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# The New Orleans Bee.

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## THE POLICY OF FREE TRADE.

In adverting to the policy of free trade, we do not wish to consider the subject in its political bearing, nor as the peculiar doctrine of a party; but we merely wish to throw out a few cursory suggestions as to the practical bearings of free trade.

It is an admitted principle of trade, with regard to the subject of exchange, that both parties to a fair exchange must be gainers. With this view, it is easy to conclude that every voluntary exchange must be for the mutual benefit of both parties. This seems perhaps axiomatic, but it is just as incontestible as it is axiomatic. Experience teaches us that a merchant, let him trade in any manner he may choose, will never give more than he gets, or that in following out the workings of the law of exchange, he will never voluntarily or knowingly make what is called a losing bargain.

Under a free exercise of the exchange system, where one party, with, and transfers to another, that which is not of immediate value to him, it is evident that both parties become gainers in the bargain. For it is clear that each party becomes the judge of the intrinsic and relative value of the articles which are mutually exchanged. One of the exchanging parties may be better enabled to draw from a certain article a higher value than could be yielded by the article against which he exchanged it, than the other, whilst the other, in his turn, sees an immediately realizable value in the article which he accepts in exchange. Under such a circumstance both parties become gainers in the bargain. And it is in this view that we hold, and we think reasonably so, that if we trade freely with a country that holds no free trade with us, it does not necessarily follow that our merchants must lose in their dealings. The guarantee of success with the merchant, then, lies in his peculiar aptitude for commerce, in his merits as a trader.

The elements of a profitable trade therefore, is to be found more in the business tact and aptitude of the trader, than in the legislation which protects any special articles of trade. It is left with the trader to determine whether the goods which he gives in exchange are of less value to him than those which he receives.

It is under this principle, without entering deeply upon the argument of the policy, that we can safely assert that Free trade, carried on through a system of fair exchange, even with a country that does not afford us the like benefit, not only does not become a losing-trade, but is really the only trade from which a permanent profit can be derived; for it is evident that this profit does not depend upon the vagaries of legislation, which may one day give a fictitious value to an article, of which it may be deprived by a counter legislation on the next; whilst when its value depends upon the experience of the merchant, or the nature of the article itself, there is a greater assurance of the permanence and the realization of its value.

There are many other considerations which might be urged in connection with this subject, but as it is not our purpose to dwell upon the question only in so far as its practical bearings are concerned, we will be satisfied with the few crude suggestions which we have thrown out with regard to the profitableness of free trade.

FINE LOT OF CLOTHING.—A fine lot of summer clothing is offered for sale at very low prices, at No. 33 Magazine street, near Gravier. See advertisement elsewhere.

BANK OF AMERICA.—This bank, as will be seen by referring to another column, is drawing on Paris.

### Interesting Correspondence.

The *Evening Delta* publishes the following interesting correspondence between the various foreign Consuls in this city and Gen. Butler, upon the subject of General Order No. 41:

*New Orleans, June —, 1862.*

To Major-General B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

*General*—The undersigned foreign Consuls, accredited to the Government of the United States, have the honor to represent that General Order No. 41, under date of the 10th inst., contains certain clauses against which they deem it their duty to protest, not only in order to comply with their obligations as representatives of their respective Governments, now at peace and in friendly relations with the United States, but also to protect, by all possible means, such of their fellow-citizens as may be morally or materially injured by the execution of an order which they consider as contrary both to that justice which they have a right to expect at the hands of the Government of the United States, and to the laws of nations.

The "Order" contains two oaths: one, applicable both to the native born and to such foreigners as have not claimed and received a protection from their Government, &c.; the second applicable, it would seem, to such foreigners as may have claimed and received the above protection; thus, unnaturally foreigners are divided into two categories, a distinction which the undersigned cannot admit.

The "Order" says that the required "oath will not be, and has never been, forced upon any;" that it is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges to be profaned by *unwilling lip service*; that "all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall have been resident therein for the space of five years and upwards, and, *if foreign born*, shall not have claimed and received a protection of their Government, duly signed and registered by the proper officer, more than sixty days *previous* to the publication of this Order."

Whence it follows that foreigners are placed on the same footing with the native-born and naturalized citizens, and in the alternative, either of being deprived of their means of existence, or *forced* implicitly to take the required oath, if they wish to ask and do receive "any favor, *protection*, privilege, *passport*, or to have money paid them, property or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence.

Now, of course, when a foreigner does not wish to submit to the laws of the country of which he is a resident, he is invariably and everywhere at liberty to leave that country—but here he does not even enjoy that privilege—for to leave he must procure a passport, to obtain which he must take an oath that he is unwilling to take; and yet that oath "is so sacred, and so exalted in its tenure, that it must not be profaned by unwilling lip service."

It is true that the "Order" excepts those foreigners who claimed and received the protection of their Government more than sixty days previous to its publication; but this exception is merely nominal, because the very great majority of foreigners never had any cause hitherto, *in this country*, to ask, and therefore to receive, "a protection of their Government." Besides, this exception implies an interference with the interior administration of foreign Governments—an act contrary to the laws of nations. Whether the foreign residents have or have not complied with the laws and edicts of their own Governments, is a matter between them and their Consuls, and the undersigned deny the right of any foreign power to meddle with, and still less to enforce the laws of their respective countries, as far as their fellow-citizens are concerned. When a Consul extends the high protection of his Government to such of his countrymen as are neither naturalized nor charged with any breach of the laws of the country in which they reside, he is to be supported by a friendly Government; for it is a law in all civilized countries that if foreigners must submit to the laws of the country in which they reside, they, and *a fortiori*, their Consuls, must, in exchange of that respect for those laws, receive due protection; that protection, in fact, which the foreigners have invariably enjoyed in this country up to the present time. Now, foreigners are deprived of that protection unless they become citizens of the *United States*, and this is done without a warning and in opposition to the laws of the United States concerning the mode in which foreigners may become citizens of this country. The undersigned must remark that a just law can have no retroactive action and can be enforced only from the day of its promulgation, while the Order requires that acts should have been done, the necessity of which was unforeseen, especially in this country.

The required oath is contrary not only to the rights, duty and dignity of foreigners, who are all "free born," but also to the dignity of the Government of the United States, and even to the spirit of the Order itself.

1st. Because it virtually *forces* a certain class of foreigners, in order to save their property, to swear "true faith and allegiance" to the United States and thereby to "renounce and abjure" that true faith and allegiance which they owe to their own country only, while naturalization is and can be *but an act of free will*; and because it is disgraceful for any "free man" to do, through motives of material interest, those *moral acts* which are *repugnant* to his conscience.

If the Order merely required the English oath of "allegiance," it might be argued, according to the definition given by Blackstone, (1 p. 370,) that said oath signifies only the submission of foreigners to the police laws of the country in which they reside, but the oath, in words in the "Order," is a virtual act of naturalization. A citizen of the United States might take the oath, although Act 6 of the Federal Constitution and the act of Congress of June 1st, 1789, do not require so much. But no consideration can compel a foreigner to take such an oath.

2d. Because, if according to the Order the "highest title known was really that of an American citizen," it would be the very reason why it should be sought after and not imposed upon the unwilling, whether openly or implicitly.

3d. Because while the Order advocates the "neutrality imposed upon foreigners by their sovereigns," it virtually tends to violate that neutrality, not by forcing them openly to take up arms and bravely shed their blood in defense even in a cause that is not their own, but by enjoining upon them, if they wish to redeem their property, to descend to the level of spies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States.

The undersigned will close by remarking that their countrymen, since the beginning of this war, have been neutral; as such they cannot be considered and treated as a conquered population; the conquered may be submitted to exceptional laws, but neutral foreigners have a right to be treated as they have always been by the Government of the United States.

