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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1862

Auction Sales This Day.

By R. S. Sykes, at 5 o'clock, on the levee, opposite Canal street ferry landing, cotton.

DUTIES OF CORONER.

The office of Coroner, as originally established, was one of the most important known to the law. The name is derived from the fact of his being concerned principally with pleas of the Crown. According to Blackstone, "one chief part of his duty is, when a person dies, or is supposed to die, a violent death, to inquire into the manner of his death. This must be done by a jury, on sight of the body, and at the place where the death happened. In England the Coroner is to inquire, also, concerning shipwrecks, and certify whether wreck or not; and who is in possession of the goods; also concerning treasure trove. As a ministerial officer, the Coroner is the Sheriff's substitute; and when an exception can be taken by the Sheriff, for suspicion of partiality, process is awarded to the Coroner." It has also been held to be a part of the Coroner's duty, under English law, to inquire into the cause or origin of fires.

In this country the office and duties of Coroners have been variously established in the different States. In Connecticut there is no Coroner, and what is generally adjudged to be the principal duty of that officer—that of inquiring into cases of suspected violent death—is devolved upon a constable or a justice of the peace. In most cases this is the principal or only duty of the Coroner. We have lately seen the Coroner of this city, for the first time, we believe, undertake the duties of Sheriff in the absence of that officer. His duties have generally, however, been confined to inquisitions into cases of suspected violent death, and to the giving of orders for the burial at the expense of the city of such persons as it may be needed for.

In reference to the former of these duties, we have observed that of late years a practice has sprung up, which deserves a consideration which has not yet been bestowed upon it. We mean that of the Coroner making the *post mortem* examinations of bodies.

Of the value of having medical men, and that of the highest abilities attainable, to fill the office of Coroner in such cases, we never had any doubt; and we believe that the opinion is generally adopted. A late English paper gives a striking exemplification of the extent to which it prevails among those perhaps most competent to judge. The case of Palmer, who poisoned Mr. Cooke, and who was suspected of having poisoned Lord George Bentinck, elicited the expression of the opinion to which we refer. The fact was related in the course of the canvass proceeding for the election to the office of Coroner, vacated by the death of the late Mr. Wakley. The judges who sat on the trial of Palmer were Baron Alderson and Sir C Cresswell. The baron belonged to a family some of whom were able physicians—one, senior physician of St. Mary's Hospital. Desirous of obtaining reliable information regarding the effects of strychnine on the animal economy Baron Alderson sought the assistance of his relative, and the consequence was that a series of experiments were performed before him. A full account of these was transmitted to Lord Campbell, who expressed a desire to see the experiments repeated. This was done, Sir C. Cresswell and Dr. Paris, being present, besides Lord Campbell and Baron Alderson, and Dr. Alderson and Mr. Copney, the dispensing apothecary of the hospital. The consequence was that the judges left better acquainted with the poisonous nature and effects of strychnine, and the different tests applied for its detection, than many of the witnesses. They thus admitted the necessity of medical knowledge on the part of persons presiding over inquiries as to the cause of death; and there can be no doubt that it materially aided them in judging of the value of the conflicting evidence given on the trial of Palmer, and his conviction.

Advantageous, then, it certainly is, to have medical knowledge presiding at such cases. But what would have been thought, had either of the judges, supposing him competent, undertaken to perform the *post mortem* examination and to make the chemical analyses in the case? Every sense of the impartiality of the position which a judge ought to hold in all cases would have been shocked. What a mockery of his impartiality would it have been to find him differing in opinion with other witnesses as to some medical or chemical point, and then proceeding to give judgment respecting it!

And we are convinced that the Coroner ought to preserve his impartiality as far above question or involvement as any other judge. He is not the party who ought to make *post mortem* examinations or chemical analyses in cases in which he is to sit as judge, as he does in all cases in which he holds an inquisition into the cause of a suspected violent death.

That the Coroner of this city does this continually, however, is not questioned. We believe the practice to be erroneous and contrary to principles of justice, and hence have called attention to it.

We know there is a city physician whose duty it is to perform *post mortem* examinations; but for some reason he does not always perform that duty. If there is any good reason why he should be excused, provision ought to be made for supplying his place in his absence; and that by some means which will relieve the Coroner from being thrown into a position which we believe he should never be permitted to occupy.

For choice lots of flour, pork, mackerel, coffee, dried apples, vinegar, olive oil, and also for tubs, brooms, &c., at cheap prices, apply at Fred. Avet's store, Nos. 59 and 61 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville. See advertisement.

Mr. B Turpin, No. 93 Old Levee, has for sale a lot of tin, flour, oats, black pepper, soda ash, linseed oil. See advertisement.

SUGAR.—The advance in prices of this article Wednesday was maintained yesterday, as may be seen by referring to our commercial report.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Serious Cross-Charges.—Kate Shaw and Wash Rockwell have put themselves in a pretty tight fix, judging from their charges against each other, as recorded on the police books. Kate has had Wash arrested on the charge of assaulting her with intent to kill her; and on the other hand, Wash had her arrested on the charge of cutting him with intent to kill him. It will perhaps add to a shrewd appreciation of the nature of the case, if we mention that Philippa street was the scene of its enactment, and that Wash and Kate are understood to have held pretty intimate relations with each other. That a quarrel between them should lead to the hottest kind of water, will not be wondered at. We did not learn what hurt the blade Wash had received from Kate's other blade.

Inquests.—Coroner Beach held two inquests on Wednesday, beside those already reported.

One of them was on a man named Adam George, a native of Germany, aged 31 years, found lying dead in a house at the corner of Washington and Magazine streets. The testimony showed that the deceased was of intemperate habits, and had been exposed a great deal lately in consequence of them. The jury rendered a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by apoplexy, superinduced by intemperance.

Another inquest was held on the boy Joe, belonging to Mr. Bernard Fox. The little fellow was only seven years of age. The testimony showed that he was playing with a little white child, when he accidentally fell into a well, and was dead before assistance could be rendered. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Not Water!—Officer O'Brien reports that on Wednesday morning, on Dryades street, he met a soldier carrying a demijohn; that he asked him what it contained, and was told water. Having his doubts, he proceeded to examine it, and found it was not good water, but whisky—and that it was full, at that. He therefore seized it, but the soldier made off to the quarters at the Medical College, on Common street.

Trying to Pass the Lines.—Wm. Grant was arrested at Gretna, on Wednesday, on the charge of attempting to make his way through the Federal lines without a pass.

Nuisance.—Ellen M. Donnell was arrested on Constance street, on the charge of being an habitual drunkard, disturber of the peace, and general nuisance.

Concealed Weapons.—John Dupont was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons; and is further accused of abusing the officer while in discharge of his duty.

Counterfeit.—John Conlon was arrested on St. Charles street, on the double charge of being drunk and endeavoring to pass a counterfeit $10 note, purporting to be of the Canal Bank.

Sent to Ship Island.—Mr. James Beggs, the *Delta* announces, has been sent to Ship Island. Some time ago, it will be recollected, he was put under bonds of $30,000—Mr. Sager being his security. The conditions of his bond, it is alleged, have been violated. He is charged with having said that he kept a book, which is called a "g—— b—— book," in which he enters the names of those who take the oath of allegiance to the United States; and with going round intimidating men who are willing to take the oath; thereby disturbing the peace. The question of estreating his recognizance is to be brought before the Provost Court on Monday.

