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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1862.

## THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The presence of the French in Mexico, their actions, and their designs, appear to be viewed with any thing but complaisance by some in England. Certain of the London journals are almost bitter upon the subject. The *Spectator* declares that the course of Napoleon is in strict accord with his settled line of foreign policy, and that this is very clear and very comprehensible. It is in fact, says the *Spectator*, "simply a continuation of that inaugurated by Colbert in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and followed up to the time of the great revolution. To extend French influence, through every quarter of the globe by means of missions, scientific explorations, costly embassies, and now and then, warlike expeditions with the primary object of establishing the prestige of La Grande Nation, and the secondary one of gaining commercial advantages, was the great aim of this policy." Thus put, there would seem to be but little ground for serious objection to the Napoleonic idea. To endeavor to extend the influence of a country as widely as possible, has in all ages been held to be one of the noblest aims for ambitious rulers; and the notion not only is not yet obsolete, but never will be. Missions, scientific explorations and costly embassies, too, are as legitimate and affectional measures of accomplishing such a design as can be named; although warlike expeditions are sometimes inevitable concomitants or sequences of them, as well as necessary in certain cases independently of them. But the *Spectator* does not thus apply its own statement of the character of the policy of the Emperor in Mexico. It sees in his course towards that country only a sinister effort to secure Austrian influence for important future purposes. "The objects," it says, "which Napoleon III. has in view in sticking a big-headed Austrian Archduke upon the fresh-manufactured Mexican throne, have become clear only within the last week or two, through some indiscreet utterances of the Austrian Premier, Count Rechberg. The Emperor wants the Kaiser's assistance in the smouldering Oriental question, which is fast getting ripe for a solution. That the next great European war will be fought on the Danube, the Emperor's experienced eye is not slow to perceive; and that the alliance of Austria will be invaluable in securing the biggest slice of theoretical and practical glory out of the pie, is evident on the face of events."

The London *Economist*, of the same date as the *Spectator* from which we quote, deals with the French policy in a similar sense, with much more sweeping and caustic condemnation. It speaks of the French politician as utterly void of all sense of morality and justice, and finds a ready justification for its views partly in an alleged inherent dullness of the moral sense, and partly in a national vanity. In any of his actions the moral qualities, it is declared, go for nothing—its adaptation to its end is the only thing and everything, considered. And M. Thiers, the first Napoleon, and the present Emperor are pointed out as those in whom this characteristic has been most offensively manifested. The asserted natural obtuseness is presumed to be fostered by another national trait: "A Frenchman has a sincere and ineradicable conviction that he can govern any country far better than its native rulers; that it must be an absolute blessing for any land to pass under his administration; that he cannot even occupy a foreign territory for a short time without leaving traces of good behind him; that, in truth, with him, a course of conquests is *ipso facto*, and of necessity a course of beneficence. He really thinks that he is the great civilizer and improver of humanity. He goes about doing good." All these peculiarities, the *Economist* affirms have seldom been "displayed with so much naive simplicity, so much serious conviction, or so much unconscious cynicism, as in M. Michel Chevalier's recent papers on the occupation of Mexico, which have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*." And arguments are advanced to prove, beyond question, that these papers "express the Napoleonic thought on the subject as clearly as they do the national thought."

Now we confess that we are unable to admit the strength or plausibility of these positions. They are argued with an acuteness and ability worthy of the columns in which they are made; but they seem to us to have on their very face the evidence of being at least far-fetched. As to the assertion that the policy being pursued by Louis Napoleon has any thing in common with that historically attributed to Colbert, it is startling to see it propounded. The basis on which the one rests is the direct opposite of that on which the other stands. The one was a sturdy believer in the power of the human mind to control human events to its own ends; the other is a firm believer in destiny—little short of a fatalist. Napoleon is, indeed, no idler, nevertheless; he believes in action as strongly as the old orator; but thus far we have nowhere witnessed in any of his actions proof of that profound prescience which flatterers on the one hand, and some detractors on the other, would fain attribute to him. The nature of his power is that of promptly and decisively taking advantage of favorable circumstances when they present themselves. And a mighty kind of power this is! When combined with the prudence and patience necessary to enable a man to bide the time for action, and with the discretion and moderation equally indispensable to prevent him from being carried away by success, it is, perhaps, the mightiest he can possess. Louis Napoleon, it must be admitted, has thus far shown that he does not lack these qualities. Since the descent at Boulogne and the affair at Strasburg, at all events, no one can say that events have proved him to have either betrayed his plans before they were ripe for execution, or to have acted with precipitation. Nor have they either yet shown him to have become intoxicated with success. And if we do not here dispute the correctness with which those two famous instances are regarded as proofs to the contrary, we by no means admit it for anything more than the sake of the argument. If it be admitted that he did in those cases act precipitately, they only suffice as exceptions to prove the general rule of his action.

Under that general rule it is, according to our conviction, that he has acted in the case of Mexico. He had the facts clearly before him that Mexico had "neither been able to maintain peace and order at home, nor to act with decency or honesty to other nations"; that they had "broken every engagement, outraged every flag, and exhibited an almost unprecedented spectacle of anarchy and retrogression"; and that France had just reclamations against her. He saw with eagle eye that the United States were no longer in a position to enforce the declaration of Mr. Monroe, that they would consider any attempt on the part of European Governments "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States"; and that they "could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." He thought he saw beyond this, perhaps. Possibly, reckoning without his host, he concluded that by a certain line of action, the possibility of the United States interfering with him at any future time might be prevented; and that he could induce his allies, France and Spain, to join in adopting that course, when he should see fit to divulge it to them. That some cause arose which led France and Spain to refuse to act any further with him in Mexico, all know. What that cause was, none know; and the suggestion that it was the nomination of a "big-headed Austrian archduke" for the throne, is too weak for adoption. Long before the expedition, the project of establishing a monarchy was contemplated; and there is nothing connected with the individual chosen to account for the disruption. The cause to which we refer is probable and adequate. England and Spain, at all events, were not prepared to adopt such a course; and their antecedents by no means pledged them to such a one.

But be that cause what it may have been, it is quite certain, as we believe, that the Emperor did not foresee it. And if he could not foresee that, is it not almost absurd to attribute to him the power of foreseeing such a course of events in Europe as the *Spectator* prefigures?

As for the assault on the French politician made by the *Economist*, the Frenchmen might forcibly enough retort on the politician of any country, *mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur*. The terms applied are the stereotyped ones against politicians, the world over; and have therefore no peculiar application to M. Chevalier, or to the Emperor, if the former really does reflect the sentiments of the latter. But the support which the papers of M. Chevalier give to the [illegible] of the cause, objects, and designs of the French invasion of Mexico, is powerful.

Murphy, a famous Irish giant, has lately died in [illegible], and his body will be embalmed and preserved in the Museum of Natural History.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Provost Court—Judge Bell.*—The mate of the bark Young America, named Patterson, was arraigned on the charge of assaulting Henry Walker, one of the sailors on the vessel. The assault was admitted; but proved that it was committed for the purpose of preventing Walker cutting and otherwise assaulting accused, after complainant had mutinously refused to obey orders. Judge Bell dismissed the charge, telling the complainant that discipline must be maintained on shipboard, even at the risk of taking a man's life, and that Mr. Patterson was justified in inflicting the punishment he did. The accused was discharged.

Two other sailors of the vessel were arrested as deserters and locked up.

