the following petition presented to the Federal Congress, for enlarging the locks of the New York canals for passing mail-clad vessels. The petition was headed by Ex-President Fillmore, and signed by leading citizens of Buffalo of all parties; and it was presented by Mr. Spaulding in the House, and it was duly referred to the Military Committee.

The *World* prefaces the petition with the following:

It condenses very clearly and ably the merits of the proposition, which will probably be discussed and decided by the House in connection with the kindred bill already reported by that committee, for enlarging the Illinois canal to admit the passage of similar vessels into the lakes from the Mississippi:

The undersigned citizens of Buffalo earnestly solicit Congress, in addition to provision made and contemplated for the defence of the Northern frontier, to adopt, without delay, the measures necessary to secure the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, to a size sufficient to pass vessels adequate to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of New York, passed April 24, 1862. This work accomplished, vessels more powerful than the Monitor could pass from New York to Lakes Erie and Ontario, or from the lakes to New York, or from either lake to the other, during the season of navigation.

The immense national interests involved in military possession of these waters can be secured in no other mode at so small a cost of time and money. We deem it not extravagant to assert, that, if the proposed work were accomplished, no attempt would be made to wrest the control of the great lakes from our national Government. The equality of access to them, which was designed to be secured by our treaty with Great Britain, has been wholly destroyed by the construction of the Canada canals; and we are not permitted to build and maintain war vessels upon the lakes. The superiority of our commercial interests over those of our neighbors, but increases the danger of sudden attack, and is no defence whatever. We have no impediment to offer, if during the season of navigation, a fleet of British gunboats from the Atlantic shall proceed to take possession of the entire chain of lakes and connecting rivers. A long line of flourishing cities and villages can then be laid under contribution or be destroyed, while a commerce exceeding in value the foreign trade of the nation is either suspended or falls a prey to our ambitious rival. Is it the part of wisdom to incur such risks? No other nation ever manifested such indifference to its vital interests or overweening confidence in the preservation of pacific relations with the only power with which it was liable to serious difference. Recent events have shown how rapidly, and without notice, war clouds may obscure the horizon. Should we not profit by the lesson and be prepared for dangers that are always impending, while so considerable a portion of the continent owns European sway?

The national Government has expended large sums for the defence of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The interests of the North and West are equally entitled to such protection, and it is respectfully submitted, that by the adoption of the project in question our inland frontier is amply defended, and a commerce of inestimable value to our Atlantic States and cities secured from hostile interruption.

(Signed)
MILLARD FILLMORE,
HENRY W. ROGERS,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
GUY H. GOODRICH,
And many others.

May 16, 1862.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Execution Yesterday.—In conformity with the sentence and order of Major-General Butler, four men were hanged inside the Parish Prison yesterday morning. It was not generally known that any of the condemned would meet their doom yesterday besides Roy and Clary, but it turned out that Geo. W. Craig and Frank Newton were also added to the gloomy list. These two were hung about an hour afterwards. Theodore Laib (who denied that to be his true name) was reprieved on account of his youth, and his sentence of death was commuted to hard labor at Ship Island. We were not present at the execution, but learn that there was a large assemblage outside the prison, as usual on such occasions, and that the hanging was witnessed by comparatively few—mostly U. S. officers and a few citizens. Father Dufau attended the prisoners to the last moment, and did much to prepare them for their fate. After repeating the Lord's prayer, and making a few remarks expressive of their penitence, resignation, and hope, they calmly submitted themselves to the hands of the executives of the law, and paid the penalty of their misdeeds.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—A prominent feature in this Court was the large number of oath-takers.

Jas. Fitzpatrick, charged with entering the lager beer saloon of a woman, demanding her license and insulting her, without authority, was sent to the Parish Prison for one year.

Louis O. Bie and E. Lefonte, for interfering with the police, in the name of General Butler, were discharged, as they proved that they were actuated by good motives.

Matthew Hawkins, for smuggling liquor on board the gunboat Kineo—Parish Prison one year.

Three women for stealing and eating a pig—Workhouse for three months.

Bridget Daily, for stealing a watch—*time*, three months in the Workhouse.

George Kneeland, for constantly beating his "better half"—$500 bonds to treat her kindly.

John Farrel, for severely beating his slave woman, was fined $150.

Thomas John and McGuinn, for entering a house to arrest a party, though in company with policemen—fined $5 each.

Mrs Marchand was charged with detaining the trunks of a delinquent tenant. She was ordered to deliver, and the tenant to pay up.

E. Sabadie, Rose Chanchard and Chas Garcia, for receiving stolen tobacco from three niggers—the whole half dozen went to the Workhouse for six months.

Inquests.—On Sunday Coroner Beach held four inquests, as follows:

One on the youth Nicholas Hopkins, native of Canada, whose body was found in the river at the foot of St. Joseph street.

On the body of Nana Gandolf, aged eight years, native of New Orleans, whose body was found in the river opposite Mandeville street.

On the body of Clotilde Gechiand, aged seventeen years, native of Switzerland, found dead in a house on Hospital street, near Galvez. Verdict: Lockjaw.

On the body of Nelson, slave of Peter Rose, aged about seventy-five years, found dead in a house corner of Third and Bacchus streets. Verdict: Debility and Old Age.

Fires.—A frame house on Philip street, near Levee, lately occupied by United States soldiers, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Its value was about $1000.

Two frame houses and a stable were burnt the same night on Morales street, between Spain street and Washington avenue, Third District. J. J. Zellerns and Mrs. Robin owned the houses, and the stable belonged to A. Jacques & Co.

Stabbing Case.—Officer Deignan, of the First District police, was badly cut in the chin and back on Gravier street, late on Saturday night. He was taken to the Charity Hospital. José Sally and Juan Flore, were arrested as the guilty ones, and locked up. A bloody dirk knife was found on Sally and a razor on Flore.

The Laborers.—In every direction yesterday were to be seen the laborers engaged in cleaning the streets, and the way the dirt was flying from their shovels was a good sight to see. We understand, in this connection, that the Surveyor has done nothing, but has sent the keys of his office to General Shepley.

