THE DAILY BEE.

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[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, on Bienville [illegible] 102, furniture; at Home Warehouse, on [illegible] New Levee streets, bran; at 12 o'clock, M., [illegible]'s Warehouse, on New Levee street, mess [illegible] 10½ o'clock, at Post 23, First District, corn [illegible]

ITALY.

Since we last touched upon this subject, we have received intelligence which makes it almost certain that it will be impossible to avoid another civil war in Italy. Garibaldi, instead of retracting his threats and menacing language, repeats it in stronger terms than ever; and boldly defies the Papal authority, the Ratazzi government, Austria and France. "Rome or death!" is his war-cry; and he avows that rather than abandon it, he will destroy the Italy, which, he says, he made himself.

So imminent seems the danger, that in order to avert it the *Opinione Nationale*, of Paris, attempts to divert Garibaldi from his proclaimed purpose, by advising him to employ the adherents he has aroused to action, in a descent on the Turkish provinces on the Adriatic. But, that Garibaldi should do this in the teeth of his proclaimed policy, his antecedents, and the expectations of his followers, it would be folly to expect. How little King Victor Emanuel thinks it probable, may be deduced from the facts that he has deemed it advisable to issue a counter-proclamation against that of Garibaldi; that some journals have declared that the only way of meeting the difficulty will be by the dismissal of the Ratazzi ministry, and that it is suspected by not a few of the well-informed, that, in reality, Garibaldi "is perfectly in accord with Louis Napoleon, who wishes some strong pressure to be used, that he may overcome the ultramontane party in France, by withdrawing his troops from Rome and leaving the Italians to settle with the Pope in their own way." And a fact thought to be of much significance in this direction is then announced: "On the Roman frontier an Italian battalion encountered some brigands, supported by Papal Zouaves. After defeating them, the Italian troops pursued them into the woods of Ceano, in the Papal territory occupied by them. It is," it is asked, "the thin end of the wedge? Will Louis Napoleon wink at this occupation of Papal territory, and permit the Italians to occupy by degrees the whole of the Pope's domains?"

That the Ratazzi ministry of Victor Emanuel have no idea that this is the secret of Garibaldi's persistence in his opposition to them, that Minister himself would seem to have put beyond all question. He is reported to have spoken as follows in the Chamber of Deputies, in explanation of the course which had been resolved on, and which had been pursued towards Garibaldi:

"The facts which have led to the King's proclamation are known to the public; namely, that enrolments were becoming daily more considerable, and effected by agents who had no right to make any. It was therefore, indispensable and urgent that all doubts should cease, to let the nation hear the voice of the King and Government. It is the intention of the Crown to [illegible] the imprudent. Before having recourse to [illegible] extreme means which the Government has at its disposal, we have considered it our duty to warn those who might declare themselves against the laws or place themselves above them. We have taken the oath to the Constitution, and no prudential reasons can induce us either to forget it or not to cause it to be respected. The King, elected by the suffrages of twenty-two millions, is the most powerful King on earth, and has nothing to fear. If, upholding the constitution, we have arrived at the point where we are, we have resolved, under the same banner, to maintain the principle which has made Italy what it is. General Garibaldi has not given the kingdom of Italy to the house of Savoy; he does not represent Italy; he has only powerfully contributed towards its formation, and he has done so by his programme—'Italy and Victor Emanuel!' But if precisely in virtue of this merit of his that Garibaldi must prove himself obedient to the laws. If the General quits the path of legality, if he wants to speak in the name of the country, and endanger by his acts the fate of the nation, then General Garibaldi shall fall under the stroke of the law. For my part, I am convinced that the words of the King, whom he has always respected, will convince him that he has not the right to do what he does. I am therefore fully confident that the civil war will be avoided. I repel the idea of a *coup d'etat*. We must govern according to law, and never shall a proposal of a *coup d'etat* cross my lips. I express a hope that the voice of the sovereign will not be raised in vain, but if it were, the fate of Italy cannot be left in the hands of a single man, however great he may be. (Applause.)"