Wm. H. Pond, whose arrest on the charge of stealing $2 50 from the till in Mrs. Swarz's shop, on Rampart street, has been reported, was examined. He pleaded that he had been driven to the deed by necessity, and that he would otherwise have starved. The Judge admitted the plea was one which might excite sympathy, but would not justify theft in the eyes of the law. The accused was sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

Catherine Woods and Alexander Wright were sent to the Parish Prison for three months for cruelly beating the child of the heartless mother with a cowhide. Wright, it seems, boarded with her, and the child was desired to go to a neighboring grocery for some tobacco for him. For some reason she refused to do this, whereupon her mother took a cowhide and whipped the child with it till she was tired, and then passed it to Wright, who further lacerated her most shamefully with it. A citizen who witnessed the affair had them arrested; and after they had been sentenced, volunteered to take charge of the child, who is only seven or eight years old. Poor little thing! she begged with tears that her mother might be released.

Mr Clauson, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was discharged on promising to take out a license.

An elderly French gentleman was brought up on the charge of keeping a vicious dog and permitting it to run loose in the streets. It was shown that the dog had been killed, somewhat irregularly by the police, and that although the dog had, under provocation, bitten a passer-by on the preceding day, it was generally quiet and harmless. The policemen were also charged with having exceeded their authority in killing it as they did. Reviewing the whole circumstances, the Court dismissed the case with the observation that he was glad the dog was dead.

Martin Moran, a policeman, was sent to the Parish Prison on the charge of extorting $30 from one baker and $16 from another, by arresting them on the charge of selling bread of light weight, and then letting them go on their paying him the money. He alleged that he had only borrowed the money; but as he was unknown to them, this story seemed too improbable for belief.

S. D. Wendover, whose case is noticed among the arrests, was examined. The case was one in which he had rented a house to a Mr. Coningworth, who has left the city, transferring possession to a slave named Sally Ward; that he had since acknowledged the transfer by giving the slave a receipt in her own name, in violation of law; that rent again becoming due he had levied on her furniture. The Court ordered that he should restore the furniture, and look to Couingworth for the rent, and that the slave should immediately vacate the premises.

Mrs. Loap was examined on the charge of having fraudulently returned a counterfeit $20 bill for a good one sent to her by Mrs. Norman.

On the bill's being presented, Mrs. Loap passed it to Mr. Loap, who at the time had a number of bills in his hand. He then sent a bill to a broker's to have it changed; there this bill was pronounced counterfeit, sent to the bank, and crossed. This bill Loap returned as Mrs. Moran's; but both the girl who carried the bill, and she herself, declared it was not, this being on the Merchants' Bank, that of Mrs. Moran a Union Bank bill. Mr. Loap's clerk, however, swore that the counterfeit was the bill handed to him by Mrs. Moran's girl.

A summons was issued against the President of the Carrollton Railroad Company, requiring him to appear and show cause why he should not redeem tickets alleged to be counterfeits of those of the company.

*Arrests.*—The arrests in the First District during last night and this morning, were very numerous; but the majority of them were for minor cases.

Mrs. and Mr. Whelan and their two children were arrested at 8 P. M., on Magazine street, charged with assaulting Mrs. and Mr. White, with intent to kill.

Henry Clawson was arrested half an hour afterwards, on the charge of keeping a grocery store without a license on Baronne street. He had some $400 about him, with other property.

Mrs. Jones was arrested on Perdido street, charged with assaulting John Stewart, and with resisting the officers.

P. Callahan was arrested at the Mobile landing, at 9 P. M., on the charge of grossly libidinous conduct in a lumber yard, and interfering with the officer in the discharge of his duty. Mrs. Brady, arrested at the same place, as drunk, lewd and abandoned, and also charged with resisting the officer, had some connection with the case.

Johanna Marony and Rosa Lyons were arrested on St. Thomas street, at a quarter past one o'clock, P. M., yesterday, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Mary Drone. Mary, and Pat Garity with her, was detained as a witness.

S. D. Wendover was arrested at No. 209 Rampart street, on the charge of illegally detaining furniture.

James Shiverton was arrested at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, on Religious street, on the charge of beating his wife, in a drunken passion.

Thomas McMahon was taken to the guard house in the Second District, at 9 o'clock last night, as we see from a report by Lieut. Bertin, in a senseless condition and supposed to be dying. The Lieutenant sent for Dr. Valincour, who pronounced the case one of poisoning. By midnight, however, he had got sober, and quite well! And this morning when the Doctor saw him, he could scarcely believe his eyes, and pressed over the region of his stomach, to see if there was not something the matter there, notwithstanding appearances. The patient assured him that the only trouble he perceived there, was a sense of hunger! He is a soldier.

Charles Smith and Jack Robinson were arrested shortly after midnight, on Gallatin street, as deserters from the U. S. army.

Fancoisier Valisan, Henry Pond, Barney Lynch, James Golding and Samuel Smallwood were arrested in the French Market, shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning, for disturbing the peace and refusing to pay for coffee they drank.

James Lovell and Zene, slave of Mr. Jonte, were arrested yesterday morning for insulting and pulling a woman about as they passed through the market.

Amédée Gardère was arrested at 2 P. M., on Chartres street, charged by George Holtzman with larceny.

*Drunk and Wounded.*—Michael Cavanaugh was taken in a furniture cart to the First District police office yesterday morning as drunk. His head and face were covered with gore, the result of a wound in his head. He was remitted to the Charity Hospital. The particulars of his case are that he had been drinking at the Dublin House and in that neighborhood, and went up stairs in an adjacent house to see a friend, when on his way down he fell from a gallery or landing. His wound is a very severe one of the scalp on the right side of the head, at the top. He is doing very well.

*Charity Hospital.*—John Burckhardt left this institution on Tuesday. He is the driver of one of the Bayou Road cars, and finding the street-cleaners had deposited the dirt they had taken from the gutters, in such a manner as to interrupt the cars, he remonstrated with the overseer, and told him it was against the law. Thereupon the overseer knocked him down, bruising his eye very badly. He resolved to have his complaint against his assailant investigated in the Provost Court.

*That Sunstroke Case.*—Frank Etterton, the late mate of the bark Henry Hill, thinks that he was not affected with sunstroke, but was poisoned, as he had not been in the sun. He had had some difficulty with a Chinese on board, and on the morning of his being taken sick, the Chinese handed him his coffee rather later than usual, and he suspects that it was in this poison was given to him. The house surgeon at the Charity Hospital, Dr. Lewis, is confident, however, that the case was one of sunstroke. Etterton is still in the hospital, improving, though weak.

*Property Recovered.*—Officer Maroni reports having seized, under a warrant, a lot of furniture and bedding alleged to have been stolen. It appears, however, that the case is one in which the owner having left the city, and not returned to pay rent, for four months, the landlord had the door broken, and the property seized for rent.

*Fell from a Balcony.*—Patrick Lavine was taken to the Charity Hospital on Tuesday, with his eye and face badly bruised from a fall which he had suffered from a balcony. He is not dangerously hurt.

Death of a Louisiana Soldier.—The Missouri *Democrat* of the 25th ultimo publishes in the list of deaths in the Louisville hospital, during the week ending June 20th, the name of Octave Brassere, Co. K. 18th La. This is Col. Mouton's Regiment.