Drowned.—The body of a white boy named Hopkins, about eight years of age, was found floating in the river on Sunday, at the foot of St. Joseph street.

Killed by a Mule.—A free boy of color, in the employ of Mr. Ries, on Claiborne street, was dragged to death by a mule in this wise: being quite an adept in the art of catching mules, he enlisted in the service of Mr. Palton, who was after some of his mules which were grazing on the common near Fourth canal. One was caught, and secured by a rope fastened to his wrist, when the mule started off at furious pace, and dragged him along over the rough ground till he was dead.

The Witch of Walkerne.

[Continued.]

Sir Henry Chauncy is known by his *History of Hertfordshire*, which was published in 1700, and is still the standard history of that county. He was a man of high position and ancient family, the lineal descendant of the Chauncy de Chauncy who rode by the side of William the Conqueror at Hastings, and whose name is inscribed at the Roll of Battle Abbey. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, called to the bar by the Middle Temple, of which learned Society he was successively reader and treasurer; was a serjeant-at-law, Recorder of Hertford, and one of the Justices of the Principalities of Wales. He is said to have sat for a single day on the bench of one of the superior courts at Westminster, when the revolution of 1688 deprived him of his seat. He was unquestionably a man of high rank in the profession of the law, of liberal education, and considerable learning. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance connected with these transactions is the part which it will be seen was taken by such a man and the various members of his family. In the first instance, however, he seems to have acted like a man of sense; he refused to interfere, and recommended the parties to refer the matter to one of their neighbors. Jane Wenham named the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, the rector; Chapman consented, and to him they went to decide the dispute. Mr. Gardiner advised them to live more peaceably together—told Chapman to give the old woman a shilling, and sent them away. Jane Wenham was dissatisfied with this award, and in a passion dropped the unlucky words, that "if she could not have justice there, she would have it elsewhere." She left the rectory, passing through the kitchen, where there sat a servant girl of Mr. Gardiner, named Anne Thorne, who had just returned from the surgeon's, who had set her knee, which, by some accident, had been put out of joint.

Within a few minutes after Jane Wenham's departure, Mr. Gardiner, his wife, and Mr. Francis Bragge, the author of the narrative we are quoting, who happened to be in the house at the time, were alarmed by a "strange yelling noise in the kitchen." Mr. Gardiner immediately went to see what was the matter, and found "Anne Thorpe stripped to her shirt sleeves, and wringing her hands in a dismal manner, and speechless. He called out, and Mrs. Gardiner and Mr. Bragge came immediately to him. Mrs. Gardiner, seeing her servant in that condition, asked her what was the matter with her. She, not being able to speak, pointed earnestly at a bundle which lay at her feet, which Mrs. Gardiner took up and unpinned, and found to be the girl's gown and apron, and a parcel of oaken twigs, with dead leaves wrapped up therein."

When Anne Thorne came to herself, she declared that during the few minutes that Mrs. Gardiner and the others had left her, she had found herself compelled to run to a place half a mile distant, to reach which she had to climb over a five-barred gate with her dislocated knee; that she was met by a "little old woman muffled in a riding-hood," who set her to gather the sticks, made her strip herself and wrap up the bundle in her gown, and "gave her a large crooked pin" to fasten it up with. Mrs. Gardiner immediately proceeded to "burn the witch;" that is, she threw the bundle which was supposed to be bewitched in the fire. The charm was successful; whilst it was burning, in came Jane Wenham. She of course was the "little old woman," and Anne Thorne was bewitched.

"The next morning," says Mr. Bragge, "being the 15th of February, after she had had a pretty good night's rest, her mistress asked her whether she thought she could go to Mrs. Adams's house (a near neighbor) to fetch a few pease. She said she thought she could, and went with Mistress Rose Adams (who had breakfasted that morning with Mistress Gardiner) to her house. Having got her pease, as she was coming home she met Jane Wenham, who asked why she told such stories of her, as if she had bewitched her? Anne Thorne answered she had said nothing but what was true, and she was the cause of all her disorder. To this Jane Wenham reply'd, if you tell any more such stories of me, it shall be worse for you than it has been yet, and shoved her with her hand. As soon as Anne Thorne had limped home, she told her mistress with a great concern that she met Jane Wenham, and what had passed between them. When this circumstance was pressed upon Wenham afterwards before Sir Henry Chauncy, she denied that she had met Anne Thorne, saying that she was at the time at Weston, three miles off; to disprove which Thomas Ireland made oath that he saw her in town within three minutes of the time the girl said she met her, which yet might possibly be false, although he had all the reason in the world to believe his senses, if the notion Jane Wenham gave of it afterwards may be admitted as truth, when she said that although it was not she that met Anne Thorne, yet *it was her familiar in her shape*. But of this more at large, when we come to speak of her confession."

We have not space to follow Mr. Bragge through his very minute account of the occurrences of the next two days. They were passed by Anne Thorne in vomiting pins, making efforts to drown herself, falling into fits, in which she vehemently denounced Jane Wenham for tormenting her.

"Upon this some that were present were for bringing Jane Wenham to the maid, and accordingly went for her. She had locked herself in, and said she was not well, and refused to come. They used all the fair words they could think of to persuade her, not without offering her money, if she would but come and speak to the poor girl; but all to no purpose. Then they sent for the constable (who had just received a warrant from Sir Henry Chauncy to apprehend her upon suspicion of felony and witchcraft.) When the constable was come, they told her he was there, and desired her to open the door by fair means, and not to force them to do it by foul. She answered, she knew what she had to do better than they could tell her; on which they broke open the door, that was locked with two locks, and brought her to the maid, who was lying speechless, in very great misery and torture, but all the time very sensible. As soon as Jane Wenham spoke to her, her color came into her cheeks, and she started up, crying, 'You are a base woman; you have ruined me!' and flew upon her to scratch her, saying 'I must have your blood, or I shall never be well.' She scratched Jane Wenham in the forehead, with such fury and eagerness *that the noise of her nails seemed to all that were present as if she were scratching against a wainscot*, yet no blood followed. Jane Wenham, holding her head still, and saying, '*Scratch harder, Nan, and fetch blood of me if you can.*' Yet still no blood came, although her forehead was sadly mangled and torn by the girl's nails."