We have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servants.

(Signed) IMANUEL CALLEJON, Consul de Espana.
(Signed) CH. MEJAN, French Consul.
(Signed) JOS. DEYNOODT, Consul of Belgium.
(Signed) M. W. BENACHI, Greek Consul.
(Signed) p. JOSEPH LANATA, Consul of Italy.
B. TERYAGHI, Vice Consul.
(Signed) AD. PIAGET, Swiss Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., June 16, 1862.

*Gentlemen*—Your protest against General Order No. 41 has been received.

It appears more like a labored argument, in which the imagination has been drawn on for the facts to support it. Were it not that some of the idiomatic expressions of the document show that it was composed by some one born in the English tongue, I should have supposed that many of the misconceptions of the purport of the Order, which appear in the protest, arose from an imperfect acquaintance with the peculiarities of our language.

As it is, I am obliged to believe that the faithlessness of the Englishman who translated the Order to you, and wrote the protest, will account for the apprehensions under which you labor in regard to its terms.

The Order prescribes:

1st. A form of oath, to be taken by those who claim to be citizens of the United States, and *those only*, who desire to hold office, civil or military, under the laws of the United States, or who desire some act to be done in their favor by the officers of the United States in this Department, other than protection from personal violence, which is afforded to all.

With that oath, of course, the Alien has nothing to do!

But there is a large class of foreign born persons here, who, by their acts, have lost their nationalities.

Familiar examples of that class are those subjects of France, (Français,) who, in contravention of the "Code Civile," have, without authorization by the Emperor, joined themselves to (the) a military organization of a foreign State, (*s'affilierait à une corporation militaire étrangère*) or received Military Commissions, (*fonctions publiques conférées par un gouvernement étranger*) from the Governor thereof, or who have left France without intention of returning, (sans esprit de retour,) or, as in the case of the Greek Consul, have taken the office of opener and examiner of letters in the Post-office of the Confederate States, or the Prussian Consul, who is still leading a recruited body of his countrymen in the rebel army.

As many of such aliens had been naturalized, and many of the bad men among them had concealed the fact of their naturalization, it became necessary, in order to meet the case of these bad men, to prescribe some rule by which those foreign born, who might not be entitled to the protection of their several Governments, or had heretofore become naturalized citizens of the United States, might be distinguished from those foreigners who were still to be treated as neutrals.

This rule must be a comprehensive one, and one easily to be understood, because it was for the guidance of subordinate officers, who should be called upon to administer the proper oaths.

Therefore, it was provided that all who had resided here five years—a length of time which would seem to be sufficient evidence that they had not the intention of returning (esprit de retour), and who should not have, in that time, claimed certificate of nationality, called commonly a "protection" of their Government, should, for this purpose, be deemed *prima facie*, of course, American citizens, and should, if they desired any favor or protection of the Government, save from violence, take the oath of allegiance. But it is complained that the order further provides that they must have received that "protection" sixty days previous to the date of the order, so as to have the "protection" avail them.

The reason of this limitation was that, as some of the Consuls had gone into the rebel army, and some of the Consuls had been aiding the rebellion here, and as "protections" had been given by some of the Consuls to those who were not entitled to them, for the purpose of enabling the holders to evade the blockade, it was necessary to make some limitations to secure good faith.

Indeed, gentlemen, you will remember that all rules and regulations are made to restrain bad men, and not the good.

For instance, if I allowed the "protections" given now to avail for this purpose, that Prussian Consul might give them to the whole of his militia company that live to get back; and they might come, claiming to be neutrals, as did that British Guard who sent their arms and equipments to Beauregard.

The naturalization laws of the United States were in abeyance for want of United States Courts here. These provisions permitted all foreigners who had resided here five years and not claimed the protection of their Government, who felt disposed to avail themselves of them, and thus become entitled to the high privileges of an American citizen, which so many foreigners value so greatly that they leave their own prosperous, peaceful and happy countries to come and live here, even although offered to enjoy these privileges in a limited degree only. So greatly do they complain as upon our laws, that they prefer to, and insist upon, stopping here, even at the risk of being exposed to the chances of our intestine war, which shadows they seem willing to take, in preference to living in peace at home under laws enacted by their own sovereigns. But it is said that, unless foreigners take the oath of allegiance, they will not be allowed a "passport."

This is an entire mistake, and probably comes from confounding a "pass" through my lines, which I grant or withhold for military reasons, with a "passport," which must be given a foreigner by his own Government.

The order refuses all "passports" to American citizens who do not take the oath of allegiance, but it nowhere meddles with the "passports" of foreigners, with which I have nothing to do.

There is nothing compulsory about this order. If a foreigner desires the privileges which the Military Government of this Department accords to American citizens, let him take the oath of allegiance, but that does not naturalize him. If he does not wish to do so, then choose to be an honest neutral, then let him not take the oath of allegiance, but the other oath, set forth in the order.

If he chooses to do neither, but simply to remain here with protection from personal violence, a privilege he has not enjoyed in this city for many years until now, let him be quiet, live on, keep away from his Consul, and be happy. For honest alien neutrals another oath was provided, which, in my judgment, contains nothing but what an honest and honorable neutral will do and maintain, and, of course, only that which he will promise to do.

But it is said that this oath compels "every foreigner to descend to the level of spies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States."

There is no possible just construction of language which will give any such interpretation to the order. This mistake arises from a misconception of the meaning of the word "conceal," so false, so gross, so unjust and illiterate, that in the Englishman, who penned the protest sent to me, it must have been intentional; but an error, into which those not born and reared in the idioms of our language, might easily have fallen.

The oath requires him who takes it not to "conceal" any wrong that has been, or is about to be done, in aid or comfort of the enemies of the United States.

It has been read and translated to you as if it required you to *reveal* all such acts. "Conceal" is a verb active in our language; "concealment" is an act done, not a thing suffered by the "concealors."

Let me illustrate this difference of meaning: If I see passing about and see a thief picking the pocket of my neighbor, and I say nothing about it unless called upon by a proper tribunal, that is not "concealment" of the theft; but if I throw my cloak over the thief, to screen him from the police officer while he does it, I then "conceal" the theft. Again, I know that my neighbor is about to join the rebel army, and I go about my usual business, I do not "conceal" the fact; but if, upon being inquired of by the proper authority as to where my neighbor is about to go, I say that he is going to sea, I then "conceal" his acts and intentions.

Now, if any citizen or foreigner means to "conceal" rebellion or traitorous acts against the United States, in the sense above given, it will be much more for his personal comfort that he gets out of this Department at once.

Indeed, gentlemen, if any subject of a *foreign* State does not like our laws, or the administration of them, he has an immediate, effectual, and appropriate remedy in his own hands. At his pleasure to take and to se, and that is, not to annoy his Consul with complaints of those laws, or the administration of them, or his Consul worrying the authorities with verbose protests, but simply to go home. "Stay not on the order of your going, but go at once." Such a person came here without our invitation; he will be parted with without our regrets.

But he must not have committed crimes against our laws and then expect to be allowed to go home, to escape the punishment of those crimes!

I must beg, gentlemen, that no more argumentative protests against my orders be sent to me by you as a body. If any Consul has anything to offer for my consideration, he will easily learn the proper mode of presenting it.

It is no part of your duties or your rights!

I have, gentlemen, the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Messrs. Ch. Mejan, French Consul.
Imanuel Callejon, Consul de Espana.
Jos. Deynoodt, Consul of Belgium.
M. W. Benachi, Greek Consul.
Joseph Lanata, Consul of Italy.
B. Terryaghi, Vice-Consul.
Ad. Piaget, Swiss Consul.