Quicquid agas prudenter agas et respice finem.—Had Mary Sullivan learned this maxim, either in the original, from a dictionary of quotations, through translations, and in any other way, that would have induced her to practice its teachings, she would have saved herself from a very ugly predicament last night. She is very largely "as ladies love to be who love their lords;" but giving at passion, according to Mary Conner's charge against her, she went to Mary's house, abused her, assaulted her, and broke her windows with a broom. Mary had her arrested therefore; and she was arrested and locked, greatly apparently to her distress, as it seemed. The parties reside on Girod street.

Seditious Language.—The police of the Fourth District arrested eight men yesterday, over the river, in Gretna, on the charge of using seditious language against the U. S. Government.

Found Drowned.—The body of a man was found floating in the river, opposite Julia street, yesterday evening. It was recovered, taken on shore, and the Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on it.

More Trouble.—We perceive that the elderly gentleman and his buxom young wife, who were a short time since before the Provost Court, when the former was required to give bonds in $2000 to keep the peace, are again at it. She had him arrested again on Wednesday night. Why do they not separate?

Abusing a Sentinel.—Fred. Schneider was arrested, charged by J. D. McCarty and U. S. soldier Kennedy, on the charge of abusing the latter while on guard.

Suspicious.—Robert Murray was arrested on Wednesday night on the charge of being found in Mr Bleckner's house, in the Second District, under suspicious circumstances. He had in his possession a coat supposed to have been stolen.

Threatening to Kill.—P. Green was arrested on the charge of interfering with officer Heidelman, late on Wednesday night, while in the execution of his duty, and threatening to kill him.

Abusing an Officer.—John Kelly, Thomas Sinclair, Thomas Welsh and Charles Christopher were arrested on Wednesday night, on the charge of abusing Mr. Levi Heidingsfelder, on Basin street.

Seditious.—Dr. Reynolds was arrested on Canal street, on the charge of using seditious language. He is also accused of being drunk.

Disorderly House.—Mrs. Cavanaugh was arrested on Wednesday night, on the charge of being drunk and keeping a disorderly house. She vegetates on St. Joseph street.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—H. S. Neil was sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for trying to pass the lines without being provided with the necessary guarantee. Accused was Captain of the schooner Kate, which sailed from the New Basin across the lake. He was found to have in his possession two packages of letters, principally of a family character. He said he did not know that carrying such letters was an offence against the law. The Judge told him no reason to doubt that it is a criminal offence. He had tried to obtain a pass; but not succeeding, had endeavored to do without it. In addition to his imprisonment his vessel was confiscated.

Two men named Levi and Shelly were sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for a similar offence. The manner in which they sought to get off will be understood from the next case. Levi said he resided in Mississippi, and had left that State in order to avoid the Conscription law. Now, however, he wished to get back; and in attempting it surreptitiously, although he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States while here, he got caught. He did not wish to take a United States pass with him, he said, because he feared he would be hanged in Mississippi with it. He was fined $500, in addition to his imprisonment.

A man named Nichols, who undertook to convey Levi and Shelly outside of the lines, by means of a skiff, in the command of which he rejoiced, had to share with them the penalty of the unsuccessful attempt to violate military law. He was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

John Conlon, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Parish Prison for two months. The officer who testified against him deposed that he followed him to some half dozen places, and found him trying to pass the counterfeit note at all of them, so that he could not but know the bill really was counterfeit. The accused was employed on a United States gunboat.

Mr. Tilsston, of the shoe store on Camp street, near the newspaper offices, was arraigned on a charge of having forwarded some of the letters found in the possession of Capt. H. S. Neil, above noticed. They were only family letters; but still the forwarding of them was an offence. The proof against him was complete; and he was fined $50.

Mr. Lane, who was in a similar predicament, was mulcted in a similar penalty.

Lafayette Cannetti was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for ungallantly laying hands on a syren, who "would listen not to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely."

John Fobs, of Co. I, Thirteenth Conn. Vols., was brought up on a charge of having struck a colored man. He was drunk, however, that he had to be sent to the Customhouse till he should get sober.

Mr. Houghton was ordered to pay a note for $42, which he had endorsed, but expected the drawer to pay, but was disappointed.

Joseph Sally and Juan Flore were sent to the Parish Prison respectively for two years and for one year. The charge against them was that, on the 15th of June last, they made an assault on police officer Dailyaan, stabbing him, and resisting him in the execution of his duty. It was the first who did the stabbing.

Wm. Kendall had to give bonds in $50 to keep the peace. He was charged with having assaulted John C. Hay, with intent to kill.

Dora Moore was sent to the Workhouse for six months for assaulting officers.

The December and May case, elsewhere noticed, was disposed of for the nonce by the husband being directed to go home and attend to his wife's necessities.

Dr. Reynolds was sent to the Parish Prison for a month. The charge against him is elsewhere noticed.

Mrs. Dougherty was sent to the Parish Prison for a month for a violent assault and battery.

Peter Noy, Captain of the schooner Bronze, was fined $50, for refusing to obey the orders of the Captain of the Port.

The Captain of the sloop Tonnerre was mulcted in the same sum, for a similar offence.

Moses Heidingsfelder had to give bonds in $250 to keep the peace, and the four boys reported in another place as having been arrested for insulting Levi Heidingsfelder, the father of Moses, were sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

"Poor and content is rich, and rich enough;" but Thomas of that ilk, was not content, and therefore not rich; still less rich enough. So he remains Thomas Poore. He was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for having, on the 24th ult., burglariously entered and robbed a house on Rampart street.

We find the following in the Baltimore *Sun* of the 26th. The Washington *Star* has received the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d inst., and makes the following extracts:

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond are James R. Randall, author of the secesh song "Maryland, my Maryland," and Mr. Bonford, formerly law partner with Judah Benjamin, both refugees from New Orleans.

The publication of the heavy list of rebel losses in the late battles before Richmond is continued in the *Enquirer*. The Seventh Virginia regiment, which was in one engagement, that of Monday, 30th of June, carried into action, about 250, and lost 111—nearly one-half.

The *Enquirer* has a long list of hospitals in Richmond, including fifteen army hospitals, six private hospitals, and some thirty additional hospitals just opened. Hospital tents, it is stated, are being erected in Howard's grove, and Mayo's and Dobrill's warehouses and the Danville workshops in Manchester have been opened for hospitals.

Dr. Garnett, son-in-law to Gov. Wise, is announced as not dead, but as alive and well.

ARREST OF SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO—*Vallandigham Said to be Implicated.*—A dispatch dated Cincinnati, July 27, says:

The Rev. Dr. Brooks, Presbyterian Minister, formerly of Dayton, but for the last year in St. Louis, and the Rev. D. Hoge, of Louisville, were arrested last night at Jones's Station, at the house of one Judge Clark, of Hamilton, Ohio, a noted secession sympathizer, who is at that place. They have both been the guests of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of this district; and it is reported that important papers were found on Hoyt that implicate the honorable member, and he will also be taken with the others to Cincinnati.