The Snag in the Mississippi.—Under this caption the New York *Times*, of the 24th, says:

The only rebel snag interfering now with the free navigation of the Mississippi river is the town of Vicksburg. Our boats struck against it very unexpectedly, when they were dashing up the Father of Waters in the most triumphant style. The invincible fleet of Com. Farragut, which had blown to pieces all the rebel gunboats, fireships and forts near the mouth of the stream, and captured all the towns on the river as far up as Vicksburg, was stopped short, and turned tail and went down the river again, after taking a look at this Mississippi town. The gun and mortarboats of Commodores Foote and Davis, which did such brave work at Island No. 10, at Fort Pillow, and above Memphis, and which, we were given to understand after the capture of Memphis, were not to pause in their victorious course down stream until they hailed the up-coming fleet from New Orleans—even they, it seems, have not thought it best to go to Vicksburg. And so, from the mouth of the Arkansas to Vicksburg, a distance of two hundred miles, the Mississippi river, which we all thought would soon be entirely ours, is still controlled by the rebels. We do not think, however, that Vicksburg will be a very difficult thing to root out or to break down, and we do not imagine that the country will need to wait very long now for its reduction, and the consequent opening of the river.

## Later from the North.

The *Evening Delta* published yesterday the following news, gathered from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 30th ult. This puts us in possession of news from the North three days' later than that brought by the Roanoke.

We make the following extract from the *Delta's* budget of news:

JACKSON REPORTED TO HAVE TURNED M'CLELLAN'S RIGHT WING—BEAUREGARD AND PRICE AT RICHMOND.

*Philadelphia*, June 29.—The *Sunday Dispatch* publishes the following:

*City Point, Va.*, June 27.—Refugees report Jackson, Price and Beauregard in Richmond, all about to be assigned important commands.

It was rumored in the rebel camp yesterday that Jackson had turned McClellan's right wing.

McClellan issued orders prohibiting uniformed persons leaving White House. No sick, wounded or well are allowed to leave for the present.

GENERAL FREMONT RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

*Middletown, Va.*, June 28.—Gen. Fremont, having been superseded in command of his department by the orders appointing Gen. Pope, his inferior in rank, over the army of Virginia, and having asked leave of absence, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty. The command is turned over to Brigadier-General Schenck, the next highest in rank, by order of the President, and General Fremont leaves to-morrow for New York. Many of his officers will go with him. His resignation is not generally known in camp, but will be announced to-morrow by a general order.

CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL TRAIN.

*Memphis*, June 26.—One of our trains on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was captured at noon to-day, near Germantown, 14 miles north of here.

Colonel Prinde and Major Sharp, railroad superintendents, Colonel Kinney and a company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio regiment, together with 75 or 80 mule teams with provender, were captured. Ten Federals were killed in the skirmish. Captain McMichael, who was captured at Shiloh, and lately returned to us, is again a prisoner. This train consisted of the only engine and all the cars here.

Advices from St. Charles, Arkansas, to the 21st instant, say the fleet had gone up the White river to reduce some rebel batteries at Danall's Bluffs, and disperse or capture some thousand or more rebels under Governor Rector, but they were unable to reach the place on account of the low water, and returned to St. Charles. Our transports were continually fired into from the shore, but only one man was hurt.

NASHVILLE CLERGYMEN DECLINE TAKING THE OATH AND ARE ARRESTED.

Herald's Special.]

*Nashville*, June 28.—At a special conference of clergymen before Gov. Johnson, all declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the penitentiary, prior to being sent to Gen. Halleck to be exchanged for Tennessee prisoners. The Catholic divines being loyal, were not disturbed.

### From Washington.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. SEWARD—PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Tribune's Correspondence.]

*Washington*, June 28.—There is reason to believe that Secretary Seward has received a note from Earl Russell touching General Butler's women order. It will probably be treated as the note from the same quarter remonstrating against the stone blockade was treated.

Letters from Prince Napoleon, brought by the last steamer, show that he is still the same devoted friend of the North that he has shown himself to be ever since the rebellion broke out.

We understand that a resolution looking to the expulsion of Mr. Simmons from his seat in the Senate, on account of his connection with the Schubath contract, will soon be introduced, probably to-morrow.

An order has been issued by the Adjutant-General, henceforth prohibiting furloughs to be given to enlisted soldiers under any condition whatever.

*Washington*, June 29.—Washington streets have swarmed with rumors all day long. Bloody work at Richmond is generally believed to have occurred.

At a conservative caucus of Congressmen yesterday, attended by thirty-five Democrats and Border State men, speeches were made significant of the foundation of a new party, opposing the rebellion on the one hand, and guaranteeing slavery on the other.

Holman, of Indiana, took part. He said the time for a general amnesty had not yet come, but all confiscation and emancipation schemes must be rebuked.

Menzies, of Kentucky, said, if such laws are passed, an appeal must be taken to the people, who would not let them remain on the statute books.

Resolutions, asserting that the Union must be preserved and rebellion put down, denouncing confiscation, and declaring the slave States not divested of any rights, were passed.

The final debate in the Senate on Saturday, on confiscation, was intensely interesting. Mr. Wade made a strong speech, devoted chiefly to the deploring the effect which the defeat of an efficient confiscation bill would have on public opinion and the ultimate success of the war. He said he represented a constituency of one sentiment on that subject, who were admonishing him in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war.

He declared the vote defeating the House bill would ring through the slave regions of the South with a yell of triumph like a great victory, greater than the defeat of our army before Richmond. He was sorry to find so many of his fellow-Republicans joining hands with Democrats against this just and necessary measure, from a division of sentiment and vindictive feeling arising from no difference of principle.

Mr. Fessenden referred to what he considered Mr. Wade's imputation upon the integrity of Republican Senators. He had never believed in the necessity of Congressional action on that question.

After great display of feeling, Mr. Sherman made a speech of admirable temper. He believed that if the President would only infuse into the war a little more activity and energy, so necessary to its success, he might make the Senate Confiscation bill even more effective than the House bill.

The House bill being decisively defeated, the Senate passed the other by fifteen majority,—Messrs. Wade, Sherman, Sumner, &c., voting for it as the best they could get. Mr. Browning voted against it, not believing in any confiscation, while Messrs. Chandler and Howard voted nay on other grounds.

There is great joy over the result, except among ardent Republicans. The bill virtually amounts to nothing, unless the President chooses to make it effective.

Opinions are divided about a conference of the House, which, by rejection, may defeat the passage of any measure whatever.

There is now no prospect of a bankrupt bill this session. Sigma.

### The Visit of the President of the United States to West Point.

The New York *Herald* of the 25th, makes the following editorial comments upon the unexpected visit of the President of the United States to West Point:

Our readers will remember the sensation created last February a year ago by the news of President Lincoln's mysterious journey, by the light of the moon, in his "Scotch cap and long military cloak," from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, via Baltimore, to Washington. Yesterday, however, the unlooked for intelligence that the President, in the best time ever made, had passed from Washington, through New York in the night, to West Point, gave rise to as many conjectures and speculations as his successful and wisely executed strategical journey to our national capital.

But what means this Northern journey at this crisis? What can it be that has brought the President, traveling all night, on this post-haste visit to West Point? We have no official or semi-official information on the subject; but by putting this and that together we think a plausible and somewhat satisfactory conclusion may be reached.