These brutalities were perpetrated on the 13th of February, 1712, a time within the memory of the grandfathers (nay, possibly even of the fathers) of men now living, in the rectory-house of Walkerne, within thirty miles of London, in the presence of the rector, of his wife, of Mr. Arthur Chauncy the son, and Mr. Francis Bragge the grandson, of Sir Henry Chauncy under the authority of the warrant he had issued, and of the constable he had appointed to execute it! The story is told by Mr. Bragge himself, not only without shame, but as a matter for which all parties concerned deserved credit; for he closes his long narrative with the hope that it will satisfy all "that in this prosecution nothing has been done but upon good grounds; and having now fairly represented our doings to the world, we submit ourselves to the reader's impartial judgment, and rest fully satisfied in having discharged our duty. And thus, *liberavimus animas nostras!*

"After this the company began to expostulate with Jane Wenham, telling her she was a wicked wretch to abuse a poor young innocent creature at that rate; that she had been reported a witch for above twenty years, and other things they said to that effect. Then Jane Wenham protested she was innocent, and offered to be tried, by searching her body, to see whether she had any teats, or by throwing her into the water. One of the company reply'd there was no occasion for it at present, but only desired her to let him hear her say the Lord's Prayer. She made several attempts to do it, but could not, always missing two or three sentences. Mrs. Gardiner bad her try whether she could say it after her, and repeated it sentence by sentence slowly to her; but neither could she do this, to the amazement of all the bystanders. It was observed, though she tried ten times she could not say this sentence, 'Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us;' nor that, 'Lead us not into temptation.' After this Jane Wenham was kept in custody of the constable, and the maid was pretty well that evening. To all the account I have given of this day's occurrences, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. Chauncy, Thomas Ireland, and many others, were witnesses, and attested upon oath all circumstances as I have here related them. The next morning, being Thursday the 14th of February, Sir Henry Chauncy came down to Walkerne to the house of John Trigg, and Jane Wenham was brought before him. Mr. Gardiner and Matthew Gilston were severally examined, and gave in their informations upon oath. While this was doing, Anne Thorne fell into a violent fit, and at last seemed to be dead; they carried her out into the yard, and brought the old witch to her; upon this the blood came immediately into her face, and she sprang up with great strength and fury to scratch Jane Wenham, but was prevented by the interposition of the people who took her away. This was before a great multitude of spectators, who all declared their belief that the maid was bewitched, and that this woman had bewitched her.

"After this the maid was well enough to be examined, and gave a large account of what happened to her, being the same in substance with what is above related. I would insert the informations at large, but they being all but long repetitions of the account already given, which was with great care collected out of those informations of Mr. Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, and Anne Thorne, and confirmed by the attestations of Mr. Chauncy and Mr. Bragge, who saw most of these things done, I shall omit them, as very tedious, and now unnecessary; but shall find it needful by-and-by to insert some others, which were not already taken notice of, that to proceed. Sir Henry ordered four women to search Jane Wenham's body, directing them to inquire diligently whether she had any teats, or other extraordinary and unusual marks about her, by which the devil is said to have might suck her body. After about an hour's search and consultation they returned, and affirmed that they found no such teats or marks about her body. It being now pretty late, Sir Henry ordered them to appear again before him the next morning, at his own house, at Ardley Bury, and left Jane Wenham in the constable's hands."

On her appearance before Sir Henry Chauncy the next day, another formidable name was added to the list of her prosecutors. The Rev. Mr. Strutt, vicar of Ardley, finding that the poor ignorant woman was not able to say the Lord's Prayer, became forthwith convinced that she was a witch, and set about to obtain a confession from her. The mode he adopted must be told in Mr. Bragge's own words.

"The next day (being the 15th) they all came before Sir Henry again, at Ardley Bury, where the first that gave evidence was Mrs. Gardiner, who confirmed all the particulars above related, giving her maid an extraordinary character for her sobriety, diligence, and good temper, by which she had gained the love of all the neighborhood. Before Mrs. Gardiner gave her information, Jane Wenham fell on her knees at her feet, begging her, for God's sake, not to swear against her, and used many expressions of fear lest she should be sent to jail, but without dreadful imprecations on herself if she were not innocent, and desired her ready to submit to the water experiment; but Sir Henry would by no means allow of that sort of trial, it being illegal and unjustifiable.