Fire in Toronto, C. W.—Toronto, Thursday, July 24, 1862.—The west wing of the Parliament Buildings, recently occupied by British officers stationed here, was entirely destroyed by fire this noon.

The *Delta* published yesterday, in its first evening edition, the following:

Collision on the River.

Steamboat Lewis Whiteman Sunk.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Remains of General Williams Recovered.

The U. S. gunboat Oneida, which left port yesterday for up-river, returned this morning, having been in collision with the steamboat Lewis Whiteman, coming down from Baton Rouge.

It appears that last night, when the Oneida was about fifty miles above the city, she was run into by the Lewis Whiteman, which boat immediately sunk.

The Whiteman had on board the body of Gen. Williams, attended by an escort of six of his body-guard; also 42 wounded Federal and three Confederate soldiers. Thirty-eight of the wounded soldiers and three of the body-guard were saved. We have no intelligence as to the crew, but it is reported that the Captain and pilot of the Whiteman were brought to the city in irons on board the Oneida.

We are glad to learn that the body of Gen. Williams was recovered. It appears that about daylight the body was discovered on a plank floating in the river, and was taken on board the Oneida and brought to the city.

THE RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED.

We have intelligence from up-river that the Confederate ram Arkansas has been totally destroyed. It appears that she was aground a short distance above Baton Rouge, and was waiting for a steamboat to tow her off when the Essex and other United States gunboats went up to her and set her on fire, and she blew up. So much for the Arkansas. Her brief career is ended.

The *Delta* published, at a late hour, the following particulars of the fight at Baton Rouge:

Colonel Cahill's Official Report—The Ram Arkansas Destroyed—Confederate Gen. Clarke Taken Prisoner—A Flag of Truce and the Reply.

Below we give the official report of Colonel Cahill, of the battle before Baton Rouge, on the 6th inst. We also give the correspondence between Gen. Breckinridge and Colonel Cahill, relative to the burial of the dead:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, *Baton Rouge*, August 6.

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to report that an attack was made early yesterday morning by a Confederate force of about ten regiments, under command of Major-General J. C. Breckinridge, and that after a fight of four hours duration and of great severity, the enemy were repulsed.

I regret to say that Brig. Gen. Williams was killed on the field by a rifle ball through the chest.

During the battle our forces were obliged to retire a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the enemy were thus able to occupy temporarily the camps of the 21st Indiana, 7th Vermont and 14th Maine Regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out; but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed inexpedient to pursue.

I am unable as yet to give a report of our casualties; which, I am sorry to say, are considerable.

The enemy has retired several miles, and, from all I can learn, are still retiring. I am expecting it possible they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing my troops in the strongest positions. Our force engaged numbered less than 2500; the enemy had at least 5000, with twelve or fourteen field-pieces, and some cavalry.

The ram Arkansas approached with the intention of engaging our gunboats, but grounded above the point, at a distance of about six miles, and to-day was engaged by the iron-clad Essex and destroyed.

Enclosed is a copy of a communication received by flag of truce from Major-General J. C. Breckinridge, and my reply thereto. You will see by the latter that Brigadier General Clarke, and his aid-de-camp, have delivered themselves up as prisoners of war.

I have also fully seventy wounded prisoners, that were left on the field, also about thirty captured. I would like instructions as to the disposition you wish made of them. Some expressed a wish to be paroled.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOS. W. CAHILL,
Colonel Commanding Post.
Capt. R. S. DAVIS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Headquarters Dep't of the Gulf.

The following is the communication of Gen. Breckinridge to Col. Cahill:

Headquarters Confed. Forces in the Field, Near Baton Rouge, Aug. 6, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Baton Rouge, La.

I have sent Major DeBaner with a flag of truce, with the request that he will be allowed to attend to the burial of our dead who may have been left within your lines. Maj. Haynes, accompanying, desires to communicate with Brig.-Gen. Charles Clarke, that he may supply him with money and clothing, and such articles as may contribute to his comfort.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. Cahill replied as follows:

Headquarters U. S. Forces, Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 6, 1862.

General—In reply to your communication of this morning under a flag of truce, I have the honor to say that we are now engaged in the burial of your dead left in our lines, and that we shall soon finish the now nearly accomplished work. General Clarke and his aid-de-camp, Lieut. Berger, have surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and are being cared for by our surgeons. A friend of Gen. Clarke, from this city, will attend to his pecuniary wants.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. W. CAHILL,
Colonel Commanding.
Maj.-Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Commanding Confederate Forces.

Another Account.

RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED.

By a passenger, just from Baton Rouge, we have the following information:

In the battle at Baton Rouge, the Union forces sustained a loss of about 70 killed and 215 wounded. We have not a list of the dead. Gen. Williams had three horses shot under him. He was killed while rallying the Twenty-first Indianians, who had just lost a field piece. The gun was retaken, but Gen. Williams fell, his body having been pierced by several bullets.

The wounded are in the following proportion: Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, 81 wounded; Fourteenth Maine Regiment, 70; Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, 10; Sixth Michigan Regiment, 25; Seventh Vermont Regiment, 15; Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, 12; Ninth Connecticut (Irish) Regiment, 2.

We have among the prisoners three wounded Confederate soldiers, including Gen. Allen, of Mississippi, who is mortally wounded in the thigh.

On the passage down last night the transport steamer Whiteman ran into a gunboat. She sunk instantly. She had on board some forty wounded soldiers, some other passengers, and the remains of Gen. Williams. A lady passenger, three wounded soldiers, Capt. French, of the Fourteenth Maine, and two of the body guard of Gen. Williams were drowned. The remains of the General floated on a plank off from the wreck, and were subsequently recovered. They are now in this city.

The Ram Arkansas was destroyed by the Essex at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday. The commander of the Arkansas, upon receiving the first fire of the Essex, undertook to escape, but the Essex ran him ashore, and never left him until the work of destruction was complete.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO THE N. Y. COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.—The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of War to the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the New York Common Council:

War Department, July 26, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to encourage it, have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations, established by the department, are expected to attain the object you desire:

First—The Adjutant General will detail an officer at each rendezvous for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second—It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee to recruits to the old regiments double that to the new regiments will be paid, to wit: four dollars for each recruit.

Third—The recruits will be clothed, armed and equipped without delay and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this department.

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Aldermen Farley and Mitchell, and Councilmen Jones, Hagne, Keech and Pinckney.

MEETING OF FRENCHMEN IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 25th July, contains the following:

The meeting of resident Frenchmen, which was to have been held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of memorializing the French Emperor against any intervention or mediation in the affairs of this country, has been postponed "until the definite attitude of Europe, in view of the recent events before Richmond, shall be known here."

From Missouri.

PLOT TO CAPTURE ST. LOUIS.