First, then, General Scott is at West Point. Secondly, General Pope has arrived at Washington—that splendid young officer, whose great achievements in Northern Missouri and at New Madrid, at Island No. 10 and at Corinth, have made his name among our loyal people as "familiar in their mouths as household words." He has been called from the West; and what for? After the return of the President to Washington we expect to learn. Meantime, we conjecture that this visit of President Lincoln to West Point is for the purpose of a military consultation with General Scott, and that the special object in view is the appointment of General Pope to some important command in Virginia.

Since the derangement in that quarter of the original plans of General Scott and General McClellan, our "Onward to Richmond" movement has been embarrassed in every possible way. We have suffered the costly humiliation of the expulsion of General Banks from the Shenandoah valley, and the War Office, in repairing this disaster, has not succeeded as well as could be desired. The rebel General, Jackson, has slipped through the snares that were contrived to catch him, and among our numerous generals now in the Shenandoah valley service some unpleasant disagreements have taken place. Thus we hear that General Blenker is to be superseded by General Carl Schurz, and General Shields has fallen from grace, while General McDowell, from an unfortunate accident, is on the list of the sick or disabled. At the same time, it is given out that the rebel General, Jackson, has been heavily reinforced, and that, to be on the safe side, Gen. Fremont is falling back down the valley for a junction with General Banks and General Sigel.

All these things, and many more that we have not touched upon, indicate some confusion in our military operations and among our many generals of the Shenandoah valley. We all know, too, that the repulse of General Banks has operated very much to delay the decisive conflict with the main rebel army at Richmond, in delaying the reinforcements which were required by General McClellan. In a word we apprehend that the present posture of the campaign in Virginia has carried the President to West Point, and that with his return to Washington, or shortly thereafter, we shall hear of some comprehensive modifications on the military chess-board in Virginia, including an important command to General Pope.

In this connection we understand that it is not alone by his late brilliant achievements in the West that General Pope has attracted the attention of the President. The President and the General are from the same State, and it appears that the personal friendship which, had previously been cultivated between them was strengthened by certain rebuffs and rebukes administered to General Pope by the late administration, in consequence of some friendly act or acts of his toward Mr. Lincoln as our President elect. However this may be, our readers may rest assured that it is no holiday amusement that has carried President Lincoln between a late dinner and a very early breakfast from Washington to West Point. This mission, we believe, can only relate to the campaign in Virginia; and while, in regard thereto, Gen. Scott is sought for counsel, Gen. Pope has been summoned for active service.

We hear some whispers of a possible breeze in the Cabinet; but, independently of anything of that sort, the subject is sufficiently interesting for the present. Strange and extraordinary as this West Point journey may be regarded, we only see, in view of the exigencies of this crisis, that it brings out into full and bold relief the careful, vigilant, active and decisive business habits of President Lincoln. He has gone upon this mission himself, because he alone is equal to its delicate requirements. He goes rapidly, because his time is precious; and we are sure that this journey will soon become as remarkable for its decisive results as it is now for the wonder and the mystery in which it is enveloped.

### The Mexican Question.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The following official report of the French campaign in Mexico, is of so much interest at present that we give it in full to our readers. We can well give it under the title of news, as it has not yet been published in this city:

[From the Paris Moniteur, June 6.]

Public attention being directed with increasing interest to the operations of the expeditionary corps in Mexico, we think it as well to sum up the military facts which have up to the present time signalized the presence of the French troops in that country.

General de Lorencez, who had arrived at Cordova on the 5th April, was preparing to carry into execution the conventions of the treaty of Soledad, when a letter from General Zaragoza, of the 18th of April, summoned him to withdraw the French soldiers who had been left at Orizaba for the protection of the sick in hospital there. General de Lorencez, being warranted to fear anything from an enemy whose character he was acquainted with, did not hesitate to proceed to the assistance of those sick men, and on the 19th he addressed the following order of the day to the force under his command:

Soldiers and Sailors—Notwithstanding the assassinations committed on your comrades, and the encouragement given to those attacks by the proclamations of the Mexican Government, I was desirous of remaining faithful to the last moment to the accomplishment of the obligations contracted by the plenipotentiaries of the three allied Powers, but I have just received a letter from the Mexican General Zaragoza, by which the safety of our sick left at Orizaba, under the safeguard of conventions, is disgracefully threatened. In pursuance of such facts hesitation can no longer be felt; let us march on Orizaba to the succor of four hundred of our comrades, threatened with a cowardly attack; let us march to their rescue to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!"

On the following day the French troops proceeded in the direction of Orizaba. Captain Capitan, of the staff, who commanded the advanced guard, soon learnt that two Mexican battalions, with four pieces of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, were preparing to oppose their passage. That officer charged and dispersed the Mexican squadron, killed five men and took ten men and fifteen horses. In this affair Sub Lieutenant Lemaire, of the African Chasseurs, and Lieutenant Mioche, and privates Bertin, Hendinstock, Lemeere, François and Delville particularly distinguished themselves. The Mexican infantry retreated, and on the 20th of April the French occupied Orizaba without resistance, General Zaragoza having quitted it on the previous evening with 4000 men and eight pieces of artillery.

On the 21st a patrol of four gendarmes, commanded by Corporal Lauriss, perceived at about a mile from the town a force of several hundred cavalry, preceded by thirty lancers. The Corporal feigned a retreat on Orizaba, in order to draw away the lancers from the main body, and then, turning on them, charged with his four men, killed two Mexicans and wounded six. The gendarme Voitey received a lance wound in the side.

On the 23d the Mexican General Galvez, belonging to Zaragoza's army, came over to Gen. de Lorencez with 300 men, explaining his desertion by the effect produced on the Mexican army by the proclamation of the French General, declaring that he made war only on the Government of Juarez, and not on the Mexican people. General de Lorencez, *who left on the 27th for Puebla*, arrived on the 28th at Aculcingo, where he intended to stop for a day before ascending the Cimbres, but [illegible] sharp fire of musketry from the adv[illegible] led him to expect a serious resistan[illegible] ation to be taken was a hill ab[illegible] above the village of Aculcingo; the hill was very woody and the position formidable. In spite of a heavy fire all the Mexican positions were carried with great energy. The Mexicans lost two mountain howitzers and twenty prisoners. General Zaragoza did not defend the second steep of the Cimbres, which is only three hundred yards high. The combat of the Cimbres cost the French four killed and twenty eight wounded. Among the latter are Lieut. de Coppen, of the Marines, and Sub-Lieut. Lemaire, of the African Chasseurs, but, happily, their wounds are not serious. When the dispatch of General de Lorencez came off the loss of the Mexicans was not known; but it is evident that Saragoza feared to risk a battle with troops whose name alone has already caused great discouragement in his army.

The health of the French army is excellent; the cases of yellow fever have only been exceptions, and have fallen among the men who first arrived in the country. The soldiers are in excellent spirits, they have confidence in their chiefs and in themselves, and are always happy at the anticipation of a combat. The sick at Orizaba are installed in the best situation, and the army, in advancing on Puebla, met with a reception from the people which proves that the mission of the French is as well understood as it will be faithfully fulfilled.

GENERAL DE LORENCEZ'S REPORT.

[From the Paris Moniteur, May 3.]