### WARNS.

We never yet knew a man disposed to snub the humble, who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humble. A man of a liberal mind has a sympathy for the little pride that a secure every condition, and would deem it a sacrilege to offend, or chafe, the respect which is maintained with none of the adventitious aids, and solely by the observance of the honest.—*Examiner.*

Subject not your spirits to be subdued by misfortune; but on the contrary, steer right onward, with a courage greater than your fate seems to allow.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SHARPSHOOTER VS. SHARPSHOOTER.

A New York paper contains the following:

*Death of a Berdan Sharpshooter.*—A gentleman informs us of the death of one of McClellan's sharpshooters, on the peninsula, under circumstances which possess interest sufficient to give them to the public. Several of our men, it seems, were killed while going to a spring near by, but by whom no one could imagine. It was at last determined to stop this infamous game, if possible, even at the cost of killing the Federal himself. So a sharp lookout was kept for this sharpshooter, and the next time he fired, the smoke of his rifle revealed the locality of his pit.

That night a pit was dug by the Confederate soldiers, commanding the position of the Federal sharpshooter, and arrangements made to get rid of him. For this purpose a young Kentuckian was placed in our pit, with a trusty rifle, and provisions enough to last him until the next night. Next morning early a man was dispatched, as usual, with two buckets to go to the spring. He had proceeded about two hundred yards, when the Federal marksman elevated himself, and placing his rifle to his shoulder, was about to pull trigger, but the Kentuckian was too quick for him, for he pulled his trigger first, and simultaneously therewith the Federal fell.

Upon repairing to the spot—which the Kentuckian did immediately—he discovered a rifle-pit, and a sturdy man in it, in the last agonies of expiring nature. The pit was provided with a cushioned chair, pipes and tobacco, liquor and provisions. But the rifle which had been so used was really a valuable prize. It was of most superb manufacture, and supplied with the latest invention—an improved telescopic sight upon its end. The pit had been dug at night, and its occupant had been provisioned at night; so, but for a sharp lookout for the smoke of his gun, there is no saying how long this sharpshooter would have enjoyed the luxury of killing Southern men, without even a chance of losing his own life.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE COST AND COMMERCE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The recent call of a deputation upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a recent address from the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce concerning the "cost and commerce of the British colonies," furnish texts for sundry animated appeals to British pride.

The manner in which this "crusade against the colonies" is met by some of the most influential British journals may be judged from a brief abstract of a long article in the *Mark Lane Express*:

"To deprive Britain of her colonies," that journal says, "would reduce her to a mere second-rate power, and take from her much of that moral power and prestige which she has so long wielded for the benefit of the civilized world at large."

"The expense of the maintenance of all the colonies—some fifty in number—to the mother country is only about four millions of pounds a year; and our exports of British manufactures to them reach twenty-six millions."

"Great stress is laid upon the military disbursement (about one million pounds) and the naval expenditure for the colonies, as if these outlays were not part and parcel of the general defenses of the nation."

"With a population of only nine millions, the external trade of the British colonies now amounts to one hundred and twenty millions of pounds; and of this nearly three fourths is carried on with the mother country. Is this connection and trade to be jeopardized by the silly attacks of a few Manchester manufacturers, who feel annoyed because Canada and Australia are beginning to think of manufactures of their own?"

"Did space permit the task would be easy to point out the value of such colonies as the Cape [of Good Hope], Natal, Canada, and the other American provinces, India and the Indian Islands and *Australia*. We can only now touch upon the latter group, but this is amply sufficient for our object.

"In the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, we have a population of one million and a quarter of souls, exclusive of natives. Their aggregate imports in 1860 were of the value of twenty-seven and a half millions, and the exports twenty-two millions! Their exports from Great Britain are about half of the total imports; and the total charge to the mother country for these colonies, even including the convict settlement of Western Australia, is only about £400,000.

"These colonies have sent gold to Europe, in the last ten years, of the value of nearly £120,000,000. They have spent on great public works about £20,000,000. All this has added greatly to the wealth and prosperity of Britain by the employment given to labor, and the amount of orders to our manufacturers and producers, and the raw material, gold, copper, wool, grain and other produce shipped. As a pastoral country Australia is invaluable to this country. We received from thence last year 68,399,000 lbs. of wool, besides 66,691 cwts. tallow and 106,000 cwts. of hides. The live stock in these colonies is increasing at a greater ratio than that of any other country. Sheep in the last ten years have increased 50 per cent., cattle 100 per cent., and horses have trebled. The numbers of each kind of stock in all the Australian provinces in 1860 were: Horses, 416,437; cattle, 4,089,119; sheep, 21,658,510. To pass over each of the Australian colonies in detail would be impossible, but their importance as colonies will be apparent from the fact that one of the most recently established as an independent settlement—Victoria, scarcely more than ten years old—has exported in the aggregate 291,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at nearly £19,000,000 sterling; 52½ million pounds of tallow, worth £781,000; and hides and skins valued at £811,000.

"The examination of the agricultural and pastoral progress of each of the other colonies would tell the same tale, and prove the best answer to the insane attempt made to cast off our colonies."

TAX ON BANK NOTES.

The New York *World* of the 31st ult. publishes a communication from one of its correspondents, advocating the annihilation of bank note issues, and proposing to attain that end by taxing the notes enough to make their circulation unprofitable. The correspondent also proposes the permanent establishment of a Government paper currency to take the place of the present bank note issues. The *World* says that the bank note circulation of the free States is about $150,000,000, and averages under $3. The *World* argues that it is evident that the $150,000,000 of legal tender notes, $5 and above, which Mr. Chase is about providing for the United States, instead of displacing bank notes add to their amount.

Time tries the character of men, as the furnace assays the quality of metals, by disengaging the impurities, dissipating the superficial glitter, and leaving the sterling gold bright and pure.

Sir Horace Vere, on being asked by the Marquis Spinola, a celebrated general, the cause of his brother's death, is said to have replied: "He died, sir, of having nothing to do." "Alas!" said the Marquis, "that is cause enough to kill any general of us all."

The most complete conquest ever made in England by invaders, is said to have been made by the Hanoverian rats that were accidentally introduced, and which have literally extirpated the original rat of the country.

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Provost Court—Judge Bell.*—The clerk of the court wishes the public to be informed that it is not the place for the collection of debts, and has no power in such cases. The court is for criminal offenses, and will not entertain complaints of a civil nature.

Sergeant Harrington and one of the "rank and file" were yesterday brought up for being engaged in a drunken row. The officer was reduced to the ranks, and both offenders were made to forfeit one month's pay.

W. Scott, not being able to vindicate himself from the charge of being criminally in possession of two U. S. bridles, was workhoused for one month.

John Davellie, coffee-house keeper, was arraigned on the charge of keeping a gambling-house. It was proved that he kept cards and checks for the use of his customers, and he was fined $10, with an admonition that he would be punished more severely for the next offense.

Mr. Battleberger, who has been in prison for about six weeks on the charge of being concerned in the hanging of a man some time since, in this city, was brought up on the application of his counsel, C. C. Morgan. It being made clear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the accused was not involved in the transaction, he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Stack was fined $50 for an aggravated assault and battery.

Mrs. Garity had Mr. McCalls hauled up for selling her a sack of rye flour, which he recommended as a first-rate article of wheat. The case seemed to degenerate into a wrangle, and was dismissed.

Alex. Delhart, charged by Louisa Schaffer with robbing her of the brightest jewel of her sex, under the promise of compensating for her loss by marriage, was brought up for trial. He acknowledged the first part of the accusation, but denied the promise—offering, however, to pay $2 per month for the fruit of the seduction. The Court thought he ought to pay at least $5 a month—(the fruit, though diminutive now, would thrive at "nature's fount," and would gradually grow up to a more expensive stature)—and so ordered him to do.