We published yesterday very important intelligence from Missouri, showing the excitement caused in St. Louis by the drafting order. The New York *Herald* of the 26th furnishes us with additional and important particulars of the latest cause of this excitement, which seem to involve nothing more than a plot to capture St. Louis. The correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from St. Louis, on the 25th ult., says:

That these stringent orders should cause some excitement is not surprising, but when it is shown what a narrow escape St. Louis has had from the machinations of rebels, the surprise will be still less. There is reason to believe that a plot has been hatching for weeks by which the rebels hoped to dispossess the Union authorities of this city. This plan was simple in design and possible of execution. The fortifications around the city are feebly garrisoned, and a sally of twenty determined men into each one of them on any dark night might have resulted in their capture. The city is full of secession vagabonds, bold enough and sufficiently reckless of consequences to attempt the seizure. Once in possession of those famous Fremont fortifications, and the city would be entirely at their mercy. An uprising of secession citizens and a reorganization of the city government would speedily follow. It is said that commissions have been sent to neighboring counties by the notorious Claiborne Jackson, pretending to act as Governor, authorizing various prominent rebels of St. Louis to seize the reins of civil and military power, and levy a contribution on the Union people for the support of guerrillas in the interior. The plot may seem preposterous to distant readers; but the facts show that it was clearly within the range of probable success. Less than fifteen hundred troops have guarded this city of one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants till day before yesterday. Of these less than twenty-five men composed the garrison of each fort. The arsenal was nearly defenceless. A bold concentration of twenty-five hundred rebels would have sufficed to capture the city, and the assistance of the resident rebel sympathizers would have enabled them to hold long enough to inflict a very serious and lasting injury on the people and the city itself.

I have authority for stating that the ringleaders of this plot are known, and are under surveillance. When the confederates are ascertained all hands will be arrested. In the mean time, the principals cannot escape. The first information of this affair came to light several days ago. One of the first precautionary movements was the removal of 250 rebel prisoners from McDowell's College prison to Alton, Ill. The prisoners left on Saturday. Very few persons at this time suspected that the transfer of so many prisoners had any connection with rebel designs on St. Louis, but the matter is sufficiently plain now.

The activity of guerrillas has measurably increased since the first of the month. The spontaneity of this uprising leads to the belief that the rebels in Richmond have instructed their friends in Missouri to create as much trouble as possible, so as to divert the attention of Western troops in this State, and thereby prevent the sending of reinforcements to McClellan. The order for drafting all able-bodied Missourians will nip this snug little scheme in the bud. The boldness of the guerrillas is unquestionable. On the 21st a band of 300 attacked two companies of State troops at Greenville, fifty miles south of Pilot Knob. The State troops were routed and Capt. Leeper, their commander, killed. A fight took place on the 20th, ten miles from Memphis, Scotland county, which lasted one hour, between four companies of Merrill's horse and Porter's guerrillas. The latter were defeated, and it is said Porter was killed. This man has lately been very active in committing outrages on Union men in North Missouri, and news of his death is hailed with great satisfaction.

Sedalia, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, was thrown into a fever of excitement a few days ago by a report that 300 guerrillas were approaching that place. It turned out that the report was false as to the distance. The commander of the post has received word that there are 300 rebels in arms in Henry county waging war on Union citizens.

Benton county and the vicinity of the Osage river, between Warsaw and Osceola, have lately been thick with rebel bushwhackers. Major Eno, with two companies of cavalry, has left the country rather quiet lately. They are said to have killed about fifty guerrillas during the last month.

Saline county, the former residence of Claiborne Jackson, has also been the scene of several guerrilla outrages within a few days. On the 17th, twenty thieves claiming to be Southern soldiers entered the town of Cambridge, in this county, and sacked the stores and dwellings of several hundred dollars' worth of property, besides abusing the inhabitants most shamefully. Two companies of State troops were recently withdrawn from the town. This is the invariable result; as soon as Union troops are withdrawn from a place it is the signal for outrages on Union men.

The mail carriers in Saline and Lafayette counties are constantly stopped by guerrillas. The contents of the mails from Harrisonville bound to Lexington were destroyed on the 12th, and the next day the mail between Lexington and Independence was destroyed by guerrillas. They took the mail carriers' horses in each case. The last route is one of those recently restored by the Postmaster-General.

The town of Frankfort, Saline county, on the Missouri river, was robbed in the same manner as Cambridge, on the 15th instant, by three hundred guerrillas. Columbia, the county seat of Boone county, was likewise visited by guerrillas last week; but the rebel residents persuaded them to leave without doing any damage, for fear of provoking retaliation on the part of the Union troops.

A Missouri river captain makes the following report:

At various points on the river, if not at all, there existed considerable excitement, and the secesh were, as usual, jubilant, and declared that when Price would again come into the State he would be welcomed and instantly joined by a hundred thousand men.

There seemed to be an organized rising of guerrilla parties in different counties, and a determination to commit as much mischief as possible, while the Union sentiment was quiescent and meek.

The garrison at Rolla has lately been strengthened in anticipation of an attack on that place.

Mr. Samuel Gaston, an old resident of Lafayette county, was brutally murdered for loyalty to the Union by guerrillas on the 15th instant. Mr. Gaston was carried off by guerrillas last February, and released, after a long detention, on paying a large sum of money. He invoked the aid of the military to recover some of his property, and this act exasperated the guerrillas so much that they threatened his life. On the 15th he was on his way home with his nephew. Four men stopped them, took Gaston aside, and shot him dead. The nephew ran and escaped in the brush. One of his murderers was subsequently captured and shot.

These outrages, occurring in the four sections of the State, are only a few of the many instances of robbery and assassination by guerrillas which are reported. The necessity for vigorous treatment and the annihilation of these gangs is apparent.

Thirteen hundred paroled soldiers recently arrived here from the South, being a portion of the prisoners captured at Shiloh. They have lately been in a state bordering on mutiny, caused by bad treatment and by a supposed attempt to make them violate their parole. The matter has, however, been remedied. Brigadier-General McKean has been placed in command over all the paroled prisoners in the department.

News from Washington.

We glean the following from the Washington dispatches of the New York *Herald* of the 28th ultimo:

Washington, July 27, 1862.

VISIT OF GEN. HALLECK TO M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

General Halleck, accompanied by General Burnside, returned to-day from his visit to Gen. McClellan and the army of the Potomac. The meeting between Generals Halleck and McClellan was very cordial, and the former expressed himself delighted with the condition in which he found the army of the Potomac after its recent ordeal of fire, carnage and death. It was evident that its commander had not overrated it in any particular. It was plain that General McClellan will never be willing to separate himself from an army so devoted to him, and that he cannot be taken from it without completely demoralizing it and destroying its usefulness. General Halleck has now provided himself with all the information necessary for making up his programme of active operations, which will be completed without delay. One thing is certain. It is intended that from this hour our military shall move right onward to a conclusion of this domestic strife by the entire reduction of the rebellion.

THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED WITH ENERGY AND VIGOR.

Brigadier-General White, one of the most prominent heroes of Pea Ridge and other battles in Missouri and Arkansas, is about to be assigned to a command in the army of General Pope. It is likely that he will soon make his mark at the head of a division here, as he did at the head of a brigade in the West. There are evidences that under the new dispensation the war is about to be prosecuted with unparalleled vigor. A disposition is manifested to overlook all other considerations, except ability and energy. The President is selecting men of action and not of words or political influence for every important position.

FALSE RUMOR OF THE ARRIVAL OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS.