In pursuance of the policy here proclaimed, it is reported that eight battalions of troops and a battery of artillery had left Palermo for the Province of Girgenti; while three hundred volunteers are said to have laid down their arms; and Garibaldi is declared to have left Ficuzzi immediately, on hearing of the King's proclamation. But, on the other hand, it is declared that, instead of all this, General Cuggia having sent the Duke Dolmocordova and Deputy Lalaggia to Garibaldi, with the proclamation of the King, the Tuscans received them in the midst of his friends, repulsed their overtures, and would not even receive a letter from his friend General Medici. And it is added that he was marching into the interior, pursued by the troops. Latest telegrams, however, are said to contradict this, and to state that he was still at Corleone, with his troops in excellent spirits.

Again, Italian journals—in the interest of the Ratazzi government, that is, assert that the English and French squadrons have received orders to act in concert with the Italian squadron in reference to possible attempts at a landing at Rome; that a telegram from Toulon says that the French garrison at Rome will be reinforced by 1980 men; and that the French commander at Rome has now taken upon himself the entire responsibility of what happens on the pontifical frontiers. While it is elsewhere stated that the French garrison had abandoned their position on the Roman frontiers, and concentrated themselves at Terracina, Velletri, and Frosinone; although they subsequently returned to their garrisons. A rumor was current, too, that an American vessel had arrived at Palermo with arms.

We do not pretend to be able to unravel these various reports and views. Their very intricacy notwithstanding the important matters to which they refer are sufficient proof of the correctness of the opinion that another civil war in Italy is inevitable, if it has not already commenced.

The *Estafette du Sud*, the publication of which, it says, had been suspended by the United States authorities, adds its appearance yesterday. We welcome our confrere among our files again.

The list of the numerous and various sales of R. T. Montgomery, which take place this day, the 8th inst., is worthy the attention and perusal of produce dealers, grocers, bakers, and the trade in general, as a large and varied amount of articles required by the traffic will be peremptorily disposed of.

At half-past 9 o'clock A. M., at Post 23, First District, kiln-dried corn meal.

At 10 o'clock, at Post 27, First District, pork and flour, brand Carr's Mills.

At half-past 10 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, flour, assorted brands.

Immediately after, at the Hope Warehouse, casks of ribbed sides.

Immediately after, at the Home Warehouse, flour, corn meal and bran.

At 11 o'clock, at No. 102 Bienville street, the entire furniture of said dwelling.

At 12 o'clock, at McElroy's Warehouse, New Levee street, 200 bbls. mess pork.

See advertisements.

A FATHER MURDERED BY HIS SON IN BROOKLYN.—The New York *World*, of the 19th ult., contains the following particulars of a horrid murder committed at Fort Hamilton, on the 17th ult.:

On Sunday a young married man named Peter Menaldi, a drummer in the regular U. S. service, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was murdered by his father, Felix Menaldi, by shooting him with a pistol. The father resides at No. 115 Concord street, Brooklyn. On Sunday last, himself and his sons, Crescent and John, paid a visit to Peter. Late in the afternoon they got into a quarrel while walking on the road near the old base ball ground at the head of Boston Lane. The dispute appeared to have been about the ownership of a dog. Some blows passed between Peter and his father, and Peter's wife interfered by throwing stones. Crescent Menaldi struck her, and Peter ran to the house and got his sword. He swung it round but struck at no one, when the father fired and shot him in the right breast with a pistol. The wound resulted fatally in fifteen minutes thereafter. The father put the pistol in his pocket and left. His son Crescent also left, and neither have since been seen.

A NEW SALE [illegible].—Not long since a certain quack, who looked as wise as an owl, was addressed by one of his patients thus: "Doctor, tell me how it is that when we eat and drink, the meat is separated from the drink?" "Why, I will tell you," said the learned man of pills. "You see as how there is in the neck two pipes, one of them to receive the meat, and the other the drink. At the top of the pipe is a lid, or clapper, and when we eat this clapper shuts up the drink pipe, and when we drink it turns back upon the meat pipe, a see-saw kind of motion. Queer apparatus, I assure you." "But, doctor," said the patient, "it seems to me that the clapper must play a sharp game when we eat pudding and milk."

A Handful of Hard Nuts for the Tribune to Crack.