The case of Basile Laplace vs the Bank of America came up against the plea of J. Ad. Rozier, Esq., counsel, against the jurisdiction of this Court in the matter. Counsel argued that it was an interference with private rights; that it was a case which could be adjudicated in the State courts; that General Butler had already called upon the judges of the State courts to perform their functions, and that at least one of the judges had qualified himself by taking the oath. Therefore there was no necessity for the interference of martial law. The Judge was of the opinion that martial law was superior to all other law, and that as he was commanded to try the questions at issue between the banks and their depositors, he felt it his duty to try this cause. He presumed the facts were admitted by the bank, but upon counsel protesting that he had not yet done so, it was agreed to postpone the case till to-day at 10 o'clock. It will be remembered by our readers that the complainant withdrew his deposits from the bank about the 14th of April last, taking part in specie, and the balance in Confederate notes. He now claims current funds for the Confederate notes which he drew, and the Court decided in his favor. The bank replied by a plea of want of jurisdiction.

During the proceedings of the day crowds came forward to take the oath.

*Drowned.*—The body of a boy about 12 years of age was found at the Lake end yesterday morning—supposed to have been drowned last Monday from a skiff.

*Flag Raising.*—Yesterday at 12 o'clock a revenue flag was raised on the northeast corner of the Custom-House—the first revenue flag which has been raised in this city since the revolution commenced. Collector Denison was the "master of ceremonies," and a guard of honor was in attendance to give the appropriate salute. There was a considerable number of "lookers-on in Vienna," and the ceremony was consummated to the apparent satisfaction of all interested.

*Painful Accident.*—We regret to know that Samuel E. Jones, Jr., late affidavit clerk of Recorder Emerson, fell as he was stepping off the horse cars, at the corner of Triton Walk and Apollo street, on Tuesday evening. His hand and head were badly cut, and he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

*The City Officers.*—We learn that the retiring Treasurer, Controller and Surveyor have been requested by Gen. Shepley to resume their respective places till further orders. Some of the other officials have also been requested to go ahead as formerly, "without qualification."

*Fires.*—The *caboose*s of two houses—one on Craps street, between Mandeville and Marigny, the other at No. 103 Marigny street—were burnt up on Tuesday; but the damage was not very great.

Locke was asked how he had contrived to accumulate a mine of knowledge so rich, yet so extensive and deep. He replied that he attributed what little he knew to not having been ashamed to ask for information; and to the rule he had laid down, of conversing with all descriptions of men, on those topics chiefly that formed their own peculiar professions or pursuits.

### The Witch of Walkerne.

[Continued]

When young Mr. Bragge returned to the paternal roof at the vicarage of Hitchin, how must the tea-parties of that lively town have thrilled at his story! When a group of red-coated squires and hard-riding farmers found themselves in a sheltered nook by the side of the cover, listening for the whimper of a hound, how their attention must have been distracted by Mr. Arthur Chauncy's account of his slaughter of the cat, how often the wish must have been expressed that their horses would make no more of five barred gates than Anne Thorne, and how many tales must have been told of cows that had suddenly refused their milk, sheep that had met with unaccountable deaths, butter that would not come, beer that would not work, and dough that would not rise! When Mrs. Gardiner retired with the ladies to the drawing room, how the hoops of those days, almost as capacious as the crinolines of these, must have crowded round her, how many eager ears of young and old must have drunk in the tale of Anne Thorne's sufferings! And when the port wine circulated in the dining-room at Ardley-Bury, when Sir Henry Chauncy, with the Rev. Mr. Strutt on one side, and the Rev. Mr. Gardiner on the other, supported by the Rev. Mr. Bragge and his son Mr. Francis, expounded the law upon witchcraft with all the combined dignity of a Welsh judge, the Recorder of Hertford, and a sergeant-at-law, if some young Templar, fresh from Button's, happy in having received a nod from Addison, or heard a growl from Swift, ventured to hint a doubt, how Sir Henry would put him down, and how the rector and the vicar would groan over the infidelity and sadducesim of the age!

On the 4th of March, 1712, a "fine cold frosty morning" (so Swift tells us), the trial came on. The grand jury found a true bill at once. How could a Hertfordshire grand jury do less on a commitment by Sir Henry Chauncy?

The judge was Powell. Few men look out upon us from the obscurity of the past more amiably than Powell. Swift met him a short time before, and has left a genial picture of him. "In the evening," he says "I went to the Lord Treasurer's, and amongst other company found a couple of judges with him. One of them, Judge Powell, an old fellow with gray hairs, was the merriest old gentleman I ever saw, *spoke pleasant things, and chuckled till he cried again.*" Powell presided at the trial of Hoagden Swedeon for the abduction of Mrs. Pleasant Rawlins, and at that of Beau Fielding for bigamy, committed in his marriage with the Duchess of Cleveland. Defoe tells us that "it is reported likewise that another woman being tried before Judge Powell, who, amongst other things that constituted her a witch, had laid to her charge that she could fly:—'Ay!' said the judge; 'and is this true? Do you say you can fly?' 'Yes, I can,' said she. 'So you may, if you will, then,' replied the judge; 'I have no law against it.' And on the trial of Jane Wenham, the court being full of fine ladies, the old judge very gallantly told the jury, 'They must not look out for witches amongst the old women, but amongst the young.'" Lord Camden said he was the only honest man of the four judges who sat on the trial of the Seven Bishops. His honesty cost him his seat, but on the Revolution he was restored to the bench. Happy was it for Jane Wenham that he was so!

"About nine in the morning, March the 4th, the trial came on before Mr. Justice Powell. After the usual formalities, and the prisoner having pleaded not guilty, and put herself on her trial, the jury were sworn, and the witnesses, called over, being sixteen in all.

"The first evidence that was sworn was Anne Thorne, who, going to relate what had happened to her, fell into a fit, being taken speechless, with violent convulsions, and was very strong. My Lord said that he never heard that, in any witch's trial before, the person afflicted fell into a fit in court; but for the satisfaction of the jury, he permitted the prisoner to be brought near her, and to speak to her, upon which the girl flew at her with great fury as usual.

"Then Mrs. Gardiner was sworn, who gave a very full and exact account of what had passed, to her leaving the house on Sunday, the 17th of February, when the pins were brought to her servant Anne Thorne. Her evidence was long, and very particular, being the same in substance with the above-written narrative. In the meantime Anne Thorne had another fit, and it being proposed that she might be prayed for in court, my Lord at present was unwilling, saying she will come to herself by-and-by.

"The next evidence was the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Rector of Walkerne, who related the quarrel between John Chapman and the prisoner, which was referred to him, told the story of Anne Thorne running the first time to fetch sticks, and the prisoner's coming in when they were burning; proceeded to all the particulars, and concluded with the above-mentioned account of her confession to him and Mr. Strutt, he having been an eyewitness to all the strange passages.

"The next was the Rev. Mr. Robert Strutt, Vicar of Ardley, who attested the prisoner's confession at large, and deposed that he was present and saw Anne Thorne in several of her grievous fits, out of which she was recovered by prayer: he said also that he tried the prisoner often to see whether she could say the Lord's Prayer, and that she could not do it, naming the sentences she could not say. When he was talking of the recovery of Anne Thorne out of her fits by prayer, my Lord asked him what prayers were used? He answered, 'Several out of the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, and other parts of the Common Prayer.' My Lord was pleased to say, that he had heard there were forms of exorcism in the Romish liturgy, but knew not that we had any such in our Church. However, he was glad to find there was such virtue in our prayers.