A rumor has been circulated to-day that Commodore Porter's mortar fleet had arrived in Hampton Roads. There is no foundation for it.

TRANSPORTATION FOR EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Transportation will be immediately provided by the Quartermaster's Department for the conveyance of the prisoners at Fort Delaware to Aiken, on the James river, to be exchanged. There are about 4000 of them. Preparations are also being made for the removal of prisoners from other localities.

NEUTRAL CANADA.—Under this heading the Louisville *Journal* publishes the following paragraph:

Thomas D'Arcy McGee has hit upon an ingenious expedient to relieve Canada of the horrors of a supposed impending war between the United States and Great Britain. He proposes that, in the event of a war, Canada remain neutral; neither helping nor hurting either antagonist. He argues that the United States will generally close with this offer, as the interests they have at stake on the great lakes is infinitely greater than those the English have in Canada. That is to say, should a war break out there is more American than English or Canadian property in peril of destruction. The arrangement would confine the war to our sea board, and relieve us of all anxiety as to our lake frontier. This scheme, strange to say, is considered quite feasible by many Canadian papers who demand that measures be taken to bring it to the consideration of the Governments. The New York *World* has another proposition: "Let the Canadians annex themselves to this country, and form two or more powerful States in this great nation. By that means they would advance their prosperity and be assured of perpetual peace. If they won't do this sensible thing we must go on with our canal enlargement, even at the expense of their little remaining courage."

GENERAL NEWS.

As soon as it was known that the President had signed the confiscation act, and had sent in a message recommending his subordinates to employ persons of African descent as laborers, all the white waiters at Willard's Hotel, Washington, were discharged, and black ones took in their places.

A recent discovery of a rich vein of gold quartz, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, at a depth of 325 feet from the surface, while drilling for coal, produced the most intense excitement in the surrounding country, and the scene of operations is thronged by thousands of people. The quartz becomes richer with gold as the auger descends.

A numerous and influential deputation of Irish members of Parliament, and representatives from all the corporate and civil institutions in Ireland, lately waited on Lord Palmerston, in London, to demand a charter for a Catholic University. His Lordship absolutely refused to comply with the request, and expressed himself unalterably opposed to the principle of sectarian education. The reply is regarded with great indignation in Ireland.

A prevalent cause for the disinclination to enlist is the great demand for labor. A Coney Island railroad contractor wanted fifty laborers a few days since at $1 25 per day, but not a single application appeared. Boatmen on the Erie canal are now receiving $30 per month. The services of good men are in brisk demand, as almost every boat in sailing condition is in requisition to bring down the immense supply of grain from the West. Throughout the country laborers are in great demand on the farms.

The *National Intelligencer* is informed that the $800,000 of United States bonds which formed a part of the school fund of Texas, and were deposited in the Treasury of that State, were not long since withdrawn and sent abroad to be sold. As the Government, we believe, has claimed that the arms and other property of the United States, seized by Texas when she joined the rebellion, will be recognized as a set-off against these bonds, and as, therefore, the United States will not pay them, foreign purchasers should be put on their guard, lest they innocently buy paper which has lost its value.

Orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department to the Charleston Navy Yard for the construction of an iron-clad battery, which, from its peculiar model, is unquestionably designed for harbor defence. It will be 240 feet long, 53 feet beam over all, and 11 feet deep. It is required to draw 12 feet, and to register 1300 tons. Her upper deck will be flush like that of the Monitor, neither bulwark nor railing rising above it. This deck will consist of six inch oak plank, with one and a half inches of iron plating outside of that. Her iron mail on the outside of the hull will be five inches thick. Workmen are setting the blocks for this formidable craft, which will be built at once in the upper ship house.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes from Washington: "As for Gen. Pope, he seems to be very fond of [illegible] and hangs about Willard's as many of our officers used to do—in the genuine McDowell style—but perhaps it is not his fault. In complaining this morning upon the subject, I was assured that Gen. Pope was anxious to be with his troops, but that he was ordered to remain here by the President."

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Thursday Evening, August 7 1862.

SUGAR.—We have again to notice a good demand for this article, but the supply in the market is very limited. To-day's sales embrace about [illegible] hhds., at yesterday's prices, which were very firm: [illegible]

MOLASSES.—The supply on the levee is light. To-day's sales embrace 65 bbls. Prime at 17c. ₩ gallon.

FLOUR.—A lot of 200 bbls. Extra was offered at public auction to-day, but no bids were made. We hear it very generally stated that the city bakers have united and agreed not to pay over $10 ₩ bbl. The supply is in excess of the immediate demand, and further liberal receipts within the next three or four weeks seem to be generally anticipated.

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN.—The market is bare of these articles. A supply would command unprecedentedly high prices. There were sales from first hands yesterday of 400 sacks Oats at $2 ₩ bushel, and 250 bales Northern Hay at $40 ₩ ton. There is no Bran in the market, the last was sold at $4 50 ₩ 100 lbs. The last sale of Prime Corn was at $2 25 ₩ bushel. A small lot of ordinary mixed Corn is held at $2 75 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY.—Rectified is selling at $1 50@$1 75, and that mixed with Louisiana Rum at 80c. ₩ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is extremely light and very high prices are being realized for nearly all descriptions of Provisions. [illegible] There is scarcely any Lard or Butter in the market. Of the former a lot of Prime in kegs sold from the landing yesterday at 25c ₩ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 7, 1862.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold was 40 Beeves. Stock remaining on sale is 165 Beeves and 8 Hogs. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 8, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Bark Harvest Moon, Ledgher, New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Bark Exeter, Mortimore, from Turk's Island, to master—Brooklyn Warehouse
Schr Morning Star, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Sloop Faria, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Sloop Premier, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Sloop Eagle, from the Coast, to master—3d dist

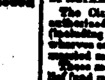
BELOW, COMING UP.
Ship Galena, Leavitt, from New York
Ship Antoinette, from Liverpool

EXPORTS.
NEW YORK—Per bark Harvest Moon—647 hhds sugar 35 bbls do 27 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.
TURK'S ISLAND—Per bark Exeter—10,000 bushels salt to order

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER
COAST—Per schr Morning Star—38 hhds sugar 40 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per sloop Faria—35 bbls molasses to order
COAST—Per sloop Premier—36 bbls molasses to Lanaux & Leblanc
COAST—Per sloop Eagle—46 bbls molasses to Planchard, Serola & co

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The steamship CREOLE, from New York, commenced discharging today. We again request all consignees to sign the average bond by said vessel, as otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.
WARNEKEN & CO,
au8 1t No. 41 Union street.

Tin, Flour, Oats, Pepper, Linseed Oil.
250 BOXES TIN. 100 bags Black Pepper. 60 barrels Flour. 20 barrels Barley Flour. 1000 sacks Oats. 24 barrels Soda Ash. 100 barrels Linseed Oil. For sale by B. TURPIN, No 93 Old Levee street. au8 3t

Sundries.
IN STORE and for sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned—150 dozen Brooms, various qualities; 25 dozen Buckets; 25 barrels Mess Pork; 300 barrels Flour, various brands; 200 kits Mackerel; 100 sacks Rio Coffee; 50 sacks Havana C. [illegible]; 20 dozen Shoe Brushes, various qualities; 100 barrels Dried Apples; 100 barrels Vinegar; 200 baskets Olive Oil, various brands. FRED. AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets. au8 1t

Notice to Pawnbrokers.
LOST or stolen, on Tuesday night, 5th inst., from [illegible] street, a plain gold BUCKLE. A liberal reward will be paid to the person who will return it to the above address. au8 1t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 4, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER No. 55.