The New York *World* of the 19th ult., under this heading, publishes the following article:

When Gen. Phelps's resignation is accepted, and he finds his way home, we hope the *Tribune* will hold a consultation with him over a collection of facts brought together by the *National Intelligencer*. We would first call the attention of those stout sticklers for arming the negroes to the facts stated in the following paragraph:

"The latter experiment, it seems, has turned out to be a very decided failure. We stated a few days ago, on the authority of an officer lately stationed at Hilton Head, that while the 'First Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers' was in full tide of what General Hunter deemed 'successful experiment,' the 'loyal blacks' composing the nucleus of the contemplated 'negro brigade' (which brigade was to be the number of some forty or fifty thousand brave black men whom General Hunter hoped soon to put into the field) required to be watched in their camps every night by a strong picket of white soldiers to prevent them from deserting to the enemy with their Enfield rifles and other military equipments. So great was their disinclination to the hazards of military service that at the date of this officer's letter one-third of the 'modern' had already decamped, carrying with them the guns placed in their hands by way of experiment."

The *Intelligencer* gives a pleasant turn to these desertions, and especially to the fact of the capture in a boat, at Seabrook Ferry, of five negroes who were sailing away with arms and ammunition toward the main land occupied by the rebels. The *Intelligencer* remonstrates on the inhumanity and crying injustice of the arrest, since nobody can tell if they were not in pursuit of their fugitive masters! In his famous letter to the Secretary of War, July 2, 1862, Gen. Hunter said:

"In the absence of any 'fugitive master law,' the deserted slave would be wholly without remedy, had not the crime of treason given them the right to pursue, capture, and bring back those persons of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft."

The same paper furnishes the following specimen of "free papers" given by Gen. Hunter to "loyal blacks" employed in hostility to the United States:

Headquarters Department of the South, Port Royal, S. C., August 1, 1862.

The bearer, Prince Rivers, a sergeant in First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, late claimed as a slave, having been employed in hostility to the United States, is hereby, according to the law of the 6th of August, 1861, declared *free forever*. His wife and children are also free.

D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

Now, resumes the *Intelligencer*, as a black deserter from the "First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers" is certainly one who is the son of Ascending, the best "employed in hostility to the United States," he is entitled to his "free papers" under Gen. Hunter's construction of the law of August 6, 1861.

The cotton experiment, as well as the military experiment in South Carolina, has proved a flat failure. "Rush baskets" and "cedar pails" are now the watchword at Hilton Head. The plan of Canes and Tubs is at the decendant over that of Hoes. Read the following highly important order last issued by the Military Governor of South Carolina:

Headquarters Beaufort, S. C., August 9, 1862.

In consequence of the abandonment by our forces of certain districts under cultivation, the late inhabitants thereof have been driven from their homes, and are now without employment.

With a view of guarding them from the evils of idleness, and in the hope of finding a profitable market at the North for the products of their industry, it is proposed to introduce the manufacture of rush baskets and cedar tubs. This being the proper season for the labor, the superintendents having any of the people referred to in their charge will immediately set them to work in gathering and curing rushes, the more skillful being employed in making them into baskets.

These and the cedar tubs will be shipped to the North, where it is believed they will find a ready sale, both on account of their real utility and of the laudable object sought to be attained by their manufacture. The proceeds of the sales to be applied for the benefit of those who contribute the articles.

The district superintendents will keep the accounts necessary to this end, and forward the articles as occasion requires, with accurate invoices, to the assistant quartermaster at these headquarters, for shipment to the North.

By order of Brigadier General R. SAXTON, Commanding.

The *Intelligencer* hopes that the "season" in South Carolina may prove favorable for "gathering and curing rushes." Every family in the land should have a "rush basket," and also a "cedar tub," if for no other reason, as Gen. Saxton says, "both on account of their real utility and of the laudable object sought to be attained by their manufacture."

Miscellaneous Marine Intelligence.

We cull the following items from the marine column of the New York *Herald* of the 23d ult.:

Steamer [illegible]—A letter from Portland [illegible] Hugh Jenkins, of Baltimore, but now employed as a Government transport, was sunk at that place on Saturday night, 16th inst. She sunk, however, in shoal water, and can be easily raised.

Schr. [illegible], Alley, from Baltimore 9th inst. for Boston, put into Holmes's Hole 18th, leaky and with loss of sails.

[illegible] Yates, of Dennis, before reported ashore on Pollock Rip, went to pieces and almost entirely disappeared up to the 18th and 19th inst.

Bristol, (Pill), Aug. 4.—The American ship Messiah, Hinkley, from Newport for St. Thomas, (coal) has put back leaky, and has discharged some of her cargo.

Constantinople, July 24.—The Junius Brown, from Taganrog for Queenstown or Falmouth, which arrived here July 20, was making much water. She has been surveyed, and the leak, it is said, having been discovered by divers, she will repair and proceed.