"Afterwards, Anne Thorne continuing in her fit, the Reverend Mr Chishull offer'd and was permitted to pray; he used that form in the Office for the Visitation of the Sick which begins, 'The Almighty Lord, who is a strong tower,' &c, and repeated the Lord's Prayer, upon which the color came into the maid's cheeks, and the jury, and others that were near her, heard her distinctly repeat the petitions of the Lord's Prayer after the minister. It was extremely well taken by all true lovers of the Church, that Mr. Chishull should offer his assistance at that time, when its prayers were ridiculed by too many that were present, though indeed his acting in this case was but agreeable to the rest of his shining character.

"Another witness was Mr. Arthur Chauncey, who deposed that he was present at the second time of Anne Thorne's running for sticks; that when she went no further than the bottom of Whitehill, her strength failing her (as is above related); that he followed Anne Thorne at a distance when she went the third time, but behind an hedge, so that she did not see him; that he saw her go to the tree, pull of the sticks, wrap 'em in her apron, and come running home. That when she fell down, he and Thomas Ireland took her in their arms, and brought her home; that she was forced from them, and went over a five-bar gate as nimbly as a greyhound; which words my Lord taking notice of, he again affirmed upon his oath, that he had seen a greyhound leap over such a gate. That he had seen Anne Thorne in several of her fits, and that she always recovered upon prayers, or Jane Wenham's coming to her; and particularly related at large an account of the greatest fit of all, when she was given over for dead, but recovered upon the approach of the prisoner, altho' at that time prayers were sufficient. He related that he pricked the prisoner several times in the arm, but could fetch no blood from her. That he saw pins in the hands of Anne Thorne, when there were none in her clothes, nor anywhere within her reach; that he took several of these pins from her when she was ready to produce. The judge told him that was needless; he supposed they were crooked pins. Then Mr. Chauncy, proceeding to relate that, upon hearing a great noise of cats screaming about the house, he went out several times, and saw several of them together; that he heard them cry sometimes like children; that once he was not able to strike them, but afterwards he killed one of them. Being asked with what, he answered, With a setting staff. He said also that he saw the feathers taken out of the maid's pillow; that there were several little cakes of feathers nicely joined together, and so strongly cemented, that the first night they were taken out of the pillow, he tryed to pull them asunder, but could not do it; and for a farther account of this referred himself to

[To be continued]

### COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1862.

SUGAR.—The reported sales embrace about [illegible] hhds., at 4¾ @ 5c for Fair, and 5¼c ₿ lb. for Choice. We heard of some other small sales, but did not learn the particulars. Yesterday, not reported, 40 hhds. Inferior sold at 3¾c., and 25 Choice at 5¼c ₿ lb.

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

CORN.—The stock is extremely light, and the transactions are confined to retail sales at $1 10 @ 1 75 ₿ bushel.

LARD.—Inferior in kegs is retailing slowly at 12c, and Choice at 20c ₿ lb.

BACON.—There is a very limited retail business doing at 18c for Clear Sides, and 20c ₿ lb. for Sugar-cured Hams.

We have heard of no movement in any other regular branch of trade.

### Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 19 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 30 Texas Beeves. Amount of stock sold was 35 Texas Beeves. Stock remaining on sale is 43 Texas Beeves, 44 Veals and 9 Milch Cows. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₿ lb net | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₿ lb net | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₿ lb net | [illegible] |
| Veal, 1st quality, ₿ head | [illegible] |
| Veal, 2d quality, ₿ head | [illegible] |
| Hogs, ₿ 100 lbs. gross | [illegible] |
| Milch Cows, ₿ head | [illegible] |

### MARINE NEWS.

SAILING DAYS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM EUROPE.

| Name. | Leaves. | Date. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saxonia | Southampton | May 24 | New York |
| Persia | Liverpool | May 24 | New York |
| Africa | Liverpool | May 31 | Boston |
| Bavaria | Southampton | June 4 | New York |
| China | Liverpool | June 7 | New York |
| Bremen | Southampton | June 11 | New York |
| Teutonia | Southampton | June 18 | New York |

Port of New Orleans, June 19

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Coatzacoalcos, Maury, for New York, Master.

Bark Daniel Webster, Ryder, for New York, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Tennessee, fm Baton Rouge—in the stream.

U S transport bark Kuhn—in the stream.

Bark Mahlon, Williamson, from ——, —Point.

Bark St Mary, Pendleton, from Ship Island, in ballast, 10 master—1st d st. 31.

Brig T W Rowland, McCarty, from Ship Island, in ballast, to master—2d dist. workhouse.

Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

Schr Colombo, from the Coast, to ma ter—2d dist.

Schr Elodie, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

Schr Bracon, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

Schr Star, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Time and Tide, Roberts, from the Forts.

TOWBOATS.

Anglo-American, Whitmore, from the Passes.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Anglo-American, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 17th inst. barks Mendi and White Sea—brought up barks Kuhn, Mahlon, and Williamson.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Statesman, Pendleton, from Matanzas, in ballast, to master.

Ship Medina, (British) Davis, from Liverpool, via Havana, to master.

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

Ship South, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to master—Gunny bags and rice.

Ship Havelock, Young, from Boston, to master—Ice to order.

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

Bark Intrinsic, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.

Bark Cophese (French) Henrietta, from Marseilles.

Schr Adria, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Coatzacoalcos—U S mails.

NEW YORK—Per bark Daniel Webster—297 hhds sugar 74 bbls do 99 bbls molasses 440 half do do 30 half do syrup 40 bales moss.

IMPORTS.

KEY WEST—Per schr Mary Campbell—16 sacks coffee and sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Adeline—115 hhds sugar Warburton & co.

COAST—Per schr Colombo—10 bbls molasses Lepine & Ferre.

COAST—Per schr Elodie—48 hhds sugar Augustin & Wiltz.

COAST—Per schr Bracon—41 hhds sugar Carroll, Hoy & co—240 bbls molasses 51 chs do E M Ross.

COAST—Per schr Star—45 hhds sugar to order.

### NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, New Orleans, June 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—As many officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, desirous of complying with the provisions of General Order No. 13, have been unable to do so, in consequence of the crowd of applicants, it is therefore ordered that the time for registering under said order be extended to (and including) the twenty-third day of June, 1862.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

E. KILLEY, A. A. A. G. je19

### CLOTHING,

Just Received per Steamer Marion.

A FINE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of BLACK ALPACA and DRAP D'ETE COATS, LINEN PANTS and MARSEILLES VESTS. Will be sold at very low prices.

je18 6t 33 MAGAZINE STREET, near Gravier street.

Bank of America,
New Orleans, 18th June, 1862.

THIS Bank is drawing on Paris.
je18 tf AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

### SUNDRIES.

JUST ARRIVED and in store, for sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned:
50 barrels Flour;
50 barrels Pilot Bread;
30 sacks Coffee;
10 tierces Lard;
1 half tierce Lard;
100 bags Lard;
100 sacks Salt;
20 barrels Dried Apples;
20 sacks Peas;
25 tierces Sugar-cured Hams;
25 Cheese Box;
150 firkins Goshen Butter;
150 reams Wrapping Paper;
100 boxes assorted Star Candles;
50 boxes Starch assorted;
50 bottles Verdet's Olives;
10 boxes Capers;
20 half boxes Raisins;
40 quarter boxes Raisins.
Also, an assortment of all sort other articles.

je18 1m FREDERIC AVET, 20 and 61 Old Levee street.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are now offered at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The price of needles after this date will be $1 50 per dozen for City Bills, or $1 a dozen for specie.