It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.

It becomes a question in justice upon whom should this burden fall.

Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow-citizens.

It should not be borne by taxation of the whole municipality, because the middling and working men have never been heard [illegible], unawed by threats and [illegible] by Thugs and paid assassins [illegible] against peace and good order. [illegible] for secession have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States Government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

Those who have brought upon the city this stagnation of business, this desolation of the hearth-stone, this starvation of the poor and helpless, should, as far as they may be able, relieve this distress.

There are two classes whom it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, the individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

It is brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General that a subscription of twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars was made by the corporate bodies, business firms and persons whose names are set forth in schedule "A," annexed to this order, and that such sum was placed in the hands of an illegal body known as the "Committee of Public Safety," for the treasonable purpose of defending the city against the Government of the United States, under whose benign rule the city of New Orleans had enjoyed such unexampled prosperity, that her warehouses were filled with the trade of all nations who came to share her freedom, to take part in the benefits of her commercial superiority, and thus she was made the representative mart of the world.

The stupidity and wickedness with which this treasonable sum was spent was only equalled by the folly which led to its being raised at all. The subscribers to that fund, by this very act, betray their treasonable designs, and their ability to pay at least a much smaller sum for the relief of their destitute and starving neighbors.

Schedule "B" is a list of cotton brokers, who, claiming to control that great interest in New Orleans, to which she is so much indebted for her wealth, published in the newspapers in October, 1861, a manifesto deliberately advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city, a measure which brought ruin at the same time upon the producer and the city.

This act sufficiently testifies the malignity of these traitors as well to the Government as their neighbors, and it is to be regretted that their ability to relieve their fellow-citizens is not equal to their facilities for injuring them.

In taxing both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New Orleans, yea, even though the money be [illegible] the starving wives and children of those in arms at Richmond and elsewhere against the United States, it will be impossible to make a mistake save in having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

It is therefore ordered—

1st. That the sums in schedules annexed, marked "A" and "B," set against the names of the several persons, business firms and corporations therein described, be and are hereby assessed upon each respectively.

2d. That said sums be paid to Lieutenant David C. G. Field, Financial Clerk, at his office in the Customhouse, on or before Monday, the 11th instant, or that the property of the delinquent be forthwith seized and sold at public auction, to pay the amount, with all necessary charges and expenses, or the party imprisoned till paid.

3d. The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor people of New Orleans.

By order of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

[Lieutenant Field may be found in the room formerly occupied by the Navy Agent.]

SCHEDULE A.

List of Subscribers to the Million and a Quarter Loan placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety for the defense of New Orleans against the United States, and expended by them some time ago.

	Sums subscr'd to aid treason against the U. States.	Sums assess'd to relieve the poor by the U. S.
Abat, Gasquet & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonathan Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theo Bloc, Pres. Sun Ins. Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. Dubos	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. Delors & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trustees McDonogh Sch. Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. H. Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. S. H. Word	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacques Lange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Widow T. P. Watham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert Geddes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Widow Vogel	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Leeds & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Harby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & Jamison	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edward Chapman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Leyton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Dupre & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. H. Parsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hart & Wintz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richard & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. & J C Davidson	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Savory	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Torrey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margaret Herrod	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Asylum Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Lane & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. C. Brewer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patrick Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart & Simons	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robinson & Gaines	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. O. Deneire	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. McLellan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs C. F. Snowden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. D. E. Twigg	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$1,250,000	[illegible]

SCHEDULE B.

List of Cotton Brokers of New Orleans who published in the Crescent in October last, a Card advising Planters not to send Produce to New Orleans, in order to induce Foreign Intervention in behalf of the Rebellion.

	Sums assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.
R. D. Meeks	[illegible]
J. H. Cohen	[illegible]
Mrs. C. A. Slocomb	[illegible]
Committee of Public Safety	[illegible]
H. Lee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde & Goodrich	[illegible]
Magee, Horton & George	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
John M. Demarest	[illegible]
Mrs. S. V. McMahon	[illegible]
Frederick Bauer	[illegible]
John Richardson	[illegible]
Mallon, Vance & Co	[illegible]
John Farrell	[illegible]
D. H. Holmes	[illegible]
Fanny Hollender	[illegible]
J. W. Stanton & Co	[illegible]
John M. Randolph	[illegible]
Harriet Morgan	[illegible]
Rachel Morgan	[illegible]
Sarah Morgan	[illegible]
Elizabeth Morgan	[illegible]
Mary M. Morgan	[illegible]
Hewitt, Norton & Co	[illegible]
Brander, Chambliss & Co	[illegible]
Lewis & Ogleby	[illegible]
W. & J. Jamison & Co	[illegible]
W. Cox & Co	[illegible]
James M. Putnam	[illegible]
A. Levi & Co	[illegible]
Montgomery & Hall	[illegible]
Holloway & Lonsdale	[illegible]
Geo. M. Mandeville	[illegible]
A. Miltenberger & Co	[illegible]
Moses Greenwood	[illegible]
W. & D. Urquhart	[illegible]
Phelps & Jones	[illegible]
John T. Hardie & Co	[illegible]
Hawkins & Norwood	[illegible]
Gillis & Ferguson	[illegible]
J. S. Gribble & Co	[illegible]
J. J. Person & Co	[illegible]
Montgomery & White	[illegible]
Wright & Allen	[illegible]
Robt L. Adams & Co	[illegible]
John Watt & Co	[illegible]
Smith & Johnson	[illegible]
McLemore, Rayburn & Co	[illegible]
J. W. Champlin & Co	[illegible]
E. Yeatman	[illegible]
Broadwell & Haynes	[illegible]
Moore & Browder	[illegible]
R. W. Estlin & Co	[illegible]
Lane & Salter	[illegible]
S. C. Nelson & Co	[illegible]
Campbell & Strong	[illegible]
Patton & Finney	[illegible]
Fellowes & Co	[illegible]
Payne, Huntington & Co	[illegible]
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co	[illegible]
Edward Pilsbury	[illegible]
Foley, Avery & Co	[illegible]
Henderson, Terry & Co	[illegible]
Bradley, Wilson & Co	[illegible]
John Williams & Co	[illegible]
Tarlton, Whiting & Co	[illegible]
Green & Cramp	[illegible]
Davis, Jenkins & Co	[illegible]
Kirkpatrick & Co	[illegible]
McFarland & Barksdale	[illegible]
T. Henderson & Peale	[illegible]
Wood & Low	[illegible]
Pritchard & Flower	[illegible]
Stuart & James	[illegible]
Thornhill & Co	[illegible]
J. W. Burbridge & Co	[illegible]
Warren & Crawford	[illegible]
Perkins & Co	[illegible]
Simon & Co	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Aug. 6, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDERS No. [illegible].