Barra, Aug. 5.—A schooner, sunk to the surface of the water, was fallen in with 25th July, forty leagues south of Barra, by the Colony, Nicholas, arrived here. Her foremast was broken off about ten feet from the deck, her mainmast and bowsprit still stand, but without any rigging. She was painted black, with two houses on deck; the foremost passed through the one forward, with a window on each side of the house, and a window on each side of the bulkhead. The house on deck had lower masts were painted white.

Mauritius, July 2.—The ship Meteor, Porter, from Bombay for Liverpool, put in here on the 5th inst., very leaky; obliged to keep three pumps constantly going, having experienced heavy southwest monsoon in latitude 16 north, longitude 73 east.

Portsmouth, Aug. 5.—Put in, the American ship Hamlet, Lecraw, from London for New York, in tow of the Iberia (B), having lost main and mizzen topmasts and gallant topmasts, sails, rigging and other damage, having been in collision, at 2:15 A. M. yesterday, 25 miles NNE of Portland, with the ship Regent, which also lost [illegible].

The Regent, which was in collision with the American ship Hamlet, Lecraw, off Portland, yesterday, lost bowsprit, and shipped her port anchor to get clear.

Shanghai, June 19, (by Magnetic Telegraph from Alexandria, this day.)—The Cortes, (American) Dell, in this harbor, with steam up to go to Hankow, caught fire in her engine room yesterday, was scuttled, and is a total wreck; insurance only saved.

CHANGES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Under this head, the New York *Herald* says that the following changes have taken place in some of the Southern States during the present year:

Alabama	John Gill Shorter	Rebel.
Arkansas	Henry M. Rector	Rebel.
Delaware	Wm. L. Poulps, military	Union.
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible] Robinson	Union.
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible] Bradford	Union.
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible] Pierpont	Union.

PICTURE OF NAPOLEON.—He was every thing. He was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculties. He made codes like Justinian; he dictated like Cæsar—his conversation joined the lightning of Pascal to the thunderbolt of Tacitus—he made history and he wrote it—his bulletins are Iliads—he combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mahomet—he left behind him in the Orient words as grand as the Pyramids—at Tilsit he taught majesty to Emperors, at the Academy of Sciences he replied to Laplace, in the Council of State he held his ground with Merlin, he gave a soul to the geometry of those and to the trickery of these, he was equal with the attorneys and side real with the astronomers; like Cromwell blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the Temple to cheapen a curtain tassel; he saw every thing; he knew every thing, which did not prevent him from laughing a good man's laugh by the cradle of his little child; and all at once startled Europe listened, armies set themselves in march, parks of artillery rolled along, bridges of boats stretched over the rivers, clouds of cavalry galloped in the hurricane, cries, trumpets, a trembling of thrones everywhere, the frontiers of the kingdoms oscillated upon the map, the sound of a superhuman blade was heard leaping from its sheath, men saw him standing erect in the horizon with a flame in his hands and a resplendence in his eyes, unfolding in the thunder his two wings, the Grand Army and the Old Guard, and he was the archangel of war!—*V. Hugo.*

THE WEEK DRAFTING WILL BEGIN.—The time indicated as the day upon which the draft shall take place is Wednesday, the 3d of September, instead of Monday, the 1st, as stated in the order of the Secretary of War. This has been explained by a telegram from Washington, received since the publication of the order. So says the Boston *Traveller.*

Late and Important from Nassau, New Providence.

The steamer Ida, Captain Clapp, arrived in port on Saturday morning, from Nassau, having left New York on the 21st ult., and Nassau on the 31st. He reports:

LOSS OF U. S. STEAMER ADIRONDACK.

The United States war steamer Adirondack was wrecked by going on shore at Elbow Key, Abaco, a dangerous reef in the Straits of Florida, on the 25th ult.

Captain Clapp reports her to be a total loss, and says that the crew were taken off by the U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler.

By an arrival at Nassau, on the 30th, the *Guardian* of that date says, we learn that there is no chance of saving the U. S. steamer Adirondack, which lately went ashore at Elbow reef, Abaco.

