[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Canada, which left Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown on the 8th, furnishes us with the following additional news, which, although not so recent by five days as the advices of the Jura, still possess great interest and importance:

Opening of Parliament—Speech of the Queen of Great Britain—Speeches of Earls Derby and Russell.

The following paragraph is a summary of the speech of the Queen of Great Britain in the British Parliament. Subjoined will be found the speeches of Earls Derby and Russell:

Her Majesty's relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory.

Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not yet seemed to her Majesty that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success Her Majesty has viewed, with the deepest concern, the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed, with heart-felt grief, the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with noble fortitude and with exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing, and that some revival of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts. It has been most gratifying to her Majesty to witness the abundant generosity with which all cases of her subjects in all parts of her empire have contributed to relieve the wants of their suffering fellow-countrymen, and the liberality with which her Majesty's colonial subjects have on this occasion given their aid has proved that, although their dwelling-places are far away, their hearts are still warm with unabated affection for the land of their fathers.

SPEECH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

I am happy to be able to say, touching a subject which engages the attention of all men in all parts of the world, that I have no fault to find with, no objection to raise to, the course which her Majesty's Government have pursued with respect to what is justly called the "desolating warfare" now raging in the hitherto United States. (Hear, hear.) I think it is matter of regret that her Majesty's Government did not feel themselves justified in acceding to the wish of the Emperor of the French, but before I censure the course pursued by them it is only fair I should say that they were in possession of much better means of information than any I can pretend to as to whether such an intervention as the one contemplated, intended to put an end to the war, might not rather have aggravated the bitterness of the strife by the irritation arising from any foreign intervention Upon that point, which doubtless they considered in all its bearings, they were probably enlightened by the dispatches of our Minister at Washington. I, therefore, take no objection to the course pursued, although I regret that no attempt was made to promote the restoration of peace. "Mediation" would, probably, not be a correct or legitimate expression to apply to that proposed species of intervention.

I presume that, previous to attempting mediation, the two parties should be agreed upon the terms, or at all events the principles upon which it ought to be conducted, but if I know anything of the state of feeling in the Northern and Southern States the question at issue between them is not a question of degree, but a question of fundamental principle, as to which there can be no mediation, because it is a question on one side of the continuance of the Union and of the other of separation. (Hear, Hear.) And so much being decided, it is necessary to determine on what principle the negotiations should proceed—whether on the principle of maintaining the Union in its integrity, or of acquiescing in the separation of the two bodies. And I greatly fear from the language of the respective parties that at present the consent of both could not be obtained to either principle. (Hear, hear.) It has been said by personal and political friends of my own, by men for whose opinions I entertain the highest respect, that the time has arrived when it is desirable that we should recognize the Southern Republic Upon this subject, regretting as I do to differ from any of my friends, I confess I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that the time has arrived at which it is either wise, politic, or even legitimate to recognize the South. (Hear, hear.)

I do not think the circumstances have yet occurred under which a revolting State is entitled to recognition from neutral powers. The first of those circumstances is where, although the State from which a secession has taken place has not acquiesced in it as a *fait accompli*, yet the war is, in point of fact, at an end, and no struggle is going on for the restoration of the original dominion. That was the case when the States of South America revolted from Spain. For a long period before those States were recognized by the powers, Spain had ceased to take any active steps to keep them under her rule. Another set of circumstances under which recognition is legitimate is where other nations, having in the interest of humanity, determined that a desolating warfare shall no longer be continued, agree to recognize the revolting party. But in that case recognition is always followed by something further, for it means nothing unless the power who join in it are ready to support by force of arms the claims of the State which they recognize (Hear, hear.) That was the case when Belgium separated from Holland, and when Greece separated from Turkey. No doubt there are occasions when the horrors of war and the danger to the public interests of the world, from the prolongation of a contest, are so great that it is essential it should be terminated by other nations intervening to recognize the secessionist, but in that event we must be prepared to go a step further, and to maintain by force the independence which they have acknowledged. I cannot but think that this consideration has not been sufficiently weighed by those who are anxious for the recognition of the South. (Hear, hear.) My conviction, which has been strengthened by every thing which has occurred from the first outbreak of the civil war, is, that the restoration of the Union as it formerly existed is the one conclusion which is absolutely impossible. (Hear.) I believe that at first the feelings of this country were strongly in favor of the North, and that it was not generally supposed that the North would have any great difficulty in overrunning and subduing the South. But, even at that early period it was perceived that, if the North were to succeed in subjugating the South, its difficulties would only commence, because it was out of the question that where such mutual animosity existed, and such injuries had been inflicted on one side and on the other, any cordial reconciliation could take place between them. The whole seaboard of the South is in the possession of the North, and large Federal armies are in Southern territory, where they obtain occasional advantages. That being the case, we have no right to recognize the South, unless we mean to do what I do not believe the advocates of recognition are prepared for—interfere by force of arms, and insist on laying down the terms on which a separation is to take place Therefore, I can, I approve, on the whole, of the course pursued by the Government, and of that entire neutrality which I believe they have practically carried out to the utmost extent in their power.