"The Reverend Mr. Strutt, minister of Ardley, asked her before all the company whether she could say the Lord's Prayer? She answered she could, and attempted several times to do it, going on very readily till she came to 'Forgive us our trespasses,' &c., which she could not repeat, nor these two sentences together. [Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,] but would thus express 'em [Lead us not into no temptation and evil,] or [Lead us into temptation and evil,] or [Lead us not into no temptation, but deliver us from all evil,] and thus she was try'd six or seven times together. When she found she could not with all her endeavors say the Lord's Prayer, she try'd to excuse herself by alledging she was much disturbed in her head by the hurry she was in, saying she wanted rest. Upon which Mr. Strutt promised to come to her, and try her again the next morning. In the mean time the poor maid had another dismal fit, as before, and was recovered out of it by prayer. Soon after she had another, and when her eyes were shut, the witch was brought to her privately; then she immediately flew at her again with great fury, saying, 'Are you come to plague me here, too? You are a base woman;' and more to that purpose. Next day, being the 16th, the Reverend Mr. Strutt, according to his promise, made to Jane Wenham, to try her once more whether she could say the Lord's Prayer, went down to Walkerne, and called upon Mr. Gardiner to go with him to the prisoner at the *White Horse* in the town. When they were come thither, they found one Mr. Archer, of Sandon, a relation of Jane Wenham's, with her. They went into a room, and desired that she might be brought to them; which being done, Mr. Strutt told her in the hearing of Mr. Gardiner, that he hoped she was now in a good temper, and her head settled. She answered, yes, and that she had a good night's rest. Then Mr. Strutt reply'd that he was come according to his promise, to see whether she could say the Lord's Prayer; she answered she believed she could, for she had try'd several times in the night, and she made no doubt but she could say it; and accordingly she essay'd several times to do it, but could not, making the same blunders as before, tho' she could repeat the rest of the prayer perfectly well. After this, Jane Wenham was asked whether she had any hand in bewitching Anne Thorne? To which at first she gave no positive answer; but upon Mr. Strutt's telling her, that if she was guilty of such a vile fact, it would be the best thing she could do both for the salvation of her own soul and the good of others, to confess. Then she began to relent a little, and desired Mr. Strutt to go with her into another private room, and she would declare to him what she had to say; but he being desirous that Mr. Gardiner, the minister of the parish, and her own kinsman Archer, should hear all, pressed that they might be present, which she consented to; and before Mr. Gardiner, and her cousin Archer, Mr. Strutt first asked her sincerely to tell him whether she was a witch? She said she was; then he asked her again, whether she had not a hand in bewitching Anne Thorne? She said she had a hand in bewitching Anne Thorne, but there was another who was as deep in it as herself. Then he asked her what induced her to do such a wicked act? She replyed the girl had once vexed her. Then it was thought fit to ask her, whether she did not meet Anne Thorne on Tuesday morning as she came from Mrs. Adams's, and threaten her, as she, the said Anne Thorne, told her mistress? She answered she was not at home at that time. *Mr. Strutt asked her if it was not herself—whether it was not her familiar in her shape?* She confessed it was her familiar in her shape. After this confession in general, that she was a witch, and had bewitched Anne Thorne in particular, they asked her farther how long she had lived in this course of witchcraft? She answered above sixteen years, and that it was before her first husband died, who came to a very miserable end, and was supposed to have been bewitched by her. Then they asked her what it was that induced her to enter into this familiarity with the devil? She said it was a malicious and wicked mind; for when any of her neighbors vexed her she used horrid curses and imprecations, on which the devil took advantage over her. After this they desired her to inform them who were her confederates? She named three women of Walkerne. This is an exact account of her confession, as Mr. Gardiner added it to his former information upon oath; and Mr. Strutt also affirmed to me to be true, and gave it in evidence afterwards at the assizes, of which more when we come to the trial. *Mr. Archer, her kinsman, was so fully satisfied with this free unconstrained confession, that he declared he had not one word more to say in her behalf.*"

[To be continued.]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, June 16, 1862.

SUGAR.—The reported sales are confined to about 250 hhds. from store, in several lots, at 5¼@6½c ℔ for Prime to Choice. We have heard of other transactions from store, but could not obtain the particulars.

MOLASSES.—There have been some further receipts, but the market is extremely dull, and we could not learn of a sale.

CORN.—The transactions are confined to retail sales at $1 80@1 75 ℔ bushel.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is retailing slowly at 20c ℔ lb.

BACON.—There is a very limited retail business doing at 18c for Clear Sides, and 15c ℔ lb for sugar-cured Hams.

We hear of no movement in any other regular branch of trade.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 16, 1862.

Arrived Saturday, 50 Texas Beeves and 74 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 165 Texas Beeves and 30 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 115 Texas Beeves and 74 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	....	$50 20
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	....	00 15
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	....	00 15
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	....	18@20
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	....	16@18
Hogs, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	....	20 00

MARINE NEWS.

SAILING DAYS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves.	Date.	For.
Saxonia	Southampton	May 28	New York
Persia	Liverpool	May 28	New York
Africa	Liverpool	May 31	Boston
Bavaria	Southampton	June 4	New York
China	Liverpool	June 7	New York
Hansa	Southampton	June 11	New York
Teutonia	Southampton	June 18	New York

Port of New Orleans, June 17, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, for New York. Master
Bark Nazarene, Saunders, for Minatitlan, in ballast. Master
Bark Conway, Woodward, for Minatitlan, in ballast. Master
Schr Henry Travis, Parker, for Key West and Fort Pickens. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary Campbell, ——, from Key West, to master—Point.
Schr Onward, ——, from Key West, to master—Pt.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Statesman, Pendleton, from Matanzas, in ballast, to master.
Bark Intrinsic, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Ocean Eagle—449 hhds sugar, 203 bbls molasses, 35 hhds do 34 bbls turpentine.
FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST—Per schr Henry Travis—16 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses 6 do lard 81 sks salt and sundries.

IMPORTS.

KEY WEST—Per schr Onward—Salt to order.
KEY WEST—Per schr Mary Campbell—Salt order.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., after a long and painful illness, JULES SERR, aged 30 years.
His friends and those of the family are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1?? Hospital street, This Evening, June 17th, 1862, at 5½ o'clock.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

All officers and soldiers now in service in the army of the so called Confederate States, who are citizens of New Orleans, and who desire to return, are hereby permitted to do so, upon the following conditions:

Upon their arrival within the lines of the army of the United States, they shall immediately report their names and rank in the service to the officer in command.

They will be by him furnished with safe conduct to the Military Commandant of New Orleans.

They will then register their names, rank and residence, and take and subscribe the following oath:—

I, ——— late (or now) ——— in the Confederate army, do solemnly swear that I will not take up arms against the United States, and will not furnish any information, or aid any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until regularly exchanged or released from this my parole.

All officers and soldiers now in the city who have served in the Confederate army are required immediately, upon the publication of this order, to register their names and rank at the office of the Military Commandant in the Custom-House.

Those who have not already been released on parole will take and subscribe the oath aforesaid.

Officers and soldiers in the service of the Confederate army who have not thus been released from their parole, and who do not within three days from the publication of this order, or if now without New Orleans and within one day after their arrival in New Orleans if they come after the publication of this order comply therewith, will be liable to be treated as spies.

Any violation of this parole will be punished with death, under the articles of war and according to the usage of war.

By order of
Acting Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New Orleans.
EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G. je14

Rum and Alcohol,

For sale by
T. LANAUX,
je17 1m No. 13 Conti street.

HAVANA CIGARS.

GENUINE, and of direct importation, for sale by
BORSIO & BROTHERS,
34 Gravier st.
j 17 1f

SHERRY WINE

IN cases and eighth pipes, of direct importation, for sale by
BORSIO & BROTHERS,
je17 1f 34 Gravier st

Wanted,

A NEGRO GIRL, between the ages of 12 and 15, to serve as child's nurse. Apply at the Bee office.
je17 1f

CHEESE.