The City Surveyor and Street Commissioner are authorized to employ not less than one thousand men (including those now employed) to work on the streets, wharves and canals. In the selection of these laborers, married men will have the preference.

These men to be paid out of the employment and relief fund raised by General Order No. 55.

While this force was paid by taxation of the property of the city, the Commanding General felt authorized to employ it only in the most economical manner, but it now being employed at the expense of their rebellious neighbors, the Commanding General proposes that they shall be paid the sum that was paid them by the same party for work on the fortifications, to wit: one dollar and a half for each day's labor.

The ration heretofore, a gift to these laborers by the United States, will now be discontinued.

This order to take effect from and after the first Monday in August, 1862.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. au7 2t

Wanted.
A YOUNG Person desires to obtain a situation in a family residing in the city or country. She is capable of instructing children in the usual course of English, and will attend to the moral and religious as well as to the literary culture of those confided to her care. She is also an excellent seamstress. Only a moderate recompense expected. The most satisfactory references given. Please address C. O. at the office of this paper. jy30

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862		$41,680 56
Amount of unearned premiums 31st July, 1861		[illegible]
Total amount for year ending 31st July, '62		[illegible]
Viz: For premiums on Fire Risks	$65,306 25	
For premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
For premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less premiums on Risks not terminated	13,178 00	
Return Premiums	1,309 [illegible]	14,487 20
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862		[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	$20 494 56	
On River Risks	2,305 00	
	[illegible]	
Add am't reserved for un'd cl'm	5 000 00	
	$35,801 78	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $7,512 57	1,126 90	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest due on scrip, loss profit-account, &c.	$13,404 86	$36,201 51
Net profits July 31, 1862		[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	$57 655 38	
Less amount on which 15 per cent. have been returned	7 [illegible] 97	
	$50,142 41	
The Assets of the Company are: Bills Receivable at short time for prem's		[illegible]
Premiums due and in course of collection		[illegible]
Insurance Scrip		2,120 00
Invested in City Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		13 175 45
Balance of Subscription Notes		128,[illegible]
Total amount of Assets		$177,439 81

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this 7th day of August, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Emile DeBuys, President, and J D Belaume, Secretary pro tem., of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of August, 1862. JAMES GRAHAM, Notary Public

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay (6 per cent.) six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th August instant.

DIRECTORS
P. A. Giraud, firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt, firm of Jno. Watt & Co.
Geo. W. Logan, firm of Logan, Soniat & Claiborne.
F. Luling, firm of Mummy, Luling & Co.
J. de Fuentes, firm of S. Oser & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
E. Duclos, firm of Roman, Olivier & Co.
Loyd R. Coleman, firm of Coleman & Withers.
C. A. Castillo, firm of W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
A. P. Elliot, firm of Elliot & McKeever.
Wm. Quessel, firm of Wm. Prehn & Co.
Emile DeBuys. au8 1m

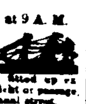
Auction.
THE Cargo of the Steamship NORTH STAR, consisting of Flour, Corn, Oats Bacon, etc., etc., will be sold on the Levee, opposite Jackson Square, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. au7

Received by the Latest Arrivals,
Half Umbrellas, Cavour Felt Hats, Black and Colored Muslin de Laine, Colonnade, Sewing Silk, Ribbons, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Artificial Flowers and Feathers, Tours de Tete, &c., &c.
In Bond—Plain and Figured Bareges, Black and Colored Crapes, Satin Gloves, &c. &c.
C. RAVELET & SON, No. 29 Chartres st. au8 3t

For Sale.
500 bags Corn; 250 bbls. Baltimore Flour; 300 boxes superfine Glenose Starch; 300 bbls. No 3 Mackerel; 50 bbls. Mess Pork.
WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street. au8 3t

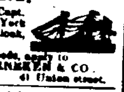
Notice.
CONSIGNEES by the steamship CREOLE, from New York, are requested to call immediately and sign the average bond by said vessel; otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense.
au8 3t WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

For Sale.
235 No. 1 MULES,
6 do. BLIND MULES,



VERY strong and good working Mules. Also large quantities of old Omnibus Axles and old Springs, together with 60 Omnibuses, in good condition, and large lots of old Omnibus Wheels and second-hand Harness, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.
Apply at the Stables, on Tchoupitoulas street, Jefferson City, above the Stock Landing, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.
au6 1m HART & WINTZ, Proprietors.

For New York.
Leaves on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 9 A. M.

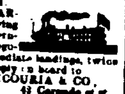


THE United States Mail Steamship NORTH STAR, 2500 tons, A. J. Jones, Captain.
This vessel offers superior accommodations for passengers, having been fitted up expressly for the passenger trade. For freight or passage, apply to T. C. PAYAN, 72 Canal street, or on board the steamer. au7

For New York.

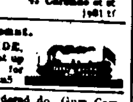
THE steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will leave for New York on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
For passage or freight of light goods, apply to WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street. au6 4t

For Philadelphia.



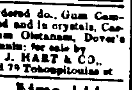
THE STEAMER SUWANEE will sail for PHILADELPHIA on SATURDAY next, 9th instant. For passage apply to the Captain on board, foot of Bienville street. au6 3t

For Baton Rouge.
Leaves on SUNDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 9 o'clock, A. M.



THE steamer EMPIRE PARISH, ——— Captain, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week. For freight or passage apply on board to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 42 Carondelet st.
New Orleans, July 29, 1862. jy31 tf

For the Coast.



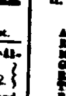
THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, Taylor master, for the Coast up or down according to order for sugar. au5

DRUGS—Gum Opium, Powdered do., Gum Camphor, Cream Tart, powdered and in crystals, Castor Oil, Chloride of Lime, Gum Olibanum, Dover's Powders, Powdered Ipecac, Tannin: for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. au5

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.
jy16 1m J. MAURICE CESSAC.

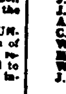
Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 7th July, 1862.
PARTIES indebted to this Bank, and desiring a renewal, are requested to present their notes for discount on the offering day immediately preceding the maturity of their obligations, as no renewal can be granted during the recess of the Board.
jy8 1m AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.



THE negro woman ISABEL, about fifty six years of age, medium height, speaking English and French ran away from her mistress' residence about a fortnight ago. Her front teeth are wanting, and she is healthy and strong, though thin. The above reward will be paid for her arrest and delivery at the City Jail. Apply on Royal street, No. 228, between Dumaine and Philip streets. au6 4t

Ten Dollars Reward.



RAN AWAY, from the residence of the undersigned, on Thursday last, the negro woman MARIE, 22 to 23 years of age, speaking English and French, slim and of medium height. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said girl to the police jail. Apply to F. SANCHO, No. 229 Old Levee street. au6 6t

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company,
New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1862.
THE Company notify the public that notwithstanding the conviction and punishment of several offenders, there are still numerous counterfeits of their tickets in circulation; and this Company caution the public from receiving them.
The Company again offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of counterfeiters and circulators of forged tickets; the reward of one hundred dollars and no more to be paid to the informer in each case, whether the prosecution include only one person or several accomplices.
au2 1f J. B. SLAWSON, President.