A dispatch from General de Lorencez, dated Bivouac de la Canada, April 29th, says: The troops under my orders had yesterday a glorious combat, which will make a sensation in Mexico. General Zaragoza has been successively driven from all the strong positions in the Cimbres Mountains. There were 5000 to 6000 infantry, 200 cavalry and eighteen guns. I am not aware of the enemy's loss; but General Astiaga had his thigh broken, and his leg was amputated here. General Zaragoza, who slept yesterday at La Canada, has left in the direction of Palman. Twenty prisoners and two mounted guns have been captured. It was with the Zouaves, the First battalion of Chasseurs-à-Pied and a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique that I carried all the positions of the Cimbres, the Ninety-ninth regiment and the battalion of marines supporting me. The behavior of the troops was admirable. Their dash was irresistible. I have thirty-two wounded.

### A Remarkable Letter.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 19th ult. publishes the following letter from the Mayor of Boston to the President of the United States. The sentiments expressed in this document contrast very strikingly with the course of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, upon the late requisition for volunteers by the United States Government:

Mayor's Office, City Hall,
Boston, May 23, 1862.

Sir—I am induced to write to you from a sense of duty, for the purpose of repudiating, in the most emphatic manner, the idea that the Governor of Massachusetts is authorized to speak for the loyal citizens of the State in proposing any conditions in regard to the question of slavery, as affecting a further requisition by you for volunteers. There may, possibly, be small sections or towns in the Commonwealth where the doctrine of emancipation and arming the slaves is regarded with favor, and might be made an excuse for non-enlistment, but I assure your Excellency that in Boston, and I believe in a large majority of the other cities and towns in the State, the mingling of questions in relation to slavery with the crushing out of the present rebellion is viewed with the strongest feelings of disapprobation, while the efforts you have made to resist the interpolation of this discordant element, and to restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution, as evinced in your appointment of Governors Johnson and Stanley, your sustaining of Gen. McClellan, and your general conservatism in all the essential matters pertaining to the conduct of the war, has given hope and confidence in every Union-loving heart in our State.

Notwithstanding the opinions of the Governor, I believe that Massachusetts may be relied upon for any call you may make upon our patriotism in the present emergency, and that her citizens *generally* have no sympathy with those who are agitating the question of emancipation at this time, and I am confident that if this subject was introduced in conformity with the views of Gov. Andrew it would produce a serious if not an irreparable injury to the cause of enlistment.

I beg you, therefore, to make your requisition upon the State of Massachusetts with confidence in the loyalty and devotion of her citizens, and with the assurance that Boston will cheerfully respond to the future as in the past to any demand of the Government.

Trusting that you will continue to be firm and resolute in your endeavors for the restoration and welfare of our common country, and in ignoring all other issues which tend to prevent the accomplishment of this great object, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington.

Death of the Wife of Gen. Scott.—*New York*, June 27.—Gen. Scott's wife died in Rome on the 10th of June, aged 72 years.

The *Post* says that it is reported this morning that Gen. McDowell is on his way East with his entire division.

The steamship Cardenas, Captain Bargeero, sails this morning at 8 o'clock, direct for Havana, with the mails and following passengers:

A. E. Nevers and lady, L Pradenville, R A Pedevoville and family, J Monsegeray, C Sagory, E W Brewell, Miss M Sacker, Miss M Gique!, Miss Eliza Giquel, Miss L Giquel, Mrs Cora Reynolds, Mrs E G Porter, Dr F Formento, J Barba, Jr., I Zymansky, J Angleton, J A Larrongue, F Valdes and child, Miss A W Babcock, P Avendano, Miss R Alfonso, Mrs J Wyns, J Tri[illegible], M Smith and family, D Rosello and lady, A Ge[illegible], J C Wilson, and [illegible] in the steerage.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, July 9, 1862.

SUGAR.—To-day's sales embrace about 700 hhds. in numerous lots, on the levee and in store, at 4¾c for Good Common to Fair, 5c for Good Fair to Fully Fair, 5¼c for Fully Fair, and 5¾@5¼c ℔ ℔. for Prime to Choice.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have not a sale to report. Yesterday a lot of 100 bbls. very thin fermenting sold at 12½c ℔ gallon.

FLOUR.—The supply is extremely light, and the transactions are consequently confined to retail sales at $24 ℔ bbl. for ordinary descriptions.

BUTTER.—Good Northern is retailing at 30c ℔ ℔.

OATS.—The market is quite bare. It has been retailing at $2 ℔ bushel.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 20c. Clear Sides at 25c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 21@23c ℔ ℔. There is little or no stock.

WHISKY.—Common Corn Whisky is selling at $1 20@1 75, and that made of Louisiana Rum at $1 ℔ gallon.

CORN.—The supply in first hands is exhausted, and there is very little or none in second hands. It commands $3 ℔ bushel.

HAY.—Good Northern is retailing at $70@80 ℔ ton. We know of none in first hands.

PORK.—The market is bare. The last sales were at $50@55 ℔ bbl. Higher prices could now be obtained.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is selling in small lots, from second hands, at 16c ℔ ℔.

SALT.—The retail demand is supplied at $4 for Liverpool Coarse, and $6 for Fine and $2 ℔ sack for Turks Island.

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

### Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, July 10, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 72 Texas Beeves and 11 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 64 Texas Beeves and 30 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 118 Texas Beeves. We quote:

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

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 10, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cardenas, (Spanish) Bargeero, for Havana, Avendano Bros.
Brig Nebraska, Thompson, for New York, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tennessee, Johnson, from Vicksburg, to U S Gov't—U S Hospital.
Brig Dorleo, Henry, 30 days from Boston, to master—3d dist.
Schr Surprise, fm the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Schr Columbia, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Sloop Sologe, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Sloop Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Murphy Bros' Flatboat, from the Coast—3d dist.
Evans's Flatboat, from the Coast—3d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Lewis Whiteman, Hutchings, from Baton Rouge.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Potter, from New York.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per steamship Cardenas—$1[illegible] in specie, 10 [illegible] staves, 40 [illegible] feet lumber.
NEW YORK—Per brig Nebraska—[illegible] hhds sugar, [illegible] bbls molasses, [illegible] rosin.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per brig Dorleo—[illegible] tons ice, [illegible] bls hay to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Lewis Whiteman—75 hhds sugar to E L Shiff & co—sundries to order.
COAST—Per schr Surprise—30 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per schr Columbia—30 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per sloop Sologe—30 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per sloop Tonnerre—42 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per Murphy Bros' flatboat—30 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per Evans's flatboat—120 hhds sugar to J M Hall.

## FUNERAL SERVICE.

A FUNERAL SERVICE will be celebrated on THURSDAY, July 10th, at seven o'clock, A. M., in the Jesuits' Church, to the memory of the late MICHEL BOCK. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to the ceremony.

jy9 2t ON BEHALF OF HIS CHILDREN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
New Orleans, July 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.

The time in which those who have been in the military service of the Confederate States can take the parole under General Orders No. 13, from these Headquarters, is hereby finally extended to the 16th inst.

After that date, the provisions of the Order will be strictly carried into effect.

By order of
GENERAL GEO. F. SHEPLEY.
E. Ilsley, A. A. A. G. jy10 tt

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, July [illegible], 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 115.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 17[illegible] from the [illegible] of the Department, the following details [illegible] are hereby made, viz: [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] States Barracks below the city will be [illegible] quarters for the force to be organized.

Major Holcomb, of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, is hereby detailed as Commandant of the depot.

Five corporals from the Twelfth Maine, Thirteenth Connecticut, Thirty-first Massachusetts and Eighth Vermont Regiments will be detailed at once as drill masters, and will report to Major Holcomb.