W. L. CUSHING, No. 11 Camp street.

je18 3t

IRON FRAME SAW-MILLS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SUPERIOR Iron Frame Saw-Mills, which I have been selling at $7 ‥, will now be sold at $5 ‥. There are no better Mills made.

je18 2t W. L. CUSHING, No. 11 Camp street.

Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON is wanted, who can attend to a vegetable patch, and who understands also the work in fruit and flower garden. Any one offering himself for the situation must furnish good references. Apply on Bourbon street, No. 114, opposite the Opera House.

je18 3t

### 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) a ........ 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 I am regularly exchanged or released from this my parole.

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

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

Officers and soldiers in the service of the Confederate army who have not given their parole, and who do not within three days from the publication of this order, if now in 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 as provided in the articles of war and according to the law and usage of nations.

By order of
Acting Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New Orleans.

EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G. je17 tf

### Rum and Alcohol,

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

### HAVANA CIGARS.

GENUINE, and of direct importation, for sale by
je17 tf BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st

### SHERRY WINE

IN cases and eighth pipes, of direct importation, for sale by
je17 tf BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st

Wanted,

A NEGRO GIRL, between the ages of 12 and 15, to serve as child'nurse. Apply at the BEE office.
je17 tf

SULPHURIC ACID—5 carboys, for sale by
my19 E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

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

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

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

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

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

L. G. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemburg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
77 Front Levee and 28 Poydras street

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few pounds in store and for sale in close consignment by
, QUETREUZE BROS., 8 to 14 St. Louis street

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:
24 to 28 inches at $1 25 an inch.
42 to 60 inches at $1 30 an inch.
72 to 84 inches at $1 75 an inch.
Grate Bars at 4c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $45, $49 and $45, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.

jan7 R. F. La VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 31 Union street.

### AUCTION SALES.

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 Lizardi's plantation, near the Ursulines Convent—
10 Milch Cows.
1 Heifer.
3 Horses.
1 Mare.
1 Milk Cart.
1 Providence Cart.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash. je17

Succession of Jacques Casimir Juice Vigne.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 8th of May, 1862—

The negro woman BETSY, aged about 27 years, blind of one eye, and without any other warrant than the title. Said slave is really, or pretends to be, in a bad state of health.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, N. P.
de8 11 19 26 jy5

### 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, Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market price. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.

je18 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 LeGay, Family Grocer, corner of College and Liberty streets.

SECOND DISTRICT—St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere 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.

je12 tf JAS. SPOGS, JAS. DAVIS, } Committee.

### Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of South Market and Levee streets, for the accommodation of the poor. Sold in small quantities only, at the rate of $1 50 per bushel for unsifted; sifted, $2 00; bolted $2 00; Extra, $2 25; Grits, $2 25; Bran, $2 50 per 100 pounds.

je12 tf JAS SPOGS, JAS. DAVIS, } Committee.

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 20 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, 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 N. E. 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., 43 Tchoupitoulas

HOFFMAN & HAMME,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Agent.)
43 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 QUETREUZE BROS., 8 to 14 St. Louis st.

### Jefferson Academy,

83.....BOURBON STREET, N. O......83

Conducted by
G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 18[illegible], has long held a high position in public opinion, as one of the leading Institutions in the South of the United States.

The plan comprises a general and extensive system of education. Pupils are admitted of six or seven years of age, and continue till they are prepared for their future pursuits in life. They are distributed into classes, according to their capacities and acquirements.

The location is, perhaps, the best to be found in the city, with ample grounds for exercise and recreation, and every convenience for an institution of learning.

The Professors are gentlemen of talent, chosen with care. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For boarders, per month—payment in advance | $25 00 |
| Half boarders, per month | 15 00 |
| Day Scholars under 12 years of age | 10 00 |
| " above 12 and under 15 | 11 00 |
| " above 15 years | 12 00 |

Instruction in the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, Mathematics, &c., is comprehended under the above terms.

The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the charges are separate, and are for Latin, Greek, Spanish or German ... $ 4 00 per month.

| | |
|---|---|
| Music | 5 00 |
| Drawing | 5 00 |
| Fencing | [illegible] |
| Military Exercise | [illegible] |

The school hours are from half-past 8 till 3, and from half-past 3 till 5 o'clock.

### JEAN AUGE,

No. 68 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.

MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mrs. Auge has returned from Europe, and has made in Paris and London an extensive selection of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:

A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths.

A full assortment of Hair Work, manufactured by themselves, such as new style Bands, with gold setting, Earrings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Breastpins, Watch Chains, &c. Family Tombs for Medallions, &c.

A considerable variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Plaits in Combs. The special attention of connoisseurs is called to the above Hair works on tulle, which, as imitations, are not surpassed by any that has been heretofore made.

Perfumery, from the houses of Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, Société Hygiénique, &c.

Double Button Jouvin Gloves.

Swedish Gloves with two buttons, a ... pair.

Shell Combs of all sizes.

High Pins of the latest styles.

Hair and Opera Sets.

Hair Flowers, Chenille, Velvet, Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses.

Their Pearl Water and their Compound for strengthening and beautify the hair, so favorably known to the public, are again recommended to the purchasers.

Hair-dressing and Manufacturing Saloon, up stairs, under the management of the best European artists.

Ladies' Private Hair-dressing Saloon.

Lessons in Hair-dressing, under the special management of Mr. Auge.

### GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 32 Carondelet street.
(Second floor, front office.)

### ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the Direction of Mme. Deron,
No. 275 Dauphin street.

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal booksellers.

### N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1860 | | $66,887 54 |
| Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861, | | |
| On Fire Risks | $246,316 12 | |
| On River Risks | 35,372 [illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 194,800 [illegible] | |
| | | 376,[illegible] |
| Total premiums | | $443,464 47 |
| Less Premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861 | $[illegible] | |
| For return Premiums | 7,[illegible] | |
| | | 97,[illegible] |
| Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861 | | $346,121 [illegible] |
| Losses paid during the year: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $169,916 [illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 7,724 [illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 31,132 [illegible] | |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | 346 [illegible] | |
| Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, less interest | 3,[illegible] | |
| | 40,279 [illegible] | |
| | | 246,881 79 |
| Net profits | | $116,[illegible] |
| Net earned premiums | | [illegible] |
| Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned | | [illegible] |
| Amount participating in Profits | | $[illegible] |

The Company have the following assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Pledge Notes | [illegible] |
| Mortgage Notes | [illegible] |
| Stocks of other Companies | [illegible] |
| Bills receivable for Premiums | [illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Confederate States Loan | [illegible] |
| Balance of Subscription Notes | [illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this October 11, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on demand an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-TWO PER CENT. (32) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending the 30th September, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 30th December.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

WHITE WINE—in half casks and for [illegible]. In store and for sale by
ALF. COUTURIE, 36 and 38 Conti street

### 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 | | $537,789 86 |
| Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861 | | 90,477 00 |
| | | $628,267 86 |
| Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks | $370,136 26 | |
| Premiums on Marine Risks | 404,222 46 | |
| Premiums on River Risks | 53,389 65 | |
| Less Premiums Unterminated | $85,107 00 | |
| Less Return Premiums | 11 070 41 | |
| | | — $ 96,177 41 |
| Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862 | | $532,390 45 |
| Losses paid during same period viz: | | |
| Fire Losses | $ 81,063 44 | |
| Marine Losses | 116,[illegible] | |
| River Losses | 18,[illegible] | |
| | $[illegible],436 27 | |
| Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c. | 8,588 42 | |
| | | $418,[illegible] 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 | $102,825 00 |
| Invested in bank stock, cost | 48,[illegible] |
| Invested in city and other bonds | 80,[illegible] |
| Loaned on pledge of stocks | 113,[illegible] |
| Insurance scrip, &c | 60,[illegible] |
| Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums | 158,[illegible] |
| Premiums in course of collection | 47,[illegible] 11 |
| Cash on hand | 161,[illegible] 26 |
| | $771,[illegible] 36 |