45 BOXES superior English Dairy CHEESE, for sale at No. 66 St. Peter street. je17 2t

A Card.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES bearing my name having been put in circulation the public are hereby cautioned against receiving them. I have already stated that I would redeem immediately those bearing my signature. Holders of the latter will please present them to me. The public are requested to decline without distinction, so that the authorities may be enabled to pay the amount of the counterfeits. ETIENNE FOQUE, No. 20 Magazine Market, and No. 263 St. Mary street, between Camp and Magazine.
je16 3t

Dolbear Commercial College,

174 CANAL STREET,

WILL be open the entire Summer. Classes as usual in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish and German. Now is the time to improve the vacation holidays.
je16 3t RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership with E. Roger, informs his friends and the public that the firm will carry on the Auction and Commission Business under the style of E. ROGER & CO., at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. HENRY SAMORY.
New Orleans, June 14th, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned respectfully solicit from their friends and the public a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.

Days of Sale—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments, and credit sales cashed on moderate terms.
New Orleans, June 14th, 1862. E. ROGER & CO. je14 6t

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Builders and Bricklayers, and the public generally, that he has established an extensive SHELL LIME MANUFACTORY in the late St. Helena Garden, on Carondelet street, Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market prices. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.
je12 1m J. MAURICE CESSAC.

Branches of the City Corn Meal Mills.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH DISTRICTS.

Branches of these Mills have been established as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Robert LeLong, Family Grocer, corner of Calliope and Liberty streets.

SECOND DISTRICT—St. Ann street, between Marais and Villeré streets.

THIRD DISTRICT—Corner Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets.

FOURTH DISTRICT—No. 14 Soraparu street.

Meal in small quantities, for family use only, can be had at the above places.

e12 1f JAS. BEGGS, } Committee.
JAS. DAVIS. }

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 80 per bushel for unsifted; sifted, $2 00; bolted $2 00; Extra, $2 25; Grits, $2 25; Bran, $1 50 per 100 pounds.
je12 1f JAS. BEGGS, } Committee.
JAS. DAVIS. }

Country Residence at Lewisburg to Rent.

A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, with a large garden and out houses, situated on the lake shore. Inquire of A. TOE WATER.
At Messrs. Eternod & Finget, No. 48 Chartres street.
je12 3t

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 26 City Hall,

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river Mississippi in front, Julia street and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. John and Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby 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.
my20 2m S. B. BAILY, President.

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.,
je26 6m 49 Tchoupitoulas

AUCTION SALES.

Sale on Account of a former Purchaser.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 90 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 risks (à la folle enchère) of Mr. F. Stuberauch who refuses to comply with the terms of adjudication made to him on the 26th of March, 1862:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in square bounded by Elmire, Desiré, Love and Goodchildren streets, measuring 26 feet 8 inches front on Elmire street, by 120 feet 7 inches in depth. Together with a brick house, new 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 six per cent. interest per annum from date, and mortgage.

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

Dairy! Dairy!

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 19th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Lizard's plantation, near the Ursuline Convent—
16 Milch Cows.
1 Heifer.
3 Horses.
1 Mare.
1 Milk Cart.
1 Provision Cart.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash. je17

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE it known that on this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, before me, Theodore Guyol, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned.

Personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana entitled "An act for the organization of Corporations for Works of Public Improvement and Utility," approved March 14th, 1855, they have covenanted and agreed and do by these presents, covenant, agree and bind themselves, and those whom they represent, to form themselves into and constitute a Corporation for the object and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, to-wit:—

FIRST.

The name and title of the Corporation shall be THE LOUISIANA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, by which name and title it shall be known. It shall exist for a period of twenty-five years. Its domicile shall be in the city of New Orleans, and the President of the Board of Directors shall be the person upon whom all citations of whatever kind or nature shall be served.

SECOND.

The business of the Corporation shall be the manufacture of Salt, conducted either by artificial or atmospheric evaporation in one or more places in the State of Louisiana. One of its purposes shall be to carry on the same manufacture, under the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, under date of the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and granting to Professor R. Thomassy an exclusive right to use certain Salt springs and Saline waters, discovered or made available by him for the period of twenty-five years, and to use effectually secure its own interest, the Company shall have the right of purchasing any private lands having saline waters or useful to the Salt corporation.

THIRD.

The capital stock of the Corporation shall be seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each; and it may hereafter be increased by a vote of three-fourths of the stockholders to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FOURTH.

The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a Board of Directors of five stockholders, one of whom shall be the President.

The said Raymond Thomassy being the founder of the Corporation, shall be sole superintendent of the Salt manufacture, and also shall be permanently one of the five Directors. The other Directors every year, on the first Monday of March, and in a general meeting of the stockholders shall be elected by the majority of the votes, each share representing a vote. A failure to elect Directors shall not cause a dissolution of the Corporation, but the old Board shall continue to exercise its functions until a new one shall have been elected, and it shall have also the power to fill the vacancies in case of death or inability of any of its members. Three members of the Board shall form a quorum.

FIFTH.

The following stockholders, viz: John I. Adams, President; Stanilas Pinson, Carl Kohn, Fergus Peniston and Raymond Thomassy, are hereby declared to constitute the actual Board of Directors until the election of the first Monday of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SIXTH.

The management of the financial business of the company shall be vested exclusively in the President and Board of Directors, who shall appoint all the accountable officers. The President shall keep, or cause to be kept, proper books of account, setting forth all the transactions and affairs of the corporation. A report on the situation shall be made to the stockholders, at the general meeting of the stockholders, at which time dividends of the profits, if any there be, shall be declared.

SEVENTH.

The said Raymond Thomassy, as sole superintendent of the salt works, will purchase and direct, or cause to be erected, all necessary engines and buildings appointed and employ all technical officers, servants and workmen, whose services may be required for the salt manufacture, and remove and discharge any of them at pleasure. He shall make also, but with the consent of the Board of Directors, all other contracts and any thing which he may deem necessary for carrying on the business of the Company.

EIGHTH.