A guard of one company from the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment will be detailed for the depot, and will report to Major Holcomb.

Mr. W. O. Fiske, of the Quartermaster's Department, is hereby detailed as Acting Quartermaster and Commissary at the depot. He will report to Major Holcomb at once.

A Surgeon will be detailed by the Medical Director to report to Major Holcomb. He shall besides his other duties examine into the physical qualifications of each recruit, and in so doing be guided strictly by the army regulations.

Persons possessing the qualifications, who are desirous of raising companies, can obtain the proper authority by application at these headquarters, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

By command of G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Engineers and Assist. Milit. C'm'dt.
Edwin Ilsley, A. A. A. G. jy9 3t

## NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 173.

Authority has been received from the War Department to recruit and organize several regiments of Volunteers, for the United States Army, in the State of Louisiana.

Lieut. G. Weitzel, Corps of Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant, is charged with the superintendence of the recruiting, equipments, clothing, organization and drill of this force, and to this end he has authority to make such details and arrangements as he may think proper.

By order of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. P. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G. jy9 3t

### Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings.

SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS—Boots, Brogans, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Calfskins, Linings, Toppings, assortment of Shoe Findings, will be sold low to close.

R. C. CLARK & CO.
jy10 6t 38 New Levee, bet Poydras and Natchez.

### PAINTS:

CHROME GREEN and CHROME YELLOW, very pure, dry and in oil. Superior Snow white ZINC in oil. For sale by R. C. CLARK & CO.
jy10 6t 38 New Levee street, between Poydras and Natchez streets.

### STATIONERY AND HOSIERY,

CLOSING OUT LOW.
R. C. CLARK & CO.,
38 New Levee street,
jy10 6t between Poydras and Natchez.

### GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 281 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market, And are again in full operation. jy10 1f

### Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.

No. 538 Broadway, New York.

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED MACHINES and reduced prices, we renew our invitation to the citizens of New Orleans to call and examine, or send for a circular, which, with new price lists and samples of work, will be sent by mail free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded.

jy9 3m WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y

### PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS, for albums. Our assortment of this is two-fold that of any other house.

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. jy9 3m

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few pounds in store and for sale to close consignment by
QUERTROUZE BROS.,
jy10 8 to 14 St. Louis street.

SOAP, SARDINES, SHOT, CIGARS, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jy6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

### Flour! Flour! Flour!

FOR SALE.—Best extra St. Louis and Ohio Flour, now landing from schooner Arno, Post 17, First District. Apply immediately to the Captain on board, foot of Delord street. jy9 2

### For Sale by Hug. Rocherenu & Co.,

16 AND 18 ST. LOUIS STREET.

ONE HUNDRED BASKETS CHAMPAGNE—"Krug & Co."—landing on ship E. B. Shepherd, from Havre, via Liverpool and Havana. jy9 1w

CORKS—50 bales assorted Corks, in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
45 Old Levee street,
jy9 between Customhouse and Bienville.

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla, in bond and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
45 Old Levee street,
jy9 between Customhouse and Bienville.

JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap, in bond, and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
jy9 45 Old Levee, bet. Bienville and Customhouse.

### To Printers.

GEORGE BRUCE, Typefounder, No. 13 Chambers street, New York, offers for sale the largest stock of Printing Types in America, at the lowest prices. He also furnishes Presses, Cases, Sticks, Stands, Ink and every other article used in a printing office.

Orders of any magnitude can be shipped immediately.
jy9 1m GEORGE BRUCE.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 7th July, 1862.

PARTIES indebted to this Bank, and desiring a renewal, are requested to present their notes for discount on the offering day immediately preceding the maturity of their obligations, as no renewal can be granted during the recess of the Board.

jy8 1m AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

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 instalment of the assessment for cost of draining said district is now due and payable at [illegible] Bills not paid by the 12th of July next [illegible] to proceedings according to law.

E. E. BAILY, President.

## AUCTION SALES.

### Dairy! Dairy!!

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 10th July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Bienville street and the Metairie road—

20 Milch Cows,
1 Bull,
2 Horses,
1 Cart,
1 Lot of Hay.

The Good-Will and the Utensils of the Dairy. Terms—Up to $100, cash; above $100, six months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. jy5

### Groceries.......Groceries.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the foot of Common street, First District—

9 casks Bacon, 46 hhds Shoulders,
27 tierces Hams, 800 bags Salt,

Pickles, Ale, Cider, Lager Beer, Cheese, Mustard, Pepper, Coffee, Butter, Clothing, etc. Landing from schooner W. Hunter.

Terms cash. jy9

### Succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY.

James Hoffman, Auctioneer.

Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction SATURDAY, August 2d, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 13th June, 1862, for account of the succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc, the following described property situated in the Third District of this city, and the two slaves, to wit:—

ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Esplanade, Marais, Tréme and Kerlerec streets, measuring 30 feet front on Esplanade street, by about 114 feet 3 inches and 4 lines in depth on one side, and 112 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on the other side, and 33 feet in the rear. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick house, kitchen and servants' rooms. The first story built of bricks and frame upper story, gas fixtures in the main house.

RACHEL, negro woman, aged about 50 years, washer and ironer, a good subject.

BEN, negro man, aged about 45 or 50 years, a good subject.

Terms and Conditions.—For landed property one-third cash; balance at 1 and 2 years' for notes secured by mortgage on the property and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity if not then paid. The improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor.

For the slaves cash. jy2

### Succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY,

James Hoffman, Auctioneer.

Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at Auction SATURDAY, 12th July, at 12 o'clock, M. by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 13th June, 1862, for account of the succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc, at the late residence of the deceased, on Esplanade street, between Marais and Tréme streets—

One lot of Household Furniture.
One lot of Silverware.

Terms cash. jy2

### For New York.

THE steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will sail for New York, SATURDAY, July 12th. For cabin passage and freight apply to
jy6 7t WARNEKEN & CO., 44 Union st.

SUNDRIES landing and for sale by the undersigned:

25 boxes Codfish,
1000 " Herrings,
100 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
10½ " "
5½ " "
10 kits " "
20 tierces sugar-cured Hams,
50 bbls. Flour.

FREDERICK AVET,
jy6 6t Nos. 59 and 61 Old Levee.

Office of the Home Mutual Insurance Company,
New Orleans, July 4, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual election for twelve Directors, to serve from the third Monday of August, proximo, will be held at this office, No. 1½ Carondelet street, on MONDAY, 21st inst., between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

jy4 4 J. D. DELAUME, Secretary pro tem.

### Sugar Kettles.

ON hand and for sale by the undersigned, a complete assortment of Wrought and Cast Iron Sugar Kettles, from the Iron Works of Messrs R. & J. Rankin, of Liverpool.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., Sole Agents,
jy4 1m No. 22 Bienville street.

### Notice to the Public.

The public are hereby notified that the City will no longer be responsible for the redemption of the Small Notes issued by

G. W. Holt,
Am Holt, or
McDonnell & McGrew,
Adam Wagner.

ADAM GIFFEN,
jy3 1m City Treasurer.

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

THIS Bank is drawing on Paris.
jel9 tf AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

### Exchange on New York

FOR SALE. Apply to MESSRS. D. DE GOICOURIA & CO.,
je26 1m 48 Carondelet street.