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 24th 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.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Carriere, | John Thornhill, |
| R. Brugier, | John Fox, |
| Henry Plieger, | C. Fassy, |
| G. A. Fosdick | W. A. Violett, |
| Richard Nixon, | A. Costa, |
| Thomas Byrne, | A. R. Montgomery, |
| T. Nugent, | N. M. Benerat, |
| R. M. Penroy, | H. A. Warneken, |
| J. L. Moroney, | Wm Probs, |
| J. E. Waltz, | J. Cramer, |
| A. Lecourt, | Wm. Lorenzen, |
| C. LaBitte, | Louis Querouze, |
| Wm. Urquhart, | A. P. Noblom, |
| Henry Rodewald, | A. J. Bagoly, |
| Wm. C. Watts, | G. W. Dunbar, |
| J. Avet, | Albert Commeck, |
| | R. C. Oglesby. |

### 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 | | $714,798 27 |
| On River Risks | | 69,945 76 |
| On Marine Risks | | 85,647 97 |
| Total premiums | | $850,[illegible] 70 |
| Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862 | $319,310 00 | |
| Return Premiums | 22,016 85 | —340,[illegible] 85 |
| Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862 | | $509,716 85 |
| Losses paid during the year: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $264,[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 25,846 [illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 72,276 [illegible] | |
| Total losses | $361 [illegible] | |
| Ten per cent. returned | 12,[illegible] | |
| Taxes | 16,[illegible] | |
| Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest | 21 496 56 | —412,916 19 |
| Net Profit | | $[illegible] |
| Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862 | | $509,716 85 |
| Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned | | 1[illegible] |
| Amount participating in profits | | $[illegible],615 15 |

The company have the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Bank | $[illegible] |
| Bills Receivable for Premiums | [illegible] |
| Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge | [illegible] |
| Bank Stocks and Bonds | [illegible] |
| Real Estate | [illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock | [illegible] |
| Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company | [illegible] |
| | $1,[illegible] |
| Less: | |
| Net earned premiums as above | $[illegible] |
| Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip | [illegible] |
| Scrips and interest due and not claimed | [illegible] |
| Net assets | $[illegible] |

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 statement is 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, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

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

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Mikenberger, | C. H. Slocomb |
| P. Maspero, | Geo Connolly, |
| S. O. Nelson, | J. N. Nixon, |
| John Pemberton, | David Urquhart, |
| Joseph Menard, | M. Puig. |
| | S. P. Voorhies. |

### FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861 | | $[illegible] 79 |
| Premiums on Fire Risks | $125,119 38 | |
| Premiums on Marine Risks | 80,763 [illegible] | |
| Premiums on River Risks | 22,[illegible] | —$[illegible] 79 |
| Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861 | 28,[illegible] | |
| For Return Premiums | 2,[illegible] | —[illegible] |
| Net Earned Premiums | | $[illegible] |
| Losses during the same period, viz: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $54,[illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 34,[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 10,[illegible] | |
| | $[illegible] | |
| Reserved for Losses unpaid | 3,727 [illegible] | |
| | $102,[illegible] | |
| Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | |
| Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c. | $41,128 [illegible] | —$[illegible] |
| Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861 | | $[illegible] |
| Net Earned Premiums as above | $[illegible] | |
| Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid | $[illegible] | |
| Amount participating in Profits | $152,071 77 | |

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills Receivable at short date | $[illegible] |
| Scrip of other Companies | [illegible] |
| Premiums due | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Balance of Subscription Notes | [illegible] |
| Total Assets | $[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on this 13th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, 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 13th day of August, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 13th 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.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

### DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM.

A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphin 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 cure.

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

Building Material, Bricks, Fire-Wood
V. DEMOUCHILLE, Dealer,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin,

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Bricks, Also, English Bricks and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire Wood.

Orders from the country promptly and care fully attended to.

### 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 | | $191,386 71 |
| To-wit— | | |
| On Fire Risks | $126,088 60 | |
| On Marine Risks | 36,866 56 | |
| On River Risks | 28,431 37 | |
| | | $191,386 7 |
| Less— | | |
| Premiums Unterminated | $22,600 70 | |
| Returned Premiums | 4,467 62 | —27,160 37 |
| Earned premiums 30th September, 1861 | | $164,189 36 |
| Losses paid during same period, viz— | | |
| On Fire Risks | $64,[illegible] 11 | |
| On Marine Risks | 13,[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 12,[illegible] | |
| Re-insurances | $[illegible] | |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | 11,164 14 | |
| Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c. | 3,497 50 | |
| | 31,647 28 | —116,[illegible] |
| Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers | | $47,[illegible] 60 |
| | | 12,[illegible] |
| Net profits 30th September, 1861 | | $35,[illegible] |
| Earned premiums | | $164,189 36 |
| Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned | | 22,[illegible] |
| Amount participating in profits | | $141,[illegible] 61 |

The Company have the following assets—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills receivable for premiums | 13,317 80 |
| Due for premiums in course of collection | 9,[illegible] |
| Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds | 20,[illegible] |
| Insurance Scrip | 1,[illegible] |
| Confederate States Bonds | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Subscription notes | 209,[illegible] |
| Total amount of assets | $[illegible] |

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, 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 instant. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amadee Landry, | Octave Voorhies, | W. G. Bottetour |
| W. A. Gordon, | Theodore Lanaux, | Frank Shaw, |
| Alfred Delhonde, | G. J. Bell, | W. Cooper, |
| John Gaudy, | E. Bondousquie, | F. Hickman, |
| J. Logana, | B. F. Logan, | P. Reichard, |
| E. M. Harris, | G. Connor, | Chas. J. Leeds, |
| J. N. Robert, | J. M. Wagner, | J. G. McLeary, |
| A. D. Grieff, | L. Bondousquie, | Valery Hoermann, |
| Theodore Frois, | Chas. Roman, | Magin Puig, |
| J. B. Marison, | J. Zolly, | Wm. Gramet, |
| J. A. Bonnafon | J. J. Herr. | W. S. Conger |

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 | | $466,[illegible] |
| Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860 | | 125,777 00 |
| Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861 | | 591,[illegible] |
| Viz—For Fire premiums | $356,[illegible] | |
| Marine premiums | 79,348 17 | |
| River premiums | 85,[illegible] | |
| | | $584,[illegible] |
| Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861 | $[illegible] | |
| Less return premiums | 3,[illegible] | |
| | | $101,727 [illegible] |
| Net earned premiums December 31, 1861 | | $489,141 [illegible] |
| Losses paid during said period, viz: | | |
| On fire risks | $139,[illegible] | |
| On marine risks | 43,[illegible] | |
| On river risks | 50,[illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurance, &c. | | 42,211 [illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861 | | $[illegible] |

The Company have the following assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co | [illegible] |
| City and State Bonds | [illegible] |
| Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c. | [illegible] |
| Bills receivable for premiums | [illegible] |
| Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies | [illegible] |
| Premiums due, in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Confederate Bonds | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Total amount of assets | 1,[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on this 10th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared 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 10th day of January, 1862.
D. 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 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance (being 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 D. Denegre, | R. J. Hart, |
| A. D. Kelly, | John G. Blake, |
| Hugh Wilson, | Nelson Maybee, |
| Henry Renshaw, | J. H. Stauffer, |
| J. C. Francois, | John G. Gaines, |
| A. W. 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 | $98,343 [illegible] | |
| " Marine do | 26,[illegible] 41 | |
| " River do | 10,[illegible] | |
| Less premiums returned | | 136,[illegible] 79 / 1,[illegible] |
| | | $134,713 [illegible] |
| Losses paid during the same period, viz: | | |
| On Fire Risks | 71,[illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 14,[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 1,[illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] |
| 15 per cent. returned to parties insured | 16,487 [illegible] | |
| Re-insurance | 3,[illegible] | |
| Expenses, less interest | 16,[illegible] | —128,[illegible] |
| Profits | | $4,[illegible] |

The Company have the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock Notes | [illegible] |
| Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable on Pledge | 3,[illegible] |
| For premiums | 3,[illegible] |
| Stocks | 3,[illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | 27,[illegible] |
| Cash on hand | 27,[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.