No man with ordinary sentiments of humanity can fail earnestly to desire that the desolating warfare in America should be brought to a close, and I am quite certain that the present government, or any other which might be in power in this country, would eagerly embrace the first opportunity that had a fair prospect of success of tendering such good offices as might lead to a cessation of hostilities. At the present moment I do not see any prospect of such a result, and fear that the war must go on until both of the contests have arrived at that point of coming to some settlement. (Hear, hear.) There is another aspect in which this war has serious bearings—on the industry, happiness, and prosperity of England. The cessation of the cotton supply could not happen without causing much distress; but I think there was an exaggerated impression both here and in America, which it is not altogether undesirable to have dispelled, as to our absolute dependence on that great industry. There is no doubt that the distress in the cotton districts, if not caused, has been greatly aggravated by the war in the United States. The cutting off of the material of a manufacture which had risen to such an unparalleled height, was, however, expected to produce worse miseries than those which have overwhelmed the manufacturing districts. But I regret to say I cannot see that the sudden cessation of the war in America would of itself restore the prosperity of this important industry, or even replace on a satisfactory footing a great portion of the population whose sufferings have excited so much sympathy and compassion.

SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.

Upon the topic of the United States he (Earl Russell) believed that the Government had exercised a wise discretion in not interfering—certainly in not giving that advice which the Emperor of the French proposed they should give to one of the belligerent parties; and for this reason, that the time might come when these belligerents, becoming exhausted by the struggle, might require the assistance of foreign powers to assist them in making that peace which was so earnestly desired. As to the question of recognition the noble earl had justly remarked that there were two different kinds of recognition, one of which was exemplified in old times in the case of Holland and Portugal, and in modern times of Belgium and Greece. But no one in this country wished to force such a recognition upon either of the parties engaged in this dreadful struggle. The revolutions which took place in Holland, Portugal, Belgium and Greece were insignificant affairs as compared with the extent of the conflict now raging in the United States. But there was another kind of recognition, and that was a recognition when it was obvious that one of the parties was exhausted with the war, when the attempt to make the other subject to its authority had failed, and peace was wished for. But they had not yet arrived at that period of the quarrel, because the struggle was being carried on with increased power and rancor. Nothing, therefore, could be more unwise than the proposal of recognition at present. There was one thing, however, which might be the result of this struggle, which in his mind could not be a great calamity, and that was the subjugation of the South by the North. If it were possible that the Union could be re formed, that former feelings of attachment could be restored between the South and the North, he, for one, should be glad to see the Union restored. If, on the other hand, the North felt to the full that separation was finally decreed by events, he should be glad to see peace established on those grounds. But there would be no end of the calamities of the United States and the world: no end of calamities, more especially to the negro race, which would result from the subjugation of the South by the North; because one of the first consequences of such subjugation must be that the North would have to keep up a large army must renounce all their former policy, must put an end to a free press and destroy the right of free discussion in the South. That would be dangerous in itself. But besides this, would not anarchy prevail in the South? Would not the whole state of labor and society in the South be disorganized for a century or more? He hoped such might not be the result of this struggle. He trusted their lordships would see, at the end of this struggle, one if not two great republics in the enjoyment of freedom. For his part, before the struggle began, he had viewed with satisfaction the progress of the United States—a people descended from the same ancestors, speaking the same language, having the same laws, and endowed with the same love of personal liberty as themselves. That was, he thought, a spectacle which Englishmen might rejoice at. (Hear, hear.)

Interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Mercier.

THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE AND FRANCE.

The *Tribune*, on the 21st, published the following under authority of its special Washington correspondent, giving the particulars of an interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Mercier, the French Minister. As will be seen questions of the greatest moment and importance were discussed and treated:

Washington, February 20, 1863.—Three days ago a secret interview is said to have taken place at a friend's house between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Mercier, in which, if I am to trust my informant, questions of the greatest moment were reviewed and discussed.

Notwithstanding the mistery observed in that interview, it is reported in diplomatic circles that Mr. Lincoln denies having had any share in the framing of the document written in his reply to Drouyn de Lhuys's proposition, further than to have expressed, in cabinet council that the time for listening to the kind suggestions of France had not yet arrived.

He was very sorry to learn that exception had been taken to the form in which the views of the Cabinet had been set forth, and he hoped that the French Government would only notice the necessity imposed upon the Administration to refuse its proposition, without paying any attention to the manner in which that refusal had been presented.

It is also stated that the President has recently been visited by prominent Senators and partisans, with whom he has remained closeted several hours. The greatest secrecy is observed upon the subjects discussed in their interviews, the results of which, it is said, will soon be made known. It is note-worthy that at the same time a certain New York journal, called in diplomatic circles the "servile press," has become furious against the Embassador of France and the French Government.

Movements are on foot behind the scene assert that the unchaining of the dogs of war against France is an attempt at diplomatic strategy, produced by a certain feeling of insecurity which has suddenly taken possession of the Secretary of State. It is his apprehensions on that subject, it is said, which have led the journal referred to during the last three days to denunciations of Mr. Mercier and declarations of war against France.

Interesting from Washington.

We present below the most interesting items of Washington intelligence, gathered from our files of exchanges:

PASSAGE OF THE BANKING BILL.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent writes on the 20th as follows with regard to the passage of the banking bill, which had already been announced through our recent advices.

The bank bill had passed the House to-day by a majority of 15. A motion previously made to lay it on the table failed by a vote of 87 to 89 Secretary Chase occupied the Speaker's room during the proceedings. The yeas and nays you have elsewhere.

This action was the result of an arrangement between the advocates of the national currency scheme and the Ways and Means Committee and the chase friendly to the issue of three hundred millions more of additional legal tenders, but for the latter would go for the Bank bill, the former would go for the Legal Tender, and give it passage through the Senate in the Conference Committee.

There will probably be a compromise over the section taxing banks.

M. MERCIER AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The same writer says:

Attention has been called to the report in a New York paper, which has been made the subject of pointed comment, that members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have been most earnest and demonstrative in profession of friendship for M. Mercier and the Government he represents. On inquiry, it appears that M. Mercier's dispatches and the relations with France, as shown by the recent dispatches, have not been considered in the Committee, nor is it known that any member of the committee has made any demonstration to M. Mercier.

Some of the Committee attended the recent diplomatic dinner of Mr. Seward, given since the publication of the Richmond dispatch, where the French Minister was an honored guest; but Mr. Sumner, who at that time was ill, was obliged to decline attending, under the advice of his physician.

There is not a member of the Committee who does not repel all idea of foreign mediation or intervention, whatever form it may take.

Says the *World* of the 21st:

Simon Cameron has just addressed a letter to the President fully declining the Russian mission, and intimating that he may serve his country in a military capacity. Gen. Clay therefore returns to St. Petersburg.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* communicates the following with regard to the bill for the issuance of letters of marque and reprisal:

The Senate bill authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal has been referred to the House Naval Committee, with leave to report at any time. It will be passed by a large majority.

THE NEW BANKING LAW.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* speculates as follows with regard to the successful execution of the banking law:

Capitalists seem likely to avail themselves promptly of the advantages of the new banking law. An application for the organization of a banking association in this city, with a capital of $500,000, was filed in the Treasury Department on Saturday.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER ON M'CLELLAN.