CRESCENT CITY

### STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED and CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO.,
je26 6m 48 Tchoupitoulas.

### Fashion! Fashion!

Mme. DEZAUCHE,

(SUCCESSOR TO MADAME TURNER.)

110......Canal Street......110

MADAME DEZAUCHE, having bought out the millinery establishment of Mrs. Turner, begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of New Orleans, that she will spare no efforts to sustain the well known name of this establishment. Every article got up by her, for fashion or workmanship, will be unsurpassed for superiority; and the crowds of ladies, whose taste upon fashion is so well known, are invited to call and examine Madame Dezauche's stock. M. Dezauche, who has been for many years connected with the first millinery establishments of the city, will attend to all purchases. jy7 10t

LOUISIANA

### Steam Clothing Manufactory,

No. 164......CANAL STREET......No. 166

The undersigned have on hand a good supply of PLANTATION CLOTHING, for Males and Females, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices for cash.

jy6 1m HEBBARD & CO.

### Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

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

jel3 1m J. MAURICE CESSAC.

### NOTICE.

The collection of the City Taxes for 1861 will be resumed on MONDAY, 23d inst., at the City Hall, in Current Funds.

ADAM GIFFEN,
je21 1m City Treasurer.

Office Union Insurance Company,
New Orleans, July 4, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with article four of the Constitution of this Company, the annual election for fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, from the twenty-eighth instant, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Camp and St. Charles streets, on Monday, the 14th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jy4 10t J. M. CRAWFORD, Sec'y

### HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
65 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales. apl tf

### Notice.

THE partnership between the undersigned for the transaction of the business of a Confectionery Store, at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Himbert is, from this day, sole owner of the establishment, and will pay the obligations of the same.

JULES HIMBERT,
PHILIPPE NADEAU.
New Orleans, July 8, 1862. jy9 6t

### Rum and Alcohol,

For sale by
T. LANAUX,
je27 1m No. 19 Conti street.

### SUNDRIES.

JUST ARRIVED and in store, for sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned:

50 barrels Flour;
50 barrels Pilot Bread;
50 sacks Coffee;
50 barrels Lard;
100 half barrels Lard;
100 kegs Lard;
100 sacks Salt;
100 barrels Dried Apples;
100 sacks Peas;
20 tierces Sugar-cured Hams;
20 tierces Rice;
10 firkins Goshen Butter;
1000 reams Wrapping Paper;
200 boxes assorted Star Candles;
50 boxes Starch, assorted;
50 boxes Verdal's Olives;
50 boxes Capers;
50 half boxes Raisins;
50 quarter boxes Raisins.

Also, an assortment of different other articles.

FREDERIC AVET,
jel9 1m 59 and 61 Old Levee street.

### PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

[illegible: timetable of departures from the city and from the lake]

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. [illegible], Superintendent.

### ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the Direction of Mme. Deron,

*No. 278 Dauphin street.*

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal bookstores. ap9 ly

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 | $712,732 37 | |
| On River Risks | 45,669 78 | |
| On Marine Risks | 65,697 17 | |
| Total premiums | | $[illegible] 70 |
| Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862 | $218,310 00 | |
| Return Premiums | 22,016 85 | 240,326 85 |
| Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862 | | $[illegible] 85 |
| Losses paid during the year: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $298,868 96 | |
| On River Risks | 20,546 12 | |
| On Marine Risks | 72,376 96 | |
| Total losses | $391,750 36 | |
| Ten per cent. returned | 12,215 97 | |
| Taxes | 16,702 36 | |
| Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest | 21,486 56 | 412,884 18 |
| Net Profits | | $196,861 66 |
| Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862 | | $[illegible] 85 |
| Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned | | 122,101 70 |
| Amount participating in profits | | $487,815 15 |
| The company have the following assets: | | |
| Cash in Bank | | $131,966 86 |
| Bills Receivable for Premiums | | 145,889 30 |
| Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge | | 446,253 90 |
| Bank Stocks and Bonds | | 3 [illegible] 00 |
| Real Estate | | 35,690 62 |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | | 35,[illegible] 73 |
| Southern Shoe Manufacturing stock | | 1,[illegible] 00 |
| Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company | | 3,[illegible] 00 |
| | | $1,395,910 73 |
| Less: | | |
| Net earned premiums as above | $218,310 00 | |
| Interest to be paid on outstanding scrip | 44,131 30 | |
| Scrip and interest due and not claimed | 27,129 30 | 289,574 00 |
| Net assets | | $[illegible] 84 |

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 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 2½ 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.

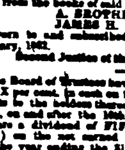
No Scrip to be redeemed until the capital of one million be completed.

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger, C. H. Slocomb,
P. Maspero, Geo Connelly,
E. O. Nelson, J. M. Niven,
John Pemberton, David Urquhart,
Joseph Menard, M. Puig.
S. F. Vonblon. je6

### 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 | | $549,[illegible] 47 |
| Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860 | | [illegible] |
| Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 | | $[illegible],726 47 |
| Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks | $[illegible],876 54 | |
| For premiums on River Risks | 174,340 [illegible] | |
| For premiums on Marine Risks | 38,[illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] 725 47 |
| Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861 | $ [illegible] | |
| Return premiums | [illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] |
| Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 | | $[illegible] |
| Losses during the same period, viz: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | [illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] | |
| | $171,[illegible] | |
| Re-Insurances, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc | 18,566 46 | |
| | | $[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] |
| Secured on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds | | [illegible] |
| Invested in Real Estate, (office 78 Camp street) | | [illegible] |
| Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned | | [illegible] |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | | [illegible] |
| Total amount of assets | | $1,[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 11th of January, 1862.

S. P. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th of March next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December, 1861.

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

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

TRUSTEES:

John R. Shaw, S. L. Levy, W. A. Booker,
Jno. A. Stevenson, A. H. May, Philip A. Shaw,
Edward Halle, B. B. Moore, J. Villarubia, Jr.,
Elijah Peale, John Hall, Alex. T. Dyas,
J. P. Harrison, Rufus McElheny, Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Hoey, Thomas Gossett, J. R. Isambert,
L. C. Jury, Edward Hobart, Jno. H. Rodenburg,
Geo. O. Sweet, Lafayette Folger, A. Q. Kennett,
Alfred Moulton, John Koenig, R. K. Converse,
W. C. Thompkins, John C. Goodrich, Perry Nugent,
R. B. C. Wood, J. G. Brown, Geo. W. Ward.
New Orleans, January 13, 1862. ja14-1y

### 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 | | $191,305 71 |
| To-wit— | | |
| On Fire Risks | $126,[illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 39,[illegible] 56 | |
| On River Risks | 25,[illegible] 27 | |
| | | $191,305 7 |
| Less— | | |
| Premiums Unterminated | $22,[illegible] 75 | |
| Returned Premiums | 4,[illegible] 62 | 27,1[illegible] 37 |
| Earned premiums 30th September, 1861 | | $164,198 34 |
| Losses paid during same period, viz— | | |
| On Fire Risks | $44,[illegible] 11 | |
| On Marine Risks | 13,[illegible] 00 | |
| On River Risks | 12,[illegible] 79 | |
| Re-Insurance | $[illegible] 78 | |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | 11,[illegible] 14 | |
| Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c. | 3,[illegible] 30 | |
| | 31,947 [illegible] | 116,[illegible] 54 |
| | | $47,[illegible] 80 |
| Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers | | 12,[illegible] 40 |
| Net profits 30th September, 1861 | | $35,[illegible] 40 |
| Earned premiums | | $164,198 34 |
| Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned | | 22,716 73 |
| Amount participating in profits | | $141,[illegible] 61 |
| The Company have the following assets— | | |
| Bills receivable for premiums | | 14,[illegible] 90 |
| Due for premiums in course of collection | | 3,[illegible] 32 |
| Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds | | 35,[illegible] 00 |
| Insurance Scrip | | 1,[illegible] 00 |
| Confederate States Bonds | | [illegible] 00 |
| Cash on hand | | [illegible] 00 |
| Subscription notes | | [illegible] 44 |
| 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, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1861.

ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 24th instant, to the original subscribers, on premium paid and credited on their notes.

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

DIRECTORS:

Amadeo Landry, Octave Voorhies, W. G. Robertson,
W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lanoux, Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dothonde, C. J. Bell, W. Cooper,
John Gandy, E. Deslonde, E. Hickman,
J. Legendre, C. E. Logan, L. Reichard,
M. E. Harris, J. Lanata, J. J. Leeds,
J. H. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. G. McLenan,
A. R. Grief, E. Bouligny, Valse, Hermann,
Theodore Frois, Chas. Boman, Magin Puig,
J. A. Murison, J. Zelly, Wm. Crane,
J. A. Bonnabel, J. J. Herz, W. S. Conger.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 1½ Carondelet Street,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

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

DIRECTORS:

[illegible: list of directors with their firms]

J. B. Delaume, Secretary pro tem.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans makes the following statement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1862 | | $ 72,72[illegible] 67 |
| Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks | $69,3[illegible] 16 | |
| " " Marine do | 2,002 04 | |
| " " River do | 4,996 15 | |
| Less premiums returned | | 72,726 67 / 1,013 46 |
| | | $ 74,616 10 |
| Losses paid during the same period | | |
| On Fire Risks | 42,[illegible] 71 | |
| On Marine Risks | 13,646 41 | |
| On River Risks | 1,[illegible] 43 | |
| | | $56,919 56 |
| 15 per cent. returned to parties insured | 11,[illegible] 30 | |
| Re-insurance account | 5 [illegible] 30 | |
| General expenses, less interest, &c | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| The Company have the following assets: | | |
| Stock Notes | | $[illegible],000 00 |
| Bills receivable secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate | $[illegible] | |
| Bills Receivable for premiums | 19,[illegible] 17 | $[illegible] |
| Bank and other Stocks | | 10,[illegible] 50 |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | | 18,[illegible] 82 |
| Cash | | 38,110 07 |
| | | $[illegible] 16 |

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

Be it remembered that on the 31st day of May 1862, 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 twenty first day of May, 1862.

(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

DIRECTORS.

S. Plasson, Thos. E. Blake,
P. Malochée, F. Moreno,
G. H. Keeudon, A. Infernet,
P. Gueymouse, W. A. Gordon.
my23 H. Peychaud.

### 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,[illegible] 60 |
| " River Risks | | 36,[illegible] 27 |
| " Marine Risks | | 36,[illegible] 27 |
| Total | | $[illegible],716 43 |
| Less return Premiums | | [illegible] 54 |
| Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861 | | $[illegible] 00 / 54,[illegible] 00 |
| Net Premiums | | $[illegible] 80 |
| Paid Losses during the year, viz: | | |
| Fire Losses | $[illegible] 75 | |
| River Losses | 12,[illegible] 46 | |
| Marine Losses | 13,[illegible] 77 | |
| Total Losses | $67,[illegible] 48 | |
| Reinsurance | 4,[illegible] | |
| Fifteen per cent. return | 4,[illegible] | |
| Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account | 21,[illegible] 66— | 101,[illegible] 31 |
| Gross Profits | | $1[illegible] 00 |
| Reserved for intermediate Risks | | [illegible],000 00 |
| Net Profits | | $[illegible] 00 |
| The Assets of the Company are: | | |
| Capital Stock Notes | | $1[illegible] 36 |
| Loans secured by Mortgage | | [illegible] 00 |
| Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock | | [illegible] 00 |
| Bills Receivable or Premiums at short time | | [illegible] |
| Premiums in course of collection | | [illegible] 12 |
| Scrip of other Companies | | [illegible] 00 |
| Stocks and Bonds | | [illegible] 00 |
| Cash on hand | | [illegible] 04 |
| | | $[illegible],204 17 |

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

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

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, May 14th, 1862. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. in cash to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 13th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

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

DIRECTORS:

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.
F. B. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of O. Talsmon, Descommes & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Rhorer & Zunts.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Maignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Gebo & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cuesche & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Chauvancher & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Doyneodo. my15

### 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 | | $[illegible] 50 |
| Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861. | | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] 12 | |
| On River Risks | 25,[illegible] 46 | |
| On Marine Risks | 1[illegible] 09 | |
| | | [illegible] 97 |
| Total premiums | | $[illegible] 47 |
| Less premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861 | $[illegible] 00 | |
| For return Premiums | [illegible] | |
| | | 77,[illegible] 40 |
| Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861 | | $[illegible] |
| Losses paid during the year: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $1[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | [illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] | |
| | [illegible] | |
| Fifteen per cent. returned | [illegible] 71 | |
| Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, less interest | [illegible] | |
| | | [illegible] 70 |
| Net profits | | $11[illegible] 32 |
| Net earned premiums | | [illegible] |
| Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned | | [illegible] 72 |
| Amount participating in Profits | | $[illegible] |
| The Company have the following assets, viz: | | |
| Cash on hand | | [illegible] 94 |
| Pledge Notes | | [illegible] 00 |
| Mortgage Notes | | [illegible] 34 |
| Scrip of other Companies | | [illegible] 00 |
| Bills receivable for Premiums | | [illegible] 20 |
| Due for Premiums in course of collection | | [illegible] 73 |
| Confederate States Loan | | [illegible] 00 |
| Balance of Subscription Notes | | [illegible] 00 |
| | | $[illegible] 23 |

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 day, 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 on the 30th September, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 20th December.

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

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger, A. Rochereau,
G. W. Babcock, Chas. Lafitte,
O. Leaves, Ad. Miltenberger,
S. M. Darby, J. Schuster,
J. R. Gribble, F. A. Hulmon,
A. Reichard, J. Tuyes.
oct12 ly

### New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co

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

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

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger, J. R. Gribble,
A. Rochereau, F. O. Robison,
E. M. Wright, A. Reichard,
A. Miltenberger, G. Schuster,
O. Leaves, S. M. Darby,
J. M. Bonnabel, J. Tuyes.

This company, successor to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the sea and rivers, at the current rates of premiums.

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

### Jefferson Academy,

85......BOURBON STREET, N. O......85

Conducted by

G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1836, 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 at six or seven years of age, and continue till they are prepared for their professional or commercial pursuits. They are distributed into classes, according to their capacities and acquirements.

The premises are, perhaps, the best to be found in the city, with ample space 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.

Per boarders, per month—Payment in advance....$25 00
Half boarders, per month.............. 18 00
Day Scholars .... under 12 years of age........ 10 00
" " .... above 12, but under 15........ 12 00
" " .... above 15 years............ 15 00

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

The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the charges are independent, and are for [illegible]

[illegible]

BRANDY—GIN—RUM—For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jy6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.