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 sea and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. A. Giraud | firm of | P. A. Giraud & Co. |
| A. Watt | do. | Jas. Watt & Co. |
| G. W. Logan | do. | Logan, Scales & Claiborne. |
| A. F. Elliot | do. | J. Bot & McKeever |
| F. Lailing | do. | Hammer, Lailing & Co. |
| E. Duplantier | do. | Renaud & Kernion. |
| Alfred E. Coleman | do. | Coleman, Britton & Withers |
| W. Queutell | do. | Wm. Probs & Co. |
| W. C. C. Claiborne | do. | |
| Chs. A. Castillo | do. | W. A. Gordon & Castillo. |
| J. de Puente | do. | S. Oser & Co. |

EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELAVIER, Secretary pro tem.

NEW ORLEANS
### Female Collegiate Institute,

No 203 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME DE. LOCQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 16th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 203 Camp street, or by letter through the Post-office, box 214.

### New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co

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

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.......................$[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alphonse Miltenberger, | J. E. Gobble, |
| A. Reichard, | P. O. Hobson, |
| H. M. Wright, | A. Reichard, |
| E. Miltenberger, | R. Scheiber, |
| C. Lamee, | S. M. Durby, |
| J. M. Seixadas, | J. Tuyes. |

This company, successor 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 premiums.

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

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 208 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, & SWEET.

GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)

Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists

Manufacture every variety of Sugar Mills, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Building Machinery, Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars, Mills, Boilers, &c., and other Machinery. Steamboat Work of all kinds, and to order.

CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Vin, Imperial, Second Pils & Dussart, vintage of 1857, in quarts and pints; 60 baskets Milton Dry Champagne—for sale by
LOUIS S. MA[illegible], [illegible] Toulouse st.


RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

The privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid.


### 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, 1861— | | |
| Premiums on Fire Risks | | $110,[illegible] |
| River Risks | | 35,[illegible] |
| Marine Risks | | 20,[illegible] |
| Total | | [illegible] |
| Less return Premiums | | $166,[illegible] / 5,[illegible] |
| Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861 | | [illegible] |
| Net Premiums | | [illegible] |
| Paid Losses during the year, viz: | | |
| Fire Losses | $[illegible] | |
| River Losses | 12,465 [illegible] | |
| Marine Losses | 13,[illegible] 27 | |
| Total Losses | $67,[illegible] | |
| Reinsurance | [illegible] | |
| Fifteen per cent. return | 4,[illegible] | |
| Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest amount | 21 [illegible] | —101,[illegible] |
| Gross Profits | | [illegible] |
| Reserved for intermediate Risks | | [illegible] |
| Net Profits | | [illegible] |

The Assets of the Company are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock Notes | [illegible] |
| Loans secured by Mortgage | [illegible] |
| Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time | [illegible] |
| Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Scrip of other Companies | [illegible] |
| Stocks and Bonds | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace [illegible] 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, declared that the [illegible] 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 [illegible] May 14th, 1861.
(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held [illegible] it was resolved that out of the profits of the [illegible] for the year ending 30th April, 1861, a dividend of twenty five per cent. be declared [illegible] which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of [illegible] twenty-five per cent. to the [illegible] in cash, payable according to the [illegible] 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 1856, issued by this Company, being due and payable in full, as will the interest on all certificates of profits issued up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS:

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.
F. H. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of G. Tarasco, Descommes & Co.
M. J. Zoreta, firm of Zoreta & Zoreta.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Maignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
John Bothende, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.
S. W. Ogden, firm of Coarche & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Dequerate

### 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 | | $31,[illegible] 47 |
| Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860 | | [illegible] |
| Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 | | $[illegible] 47 |
| Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks | $2[illegible] | |
| For premiums on River Risks | 174,[illegible] | |
| For premiums on Marine Risks | [illegible] | |
| Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861 | $ [illegible] | |
| Return Premiums | [illegible] 47 | |
| | | — $ [illegible] 47 |
| Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 | | $[illegible] |
| Losses during the same period, viz: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $ [illegible] | |
| On River Risks | [illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] | |
| Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, &c., less interest, discount, &c. | 14,[illegible] | $171,[illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861 | | $[illegible] |

The Company have the following assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds | [illegible] |
| Loaned on pledge of Bank Stock 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 [illegible], personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James R. 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 R. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th January, 1862.
D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

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

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 [illegible] year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February [illegible] Scrips to be produced at the time of payment, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December.

The Company continues to insure against the risks of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

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

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John B. Shaw, | S. L. Levy, | W. L. Lanier, |
| Jas. A. Stevenson, | A. M. Hay, | Philip A. Shaw, |
| Edward Nalle, | B. H. Moss, | J. Villambla, Jr., |
| Hugh Poole, | John Hall, | Alex. T. Dyas, |
| J. P. Harrison, | Rufus McIlhenny, | Wm. H. Avery, |
| Joseph Huey, | Thomas Greenfield, | J. E. Lecharo, |
| R. C. Jury, | Edward Heart, | Jno. H. Redenberg, |
| Geo. O. Sweet, | Lafayette Folger, | A. Q. Heuner, |
| Alfred Moulton, | John Kemp, | R. S. Coseener, |
| W. C. Thompkins, | John C. Goodrich, | Perry Nugent, |
| R. D. C. Wood, | J. G. Brown, | Geo. W. Ward. |

New Orleans, January 17 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 | | $251,1[illegible] 26 |
| Premiums on Fire Risks | $180,[illegible] | |
| on Marine Risks | 44,476 [illegible] | |
| on River Risks | 26,[illegible] 12 | |
| | | $251,1[illegible] 26 |
| Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861 | $42,856 [illegible] | |
| For Returned Premiums | 3,[illegible] | |
| | | 45,[illegible] |
| Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861 | | $[illegible] 36 |
| Losses paid during same period, viz. | | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 7,[illegible] 77 | |
| On River Risks | 5,[illegible] | |
| | $125,[illegible] 74 | |
| Reinsurance | 3,[illegible] | |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | 3,[illegible] 23 | |
| | | $137,[illegible] |
| Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c. | | 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 | | 24,[illegible] |
| Amount participating in profits | | $[illegible] |

The Company has the following assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills receivable for Premiums | $64,771 [illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Invested in mortgage security | 29,[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 | [illegible] |
| Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Total amount of Assets | $3[illegible] |

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace 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 14th day of December, 1861.
D. 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 issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

| | |
|---|---|
| Omer Gaillard, | A. F. [illegible] |
| Jas. A. White, | M. Musson, |
| Thompson Ward, | Martin Gordon, Jr., |
| B. Jamison, | Hume Augustin, |
| Alc. Miltenberger, | Gonzalve Olivier, |
| J. Aubry, | A. Bahe. |

### PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after [illegible] March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. FROM [illegible]

[illegible]

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

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PARDELY, Superintendent.

[illegible]

L'obéissance [illegible]

Le *World* de [illegible]