The said Raymond Thomassy hereby binds himself towards the Company to devote all his time and practical skill to the manufacture of salt and also to use the privileges granted to him by the Legislature of the State; having all the patent and exclusive right to the benefit of the Company. In consideration of these engagements and of his patent right for his improved method of making salt, the caveat of this patent right being already taken and hereby transferred to the Company only for the State of Louisiana, R. Thomassy shall be entitled to one-fifth of the present capital stock, say fifteen thousand dollars, which said one-fifth shall be increased in proportion with the increase of capital stock; and as salary as superintendent shall be six thousand dollars per annum payable monthly; provided that for the increase of capital his bonus Stock shall not be entitled to vote.

NINTH.

The aforesaid salt works shall be worked by slave labor, in preference to any other, and any subscriptions of stockholders will be received in that kind of property at their market value, provided the number of slaves (men and women included) does not exceed thirty, and when the capital of the Company amounts to seventy-five thousand, always on the market value, in materials and any kind of labor to be employed for carrying on the business.

TENTH.

One-half of the amount of subscription shall be paid at the time of subscribing the act of incorporation, and the balance after three and six months, in two equal instalments, as the Board of Directors shall advertise after the manufacture of salt shall have commenced.

ELEVENTH.

The corporation shall go into operation as soon as twenty-five thousand dollars of stock shall have been subscribed for, and the manufacture of salt shall be commenced fifteen days of the erection of the necessary buildings and apparatus.

TWELFTH.

The majority of the stockholders, in amount and number, may close up the Company at any time, when it ceases to be profitable to them.

THIRTEENTH.

None of the present stockholders, nor their associates or successors as such, shall be responsible or liable for any greater loss or damage than the amount of capital stock held or owned by them respectively.

FOURTEENTH.

The parties to this act are hereby declared to be as follows, to wit

Raymond Thomassy	Twenty Shares.
Pierre A. Giraud	Sixteen Shares.
Polg Brothers	Fifteen Shares.
Alain Rosberan	Ten Shares.
James D. Denegre	Ten Shares.
Stanislas Pinson	Ten Shares.
J. D. Bryan	Ten Shares.

Fergus Peniston, Carl Kohn, John I. Adams & Co., Palfrey & Co., Schmidt & Zeigler, A. Cavaroc & Co., Fellows & Benson, John I. Adams, Quayo & Brothers, Antoine Carrière, Adrien Baupré, Giquel & Jamison, Francis N. Wood, Charles Derbigny, William M. Vredenburgh, A. D. Grieff & Co., Paul Vidal, John S. Manson, J. Frank Pargoud, George W. Parker, Wills Wood, J. J. Bryan, and J. H. Morrow—each .... Five Shares.
John L. Hodges .... Four Shares.
E. Hodge .... Four Shares.
John William Cormick .... Three Shares.
Joseph W. Carroll, Thomas A. Adams, John Ray, Jasper Gibbs, Allen S. Pitot, Joseph Henry & Co., Michel Boyde, Samuel Myers Hyams, John Penn, Henderson McFarland, Calvin Leary, and J. L. Simmons—each .... Two Shares.
Alexandre Lazare, Hypolite Pitot, Henry M. Bry, James O. Campbell, Pascal Prudhomme, Ambroise Lecomte, A. Sandeberg, Lucien B. Cox, Ansley Cochran, Joseph Moriarty, Henry D. Stober, James M. Maillot, Charles J. C. Puckette, Henry Myers, Edward E. Fleming, William W. Armstrong, Daniel Severe James B. Porter, Arnold W. Baird, Beeley & Brothers, S. N. Hines, John [illegible], Duke H. Hayes, E. A. Jet[illegible], J. Franklin Ford, Gideon W. [illegible] and J. W. [illegible]—each .... One Share.

Making in all, two hundred and sixty-eight shares, of one hundred dollars each, amounting to the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars $26,800

FIFTEENTH.

At the meeting to be convened for the dissolution of the Company, three commissioners will be elected by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to take possession and dispose of all the property and assets of the corporation, and conduct its business to final liquidation on such terms as shall be determined at such meeting.

Done and passed in my office, in the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year first above written, in presence of William G. Latham and Prosper Camus, witnesses, who have signed with the said appearers and me, the notary after reading the whole; the same being in conformity with a draft furnished to me by the said Thomassy.

Signed—Schmidt & Zeigler, Cavaroc & Co., W. G. Latham, P. Camus, Theo. Guyol, notary public, and others.

A true copy from the original.
THEO. GUYOL, Notary Public.

The undersigned Recorder of Mortgages in and for the Parish of Orleans, certifies that the foregoing act was recorded in his office this day, in Book Society No. 4, folio 549.
New Orleans, June 14th, 1862.
C. DARCANTEL,
Deputy Recorder of Mortgages.
je 7

SULPHURIC ACID—5 carboys, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
my17 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SALERATUS, Sardines, Sealed Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Old and Choice Liquors, Assorted Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
my12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SOAP, SARDINES, SHOT, CIGARS, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDY—GIN—RUM—For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PRINTING PAPER, Newspaper, Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes; for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL,
For sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,
mh29 1m 13 New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

L. C. Harbier & A. T. Wartemberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
mh17 ly W Front Levee and 63 Poydras street

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

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

STAR CANDLES—A few boxes full weight, in store and for sale by QUERTROUSE BROS.,
mh13 5 to 7 St. Louis st

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862		$387,790 35
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1862		20,477 00
		$408,267 35
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$270,191 39	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,022 46	
Premiums on River Risks	36,270 05	
		$410,267 85
Less Premiums Unterminated	$83,907 00	
Less Return Premiums	11,970 41	
		$ 95,877 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		$312,390 49
Losses paid during same period viz:		
Fire Losses	$ 81,072 44	
Marine Losses	116,365 58	
River Losses	18,186 49	
	$214,615 37	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	4,360 42	
		$218,023 79
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,356 66

The Company have the following Assets:

Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$163,925 00
Invested in bank stock, cost	46,330 00
Invested in city and other bonds	56,550 00
Loaned on pledge of stocks	119,525 00
Insurance scrip, &c.	60,876 00
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	130,581 00
Premiums in course of collection	41,967 11
Cash on hand	181,831 28
	$771,838 86