First Draining District.
OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT, No. 29 City Hall, New Orleans, July 30, 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 the costs of Draining said District is now due, and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 20th of August next, will be deposited in Court subject to legal proceedings. Parties calling to pay taxes will please bring a written statement of their property. G. INGRAM, President.

Exchange.
Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 29th July, 1862.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by this Bank.
jy30 15t GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

TO THE PUBLIC.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, La., July 11, 1862.
The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions.
JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O. jy12 tf

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

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture..........Furniture.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, near the corner of Toulouse street—
A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Parlor Sett, Sideboard, Armoir, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Looking-glasses, &c.
Terms cash. au7

Auction Sale for the Purpose of Effecting a Partition between H. Lopez and E. H. Peach.
BY E M JACOBS, Auctioneer
WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1862, will be sold, at 11 o'clock, A. M., without reserve, at the Bayou St. John, near the garden of General Beauregard—
A Flying Horse Establishment, composed of six [illegible] Wooden Horses, four Carriages, an Organ, Fence, Tool Box, and all Accessories with the right to the lease ending on September 30th, 1862, for the lot whereon said establishment is kept.
Terms cash on the spot. au8 14 20

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, Stones, Ink and every other article used in a printing office.
Orders of any magnitude can be shipped immediately.
jy8 1m GEORGE BRUCE.

F. GONTHIER,
SUCCESSOR TO JOHN & ED. DUCOURNAU,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
St. Charles street, corner Common street.
jy 25 3m

TO BAKERS.
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 22, 1862.
The price of Flour being this day Sixteen Dollars ($16) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, as follows, until further notice:
Thirty six ounces of bread for......20 cents.
Eighteen......10 cents.
Nine......5 cents.
Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report the name, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.
G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant. jy29 tf

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS, for albums. Our assortment of this is ten-fold that of any other house.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. jy9 3m

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,
New Orleans, La.
DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.
GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.
Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. jy1 1y

GLOBE MILLS.
THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 25 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market, And are again in full operation. jy16 tf

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, with price list and samples of work, which 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.

Wanted to Purchase,
20 ACRES Improved Land, down the Coast, four to seven miles from the city. Address MICHEL DIETRICH, No. 108 Chartres street. jy23 1m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
[illegible]
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 2d, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.	FROM THE LAKE.
4 o'clock A. M. Home Car.	5 o'clock A. M. 6 o'm Train.
6½ [illegible]	[illegible]
7½ [illegible]	[illegible]
9 [illegible]	[illegible]
10½ [illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	[illegible]
2 P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
3 [illegible]	[illegible]
4 [illegible]	[illegible]
5 [illegible]	[illegible]
6 [illegible]	[illegible]
7 [illegible]	[illegible]
8 [illegible]	[illegible]
9 [illegible]	Home Car.

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. PANDELY, Superintendent. mh8 tf

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
[illegible]

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		[illegible]
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861		28,477 00
		[illegible]
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	
Less Premiums Unterminated	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	11,880 41	[illegible]
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period viz: Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets: Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon		[illegible]
Invested in bank stock, cost		[illegible]
Invested in city and other bonds		[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of stocks		[illegible]
Insurance scrip, &c.		[illegible]
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans," who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.
Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of March, 1862, before me.
D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the second Monday in May next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1862.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
A. Carriere, Mason Pilcher, C. A. Fosdick, Richard Nixon, Thomas Byrne, R. Nugent, E. H. Pomeroy, J. L. Macaulay, J. S. Wallis, A. Lecourt, C. Lafitte, Wm. Urquhart, Wm. C. Watts, [illegible]; W. A. Violett, G. W. Dunbar, [illegible]

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM.
A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.
Also, instant relief of Croup, Sore Throat, Cholera, Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, &c. &c.
All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.
Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Corns, &c., &c.
A special remedy for each and every disease.
Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office No. 117 St. Ann street many more may be seen.
Office hours from 1 to 3½ P. M. every day; also Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 11 A. M.
By reading the certificate of Mr. P. [illegible] in the newspapers, some people find it astonishing that he certifies his daughter was cured of her sore throat by the third application of the remedy procured at No. 117 St. Ann street, and I don't deny it, I was one of the unbelievers; but I was afflicted with sore throat, and thought I will go anyhow and see. I went and had the article, and the result was the same; after three or four applications I was cured; therefore I would recommend to every one who suffers from Croup or Sore Throat to go with full confidence to No. 117 St. Ann street, and he will find a sure cure.
New Orleans, July 28, 1862. L. GERHARD.

JALAP.—A lot of Mexican Jalap, in bond, and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, [illegible] Old Levee, bet Bienville and Customhouse. jy8

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business [illegible]
Subscriptions taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.
THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the [illegible] of their charter, viz.:
NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861. To wit:		[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
on River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Premiums on Risks undetermined on Nov. 30, 1861	[illegible]	
For Returned Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	7,601 77	
On River Risks	5,702 42	
	$125,993 74	
Reinsurance	6,471 81	
Fifteen per cent. returned	5,781 20	
		$137,996 76
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.		20,439 47
		[illegible]
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		34,[illegible] 22
Amount participating in profits		[illegible]
The Company has the following assets, viz: Bills receivable for Premiums		$64 771 14
Due for Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Invested in mortgage security		[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks		[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks		[illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds		[illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		31,511
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Total amount of Assets		$327,977 60

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of December, 1861.
D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.
Geo W. West, Vice-President.
Omer Gaillard, Jas. A. White, Douglas West, A. Jamison, Ar. Miltenberger, J. Seiler; [illegible], M. Musson, Martin Gordon Jr., Numa Augustin, Gustave Olivier, A. Bohn. d16 1

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]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861, On Fire Risks	$268,316 12	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total premiums		[illegible]
Less Premiums not earned on 30th Sept., 1861	[illegible]	
For return Premiums	[illegible]	77,322 46
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861		[illegible]
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	4,724 00	
On Marine Risks	31,132 56	
	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, less interest	60,379 56	[illegible]
Net profits		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz: Cash on hand		60,134 94
Pledge Notes		[illegible]
Mortgage Notes		[illegible]
Scrips of other Companies		[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums		[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		17,180 72
Confederate States Loan		[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes		[illegible]
		[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed 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, C. W. Babcock, S. M. Darby, J. B. Gribble, [illegible]; A. Rochereau, Chas. Lafitte, [illegible], J. Tuyes. oc12 1y

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.
FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter:

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—Premiums on Fire Risks		[illegible]
River Risks		[illegible]
Marine Risks		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Less return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		[illegible]
Net Premiums		[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz: Fire Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
Total Losses	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	8,181 66	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Profits		[illegible]
Reserved for Intermediate Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are: Capital Stock Notes		[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage		[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock		[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 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 of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 12th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

The certificates of profits for the year 1856, 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. [illegible] A. Chiapella. L. F. Génerès, firm of Abat, Génerès & Co. [illegible] Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co. [illegible] my14

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.
111......CANAL STREET......111
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED......[illegible]

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

This company, successor to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insures against [illegible] at the current rates of premium.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 20 Carondelet street.
(Ground floor, back office.)