The *Tribune*, in its Washington correspondence of the 24th, states the following with regard to Gen. Scott's letter on McClellan. We will publish this document soon:

The letter of Gen. Scott, not yet sent to the Senate, in compliance with its resolution of last week, which Thad. Stevens introduced into his speech, created no little sensation.

FIGHTING FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, of the date of the 25th, communicates the following:

It is stated by leading Republicans that six or eight hundred thousand men will be required under the Conscription law, and it becomes a matter of interest as to its precise effect upon population. It is estimated at the census office that the number of able-bodied male whites between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, in the loyal States, is in round numbers a million and a half, which number of course includes the same class who are in the army now, and will be discharged from the service in June or July. Thus it will be seen that about every other man will be called into the field. According to all military authorities men of their age will not be subject to much loss from casualties in campaigning. They will thus present, in connection with the old army, a tremendous and probably irresistible army to the harrassed and worn forces of the South.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The *Herald* of the 26th publishes the subjoined dispatch received from Washington:

The Capture of Guaymas by the French—The French Reported Marching on Hermosilla, Sonora, &c., &c.—Washington, February 25, 1863.—*Judge Wells*, Delegate from New Mexico, received advices to-day from El Paso that the French, eight thousand strong, have captured Guaymas and were marching on Hermosilla, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora.

The reason for the invasion is stated to be in consequence of Governor Pesquiera confiscating the goods of Frenchmen and banishing them from Sonora.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.—The N. Y. *Herald* of the 26th ult., contains the following paragraph:

A dispatch received per the steamship Glasgow states that the new steamer "290" was lying at anchor in the Mersey on the 5th inst. and was expected to sail in a few days for a rebel rendezvous.

The war steamer Tallapoosa was launched at Boston recently.

BUTLER AND THE GULF DEPARTMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date of the 24th ult., communicates the following:

The statement that General Butler has been reassigned to the Department of the Gulf is premature. No such determination has yet been arrived at. The opposition from the State Department is still unrelenting.

The steamship Geo. Washington, from New York, left her wharf on the 26th ultimo, but owing to a heavy fog, did not get under way until the 27th; had no communication with the city, therefore her dates are only to the 26th.

The Geo. Washington made her last passage to New York in 6 days and 15 hours.

She brings a large freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mr O Morel, lady and three children, Miss Amatche, Mrs Fadna, Mrs Col L D H Gurrie, Mrs C H Perkins, Jos Holt, W H Allen, Mr Duran, Madame Duran, F R Bauer, C V Woodruff, F C Woodruff, Jeremiah Martin, Wm Geun, Wm H Gost, J A McCombie, Lieutenant Wallace Coue, C G Davis, Paul Blanck, Gerald Farrell, W B Barton, Geo Chapin, J B Wilson, F L Barber, D Kernaghan, Thos V Oliver, Dr N L Dickey, George T Howes, John F Marrs, T M Converse.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Bauduc's Body.—The Coroner yesterday held an examination at the grave yard on the body of Lieutenant Bauduc, assisted by Dr. Hire, Dr. Stone, and Dr. Schappert. No wounds were discovered, as described in the verdict of the Pontchatoula jury. The inquest relating to Major Prados was then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Another Burglary—The residence of Mr. Van Horn, on St. Andrew street, Fourth District, was entered on Saturday night and divested of sundry valuables, including a gold watch and $98 in cash.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Monday morning.—A. M. Barlow was accused of striking and choking an old woman, and kicking a child. The evidence showed that there was a fight between a little and a big dog, which, as usual, roused the ire of the proprietors, and led to a general scuffle, in which both sides got hurt. The accused made a fair showing, till the policeman "put in his oar," and showed that Barlow knocked him down. He was accordingly fined $20 and twenty days, and an English subject witness, for cheering him on, was fined $10. Another, accused of refusing to obey the call for help from the officer, was fined $5.

Jacomi, Tobbio and another were arraigned on a charge of breaking open a room in the Third District and stealing $250 in gold, silver and city notes. The parties roomed in the same house, and about the same amount was found in gold and silver on one of the parties, but it was proved he was preparing to leave for Bordeaux, and had more money than that. The circumstances were rather suspicious, but they had witnesses who gave them a good character, and the evidence was not at all positive. So they were discharged, while a revolver of one of them was confiscated.