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. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana 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.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th 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, 1862.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice President.
W. P. JARVIS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Carriere,	John Thornhill
R. Baugier,	John Fox,
Simon Pilcher,	C. Fassy,
G. A. Fosdick	W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon,	A. Costa,
Thomas Byrne,	A. B. Montgomery,
B. Nugent,	M. M. Benachi,
E. H. Pomroy,	M. A. Warneken,
J. L. Monnie,	Wm Prehn,
J. S. Walls,	J. Cramer,
A. Lacourt,	Wm. Leverman,
C. Lafitte,	Leon Querouze,
Wm. Urquhart,	A. P. Nelson,
Henry Rodewald,	A. J. Bagely,
Wm. C. Wells,	G. W. Dunbar,
J. Aust,	Albert Commeck,

R. C. Osborn. mh25

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	$714,732 37	
On River Risks	45,647 76	
On Marine Risks	85,647 27	
Total premiums		$880,043 70
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$319,316 00	
Return Premiums	22,916 05	—$40,336 05
Net earned premiums 31st May 1862		$509,774 [illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$283,946 36	
On River Risks	35,546 12	
On Marine Risks	72,276 06	
Total losses	$391,768 36	
Ten per cent. returned	12,057 97	
Taxes	16,728 26	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,460 56	—412,014 19
Net Profits		$196,941 66
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$479,736 83
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned		122,101 79
Amount participating in profits		$357,635 15

The company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	$181,938 22
Bills Receivable for Premiums	140,000 00
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	446,581 04
Bank Stocks and Bonds	270,225 00
Real Estate	85,420 04
Due for Premiums in course of collection	26,493 75
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock	1,000 00
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company	5,645 66
	$1,165,315 72
Less:	
Net earned premiums as above	$314,316 00
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	44,131 20
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	27,130 [illegible]—384,974 [illegible]
Net assets	$913,441 64

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 5, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 5, 1862. ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1861, 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. Miltenberger,	C. H. Slocomb,
F. Meyer,	Geo Connelly,
S. O. Nelson,	J. N. Nixon,
John Pemberton,	David Urquhart,
Joseph Menard,	M. Puig.

S. 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:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$144,119 36	
Premiums on Marine Risks	39,763 02	
Premiums on River Risks	22,703 45	—$206,585 73
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	38,552 00	
For Return Premiums	2,047 30	—38,600 30
Net Earned Premiums		$162,987 30
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$54,485 34	
On Marine Risks	34,297 70	
On River Risks	10,340 00	
	$99,129 [illegible]	
Reserved for losses unpaid	3,727 30	
	$102,856 90	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $29,015 62	4,352 34	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	$41,125 36	—$146,474 [illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$16,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above		$162,987 30
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid		$29,015 62
Amount participating in Profits		$133,971 77

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable at short date	$38,918 30
Scrip of other Companies	780 00
Premiums due	2,930 22
Cash on hand	18,738 37
Balance of Subscription Notes	137,071 87
Total Assets	$198,[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 15th 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, do 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 15th 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.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM.

A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Also, instant relief of Croup, Sore Throat, Cholera, Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, &c. &c.

All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.

Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Corns, &c., &c.

A special remedy for each and every disease.

Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office No. 117 St. Ann street many more may be seen.

Office hours from 1 to 3½ P. M. every day; also Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 11 A. M.

By reading the certificate of Mr. P. Burgunder in the newspapers, some people find it astonishing that he certifies his daughter was cured of her sore throat by the third application of the remedy procured at No. 117 St. Ann street, and I don't deny it, I was one of the unbelievers; but I was afflicted with sore throat, and thought I will go anyhow and see. I went and had the article, and the result was the same; after three or four applications I was cured; therefore I would recommend to every one who suffers from Croup or Sore Throat to go with full confidence at No. 117 St. Ann street, and he will find a sure copy.

New Orleans, July 15, 1861. L. GINRAUD.

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood

V. DEMORUELLE, Dealer.

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin.

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Laths of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves, Fire Brick, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire Wood.

Orders from the country promptly and care fully [illegible]

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		$191,860 71
To-wit—		
On Fire Risks	$130,980 39	
On Marine Risks	30,902 55	
On River Risks	30,975 27	
Less—		$138,309 7
Premiums Unterminated	$22,099 75	
Returned Premiums	4,067 62—27,197 37	
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,193 34
Losses paid during same period, viz—		
On Fire Risks	$44,339 11	
On Marine Risks	13,664 90	
On River Risks	12,394 79	
Re-Insurances	$69,978 70	
Fifteen per cent. returned	11,166 14	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	3,467 50	
	31,647 20—116,369 64	
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		$47,796 00
		12,620 00
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$35,176 40
Earned premiums		$164,193 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,916 70
Amount participating in profits		$141,461 66

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	
Due for premiums in course of collection	16,917 33
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	3,300 75
Insurance Scrips	35,300 00
Confederate States Bonds	1,830 00
Cash on hand	2,630 00
Subscription notes	15,642 34
	200,730 53
Total amount of assets	$286,168 00

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 15th 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. Botterton
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	E. Bordelais,	F. Hickman,
J. Legnan,	D. P. Logan,	P. Botchford,
B. H. Harris,	G. Casanova,	Chas. J. Leeds,
J. H. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McKeon,
A. D. Grieff,	L. Boudousquié,	Valen. Hoffmann,
Theodore Frots,	Chas. Romain,	Magin Puig,
J. B. Morison,	J. Zolly,	Wm. Crissel,
J. A. Bourgeon	J. J. Herr,	W. E. Conner

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		$405,191 0
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		126,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		531,968
Viz—For Fire premiums	$398,051 00	
Marine premiums	29,342 17	
River premiums	36,340 04	
		$464,000
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$60,544 00	
Less return premiums	8,188 01	
		$101,727 01
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$430,141 00
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On fire risks	$238,000 00	
On marine risks	43,396 00	
On river risks	36,082 20	
	$317,388 57	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for salvages—less expenses, reinsurance, &c.	43,711 52	
		$190,156 05
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$239,085 95

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.	305,970 00
City and other Bonds	245,150 00
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks &c.	271,310 00
Bills receivable for premiums	76,187 16
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	18,224 00
Premiums due, in course of collection	25,643 81
Confederate Bonds	100,070 00
Cash on hand	181,000 28
Total amount of assets	1,323,000

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, }
City of New Orleans. }

Be it remembered, that on this 16th day of January, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 16th day of January, 1862. B. F. MITCHELL,
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 16th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance due (say fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.