Ellen Brothers was dismissed from the charge of larceny—her mistress, Mad Barnet, with most charming manner, making intercession for her.

Enoch Cook was dismissed from Owen Lynch's charge of having his stolen mule in possession, it had been placed in his livery stable by some unknown person.

Mr. Earhart made a motion that J. J. Morgan be cited to appear and show cause why he should not refund to Mrs. Warnely $25, which he had collected from her for alleged services in procuring the release of her husband from prison, the ground being that Mr. Morgan was not a member of the bar.

Two French sailors, one white and the other black, were fined for a fight—the white $5, the black $15, for resisting the officer.

The orange and cake peddlers were up and dismissed—the court deeming it "a small potato" affair, to prosecute people for carrying refreshments in the streets.

Martha Barnes, the little runaway girl, was before the court again, and was sent back to her stepmother, with an injunction to treat the child better.

JUDICIAL SALES.

John Todd vs. His Creditors.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 19,198.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of said rendered February 28th, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on

SATURDAY, March 28th, 1863,

at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent, the following sale to be proceeded in until the hour of 2 P. M. of said day, and if not finished at said hour on said day, to be resumed on each succeeding day at 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 P. M., at the same place, till closed—

The CONTENTS of Store 120 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon, consisting of Dry Goods and Millinery, as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Also, the right to the LEASE of said Store.

Sold for cash to his creditors.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM,
mh2 5 7 10 13 14&c Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Theodore Moreau vs. Annette Merel.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 3,861.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 16th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans street, in the Second District of this city—

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in the Faubourg Jackson, designated by the Number Fifty-nine (59), on a plan drawn by J. N. Depouilly, architect, and deposited in the office of Joseph Cuvillier, Notary Public in this city, said square is enclosed within St. Ann, Orleans, Olympia and Miro streets, and measures three hundred feet on St. Ann and Orleans streets and one hundred and sixty-two feet on Miro and Olympia streets, together with all the improvements thereon, rights, ways, &c.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Bernard Depuis vs. John Belbaze and Jean Marie Sanamea, in solido.

SEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 844.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. John T. Barrett, Seventh Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction on FRIDAY, 27th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the corner of Esplanade and Chartres streets—

One small BEARING WAGON and HARNESS.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

mh6 11 17 JOS. G. BAUM, Constable.

State of Louisiana vs. F. Burckle.

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 2,559.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. John E. Sandidge, Judge of said Court, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 115 Chartres st., between St. Louis and Conti streets, the CONTENTS OF A COFFEE-HOUSE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Counters, Iron Safe, &c., &c.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

mh7 12 14 F. F. NOUVET, Constable.

Mary E. Grebis, Widow, &c., vs. Wm H. Marshall, &c., &c. against B. Flatow, surety.

THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—No. 5581.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Richmond Moulder, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 26 Exchange Alley—

One Lot of JEWELRY, consisting of Watches, Lockets &c., &c.

Seized in the above case.

Terms cash.

mh9 10 21 JOS. G. BAUM, Constable.

Wm McCracken vs. Louis Honchon.

THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—No. 3075.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Richmond Moulder, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 322 Common street, between Carondelet and Robertson streets—

ONE SHOW WAGON

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

mh9 10 21 JOS. G. BAUM, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of The Jhailong Casting.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 17,840.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the date of notification, (if they have any or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1st, 1862.

RETIRING from business, I hereby leave as my Successor Mr. T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., who will attend to the liquidation of the late house.

Thanking the public and my friends for their patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same for my successor.

A. CARRIERE.

The undersigned referring to the above, has in store and offers for sale the following goods

FAMILY WINE—0 casks Montferrand claret; 500 St. Estephe, do; 10 do St. Emilion do; 6 half casks St. Lambert, do; 6 do Haut Talence do.

FINE WINES—30 casks Boyer-Canon claret; 15 do superior Pauillac do; 27 boxes Larose Medoc claret; 30 do Gastelier Pauillac; 50 do Boyer-Canon; 10 do Cos d'Estournel; 10 do superior Desmirail Margaux; 7 do Chateau Lagrez; 10 do Chateau Lafitte; 30 boxes Pape Clement claret; 100 do St. Julien; 180 do Chateau Bernone.

WHITE WINES—10 barrels Haut Sauterne, 200 boxes do.

BURGUNDY WINES—25 boxes Beaune; 15 boxes Volnay; 25 do Pommard; 10 do St. Georges, 20 do Nuits; 5 do Romanee; 10 do. Richebourg; 5 do Clos Vougeot.

CHAMPAGNE—20 baskets Rubis Rose, Uberg & Co. 20 do. Moet & Chandon, Green Seal; 10 do. Moet & Chandon, English Wine; 5 do Imperial Red Wine, 11 do. Moet & Co., Sillery; 5 do. La Perle.

BRANDY—5 half pipes J. Leong, 1825; 10 quarter do do; 10 do. Raynal & Aisase, 1858; 5 quarter do. Godard; 2 half pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co.

SHERRY AND PORT WINE—15 quarters Fonsar din Sherry; 5 quarters superior Port; 35 do. Reig Port

BOURBON WHISKY—30 barrels Old Whisky.

PRESERVES, Etc.—50 cases Sardines, in ½; 30 boxes Macedoine, Scallion Gras, Carrolles, &c.; 100 boxes assorted Fruits in Juice; 30 do. Strawberries, do.; 25 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 25 do. assorted Cordials; 25 do. Anisette; 1 case Maraschino.

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, JR.
nov1 39 Old Leves st.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862.....$337,780 86
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1862.....90,477 00
$428,257 86

Vis—Premiums on Fire Risks..$270,195 98
Premiums on Marine Risks.. 104,228 25
Premiums on River Risks.. 53,833 63
$428,257 86

Less Premiums Unterminated.....$83,907 00
Less Return Premiums.....11,970 41
$ 95,877 41

Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1863.....$332,380 45
Losses paid during same period viz:
Fire Losses.....$ 81,032 44
Marine Losses.....110,358 53
River Losses.....16,136 40
$208,456 37
Reinsurance and expenses less interest, discount, &c.. 8,568 43
$216,023 70

Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1863.....$114,356 75

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.....48,380 00
Invested in city and other bonds.....45,500 00
Invested in notes of stockholders.....13,822 00
Insurance scrip, &c.....60,376 00
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums 182,364 01
Premiums in course of collection.....1,947 00
Cash on hand.....161,822
$771,629

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

Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans," who, being duly sworn according to law, 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. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to this 26th day of March, 1863 before me.

F. E. 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, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
H. F. JANVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Carriere,	John Theakhill,
A. Brugier,	John Fox,
Mason Fisher,	C. Favrot,
G. A. Fosdick,	W. A. Fosdick,
Richard Hixon,	A. Casin,
Thomas Byrne,	A. B. Montgomery,
R. Ingersoll,	H. M. Hixon,
A. H. Conery,	H. J. Wetmore,
J. L. Macauley,	Wm Frehn,
J. E. Wallis,	J. Cramer,
L. Lecomte,	Wm. Lemoine,
C. Laitte,	Leon Cinqueuse,
Wm. Urquhart,	A. P. Noblom,
Henry Redcrowd,	A. J. Rugely,
Wm. C. Wales,	G. W. Dunbar,
J. Avet,	Albert Gemmell,

S. G. Oglesby, mh26

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.

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

Amount of unterminated risks of 1861 and Premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862.....$187,456 75

Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks..$149,761 04
For premiums on River Risks.. 11,417 19
For premiums on Marine Risks.. 26,277 72
$187,256

Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1862.. 24,691 00
" Return premiums.. 24 75
$ 3,714 75

Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1862.....$183,542 00

Losses during the same period, viz:

Fire Risks	$ 16,569 99	
River Risks	5,320 35	
Marine Risks	4,288 43	
	$25,998 71	
Discount, interest, &c., less expenses, interest on scrips issued, &c.	5,139 01	
	$ 31,137 72	

Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1862.....$103,404 28

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and State Bonds.....$104,433 67
Loaned on pledge Bank of Stocks and Bonds.....124,100 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 Camp street.....42,000 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums.....47,074 21
Due for Premiums in course of collection.....16,971 59
Cash on hand.....154,458 86