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

DIRECTORS:

James B. Denegre,	S. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John C. Linke,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw,	J. M. Stauffer,
A. C. Sparry,	John G. Gaines,
H. T. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.

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		$136,[illegible] 79
Premiums on Fire Risks	$94,343 36	
" Marine do	26,900 41	
" River do	15,702 02	
Less premiums returned		126,[illegible] 79
		1,[illegible]
		$135,713 36
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	71,846 44	
On Marine Risks	15,424 62	
On River Risks	1,594 00	
		88,[illegible]
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	16,427 62	
Re-insurance	2,061 40	
Expenses, less interest	25,[illegible]	—129,[illegible]
Profits		$6,[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Bank Notes	30,000 00
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	35,761 39
Bills Receivable on Pledge	3,250 00
Premiums	3,798 44
Bonds	5,707 40
Due for Premiums in course of collection	27,000 00
Cash on hand	22,[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.
my16

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Giraud	firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Wass	do. Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan	do. Logan, Sonist & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot	do. E. Hot & McKeever
F. Laing	do. Mummy, Laing & Co.
E. Duplantier	do. Layman & Kenson.
Loyd R. Coleman	do. Coleman, Britton & Wilson
W. Quensell	do. Wm. Prehn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne	
Chas. A. Castillo	do. W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. S. Fuentes	do. E. Geer & Co.

EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELANGER, Secretary pro tem. au21 1y

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute,

No 209 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME M. LOCQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 15th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be present, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 209 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 214.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co

111..........CANAL STREET..........111

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..........$461,800

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger,	J. S. Gethins,
A. Rochereau,	P. O. Hebbins,
R. M. Wright,	A. Reichard,
R. Millaudon,	G. Schmidt,
G. Lanve,	E. M. Burke,
J. M. Bonnabel,	J. Tuyes.

This company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the losses and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

J. TUYES, President.
au29 J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY

No. 200 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, A. SWEET.
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists.
Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. [illegible]

CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Vin Imperial, Roedeled Fils & Dreuet, vintage of 1857, in quarts and pints. 60 baskets Sillery Grand Mousseux 1857, for sale by
nov7 LOUIS F. MA[illegible] SKY 18 Conti street.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business. One square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year.

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	$119,652 [illegible]	
River Risks	55,9[illegible]	
Marine Risks	8,[illegible]	
Total		$186,[illegible]
Less return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Premiums		$217,[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	75,[illegible]	
River Losses	22,[illegible]	
Marine Losses	33,864 27	
Total Losses	$91,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	4,787 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent returns	[illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	21,[illegible]	101,[illegible]
Gross Profits		$116,[illegible]
Reserved for intermediate Risks		28,[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are		
Capital Stock Notes		
Loans secured by Mortgage	$196,[illegible]	
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stocks	33,[illegible]	
Bills Receivable or Premiums at short time	42,[illegible]	
Premiums in course of collection	29,[illegible]	
Scrip of other Companies	26,[illegible]	
Stocks and Bonds	33,[illegible]	
Cash on hand	100,[illegible]	
	$587,[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, 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 16th May, 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 a twenty-five per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip be paid in, payable according to the 13th 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 I. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Elmer, firm of F[illegible] & Co.
F. S. Peters, firm of P[illegible] & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of O. Tham & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Rhoser & Zunts.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Générès, firm of Abat, Générès & Co.
Jules Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Cons & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Crane & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co.
Paul Dorrive, firm of E. Dorrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos Deynoodt

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		$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$433,[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]	—$433,[illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$ 44,[illegible]	
On River Risks	98,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	3,[illegible]	
	$171,[illegible]	
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, &c., less interest, discount, &c.	14,[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 City Bonds .... [illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 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, 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 11th day 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, or their legal representatives, on and after the 16th 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, for which certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible].

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, on and after the 16th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled. The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and losses or damage by Fire, at the usual rates of premium.

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

TRUSTEES:

John R. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. L. Lauter,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	A. H. May,	Philip A. [illegible],
Edward Halle,	D. B. Moore,	J. [illegible]
Elijah Peale,	John Hall,	Aug. T. Dyan,
J. P. Harrison,	Rufus McKenny,	Wm. H. A[illegible],
Cyrus Hoey,	Thomas [illegible],	J. P. Isaacs,
L. C. Jury,	Edward Hebert,	Jacob [illegible],
Geo. O. Swan,	Lafayette Folger,	A. Q. Kennedy,
Alfred Moulton,	John Ramy,	L. S. [illegible],
W. C. Thompkins,	John G. Goodrich,	Peter Norton,
A. D. C. Wood,	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. Ward

New Orleans, January [illegible], 1862.

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		
To wit:		$241,125 76
Premiums on Fire Risks	$189,339 05	
" on Marine Risks	44,[illegible]	
" on River Risks	36,[illegible]	
		$271,[illegible]
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$47,[illegible]	
For Returned Premiums	3,[illegible]	
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$1[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	7,[illegible] 77	
On River Risks	4,[illegible]	
	$126,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	5,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,[illegible]	
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.		$137,[illegible]
	28,[illegible]	
		$166,[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	$64,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Invested in mortgage security	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in Bank stocks	34,[illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds	21,[illegible]
Scrips 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 16th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th 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 an interest of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be [illegible] on and after the second Monday in February [illegible]

DIRECTORS:

Omer Gaillard, Jno. A. White, Douglas West, [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after March 24, 1862, the cars will [illegible]

FROM THE CITY.

6 o'clock A.M.	7
[illegible]	[illegible]

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

The Steam Train will make sufficient notice stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties or classes of leaving must be handed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PARDELY,
Superintendent.