Total amount of assets.....$1,548,631 33

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as meeting the losses arising from the depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds) to PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 9th of February next.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 78 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN E. BLANCHARD, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John S. Shaw,	J. J. Green,	Jno. H. Rodenberg,
Hiram Peale,	Alfred Hamilton,	Lafayette Foster,
J. F. Harrison,	W. G. Thompkins,	J. Villarabia, Jr.,
Joseph Hoey,	B. S. Moore,	S. W. Huntington
G. C. Jevy,	John Hall,	A. S. James,
S. L. Levy,	W. A. Johnson,	G. Chaffee,
A. H. May,	John T. Moore,	T. K. Price,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	Jno. C. Rogers,	Josiah Cole,
Edward Hebert,	Wm. Vandervoort,	E. H. Knox,
J. E. Isenhour,	John M. Hall,	F. H. Foley.
J. G. Brown,	Amedee Couturie.	

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UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—

Premiums on Fire Risks	$110,065 89
" River Risks	35,987 27
" Marine Risks	30,883 57
Total	$176,716 43
Less return Premiums	5,716 54
	$170,980 89
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861	50,000 00
Net Premiums	$120,950 89
Paid Losses during the year, viz:	
Fire Losses	$ 41,926 75
River Losses	22,806 88
Marine Losses	13,964 47
Total Losses	$ 77,698 10
Reinsurances	14,797 14
Fifteen per cent. return	6,151 00
Expenses and interest on scrip (less discount) and interest account	21 534 64 — 101,681 28
Gross Profits	$ 19,269 65
Reserved for Intermediate Risks	5,000 00
Net Profits	$ 14,269 65

The Assets of the Company are

Capital Stock Notes	$156,156 25
Loans secured by Mortgage	23,800 00
Loans secured by pledge of Bonds	20,716 14
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time	52,974 01
Premiums in course of collection	24,143 12
Scrip of other Companies	14,999 00
Stocks and Bonds	26,400 00
Cash on hand	10,314 80
	$ 347,204 17

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

Be it remembered that on the 16th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

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 well as the interest on the same, to the holders thereof, 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. Adam, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Fenner, firm of Fenner & Co.
F. S. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of G. Taussnot, Descommes & Co.
M. J. Zuntz, firm of Shorse & Zuntz.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Maignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Gendrès, firm of Abat, Gendrès & Co.
John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cuesche & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Devnoodt.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1862.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1862.....$249,704 4
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1861.....96 541 00
Total premiums for the year, ending 31st of December, 1862.....$346,245 46

Viz—For Fire premiums.....$267,716 04
Marine premiums.....39,034 77
River premiums.....11,493 65
$338,248 46

Less unterminated Risks December 31, 1862.....$60,188 00
Return premiums.....6,834 27
$ 66,722 27

Net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1862.....$271,526 19

Paid during same period, viz:

On fire risks	$ 49,118 35
On marine risks	61,365 20
On river risks	17,777 83
	$128,790 38
Add re-insurances, profit and loss, expenses, taxes, &c., less discount and interest	$ 30,411 92
To which add amounts paid Gen. B. F. Butler's Orders. Nos. 85 and 105	26,000 00 55,411 30
	$184,211 80
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1862	$ 87,314 39

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co	211,200 00
Invested in City and State Bonds	577,000 00
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c	135,500 00
Bills receivable for premiums	51,757 00
Premiums due, in course of collection	42,125 87
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	31,042 50
Cash on hand	161,066 62
Total amount of assets	1,183,761 99

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

Be it remembered that, on this 16th day of January 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Silas Bloo, 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 the Company.

SILAS BLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January, 1863.

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved (after reserving for contingent losses arising from the depreciated currency, &c.,) to PAY SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of scrip, and profits thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 9th day of February next.

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

DIRECTORS:

James P. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
A. B. Kelly,	John C. Rickle,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson McGee,
Henry Renshaw,	J. C. Morse,
A. C. Peacock,	John G. Gaines,
E. V. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.

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Star Mutual Insurance Company, No. 14½ CARONDELET STREET, New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current