The Adirondack is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and launched on Washington's birthday, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced towards construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they are now. She is 207 feet 2 inches long, over all; has a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold of 10 feet 11½ inches, and draws 14 feet water. Her machinery is of the first class and was constructed at the Novelty Works in this city. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders forty-two inches in diameter and thirty inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, on Martin's patent, are provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true-bladed, true screw, 14 feet 3 inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. Sewall's celebrated surface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus capable of distilling 300 gallons of water in twenty four hours. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States constructor, so that she is a regular navy-built man-of-war.

The Adirondack was a navy-built gunboat, of 1600 tons, and carried 13 guns. She was built at New York.

CONFEDERATE STEAMERS, ETC., AT NASSAU.

Capt. Clapp informs us that there were four steamers at Nassau, under British colors, waiting to run the blockade.

Also, that the steamer Kate arrived at Nassau from Charleston, S. C., on the 29th ult., having made thirteen successful trips.

And that the steamer Oreto was fitting out at Cardenas as a privateer, under the name of the Florida.

The *Guardian* of the 30th says that the Kate, above alluded to, having sickness on board, had been placed in quarantine at Nassau. By her, the editor acknowledges having received a copy of the Charleston *Mercury* of the 21st ult., containing President Davis's message to Congress.

A NEW ORLEANS BOUND SHIP IN DISTRESS.

The *Guardian* reports that the ship Esther, Leslie, master, from Philadelphia bound to New Orleans, with a cargo of flour, corn, &c., got ashore on the Bahama Bank, and having been released by two wreckers, arrived at Nassau on the 26th ult. Consignees, Messrs. T. Darling & Co.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Philadelphia, under date of the 19th of August, thus describes matters and things in Philadelphia:

The following additional regiments now forming in Philadelphia have been accepted by the Governor, and are entitled to all the bounties now being paid to others in like positions: Col. Schreiber, 120th regiment; Col. L. Wister, 143d regiment; Col. Adams, 144th regiment; Col. R. W. Davis, 145th regiment; Col. Johnson, 146th regiment, in place of Col. Doran, whose acceptance has been revoked.

To-day Marshal Millward commences his task of enrolling those subject to military duty. Dozens and hundreds of men are believed to have evaded the assessors. Three thousand men will be out at work, and the task of enrolling the city will be done in about three days. Persons absent from their homes will not escape, as the necessary inquiries will be made in their vicinity, and all who are absent will be noted as present.

The Chancellor of New Jersey yesterday decided an injunction to restrain the Delaware Bay Railroad from connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad at Absecom, on the ground that the rights of the complainants had not been infringed, and could not be until some unlawful act was committed.

Yesterday an affidavit was laid before the Mayor, charging Adolph Lobe, now stopping in Philadelphia, with having been in the rebel army as a Lieutenant, and with having served in that capacity at the battle of Shiloh. On Sunday he was married to a Philadelphia lady, and then took lodgings at the Continental Hotel, where he was arrested.

The new ironsides now lies in the stream opposite Reed street wharf, receiving her painting, which will be a mixture between white lead and cream color. She has been entirely dismantled and all her guns placed in position. Her crew have also been transferred from the receiving ship, and Captain Turner expects to leave on an early day.

The steamer Commodore arrived at this port yesterday, having on board six hundred and seventeen disabled soldiers from McClellan's army.

Arrests in New York.

The New York *World* of the 19th contains the following items:

D. Plumb, senior member of the firm of Plumb & Co., mercantile agency, 343 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Provost Marshal Kennedy, on charge of uttering disloyal and treasonable sentiments. Mr. Plumb is a noted abolitionist, and holds the view that the blacks should be used as soldiers. The affidavit sets forth that on the store of W. T. Dewley & Co. 62 Cortlandt street, he was heard to say that President Lincoln ought to be hung, and that if he had a friend or friends that wanted to enlist he would advise them to go to Canada; and further, that if he was liable to the draft and were drafted, he would resist the draft. He would advise men not to enlist until the war was conducted according to his ideas, and that [illegible] was that the slaves should be used as soldiers. This is the first Abolitionist arrested in this city, and the proceeding has caused a good deal of excitement. The accused will be held by the Provost Marshal until the intelligence concerning his case arrives from the Judge Advocate at Washington.

John B. Shuttleworth, of 221 Fulton street, was arrested yesterday on charge of sympathizing with the South. He was heard to declare that the South was right, and he hoped McClellan and his army would be whipped, and that the South would succeed. If he were obliged to go to war, he would join the South's army; and, further, that he would not fight for the North. He is also locked up to await orders from Washington.

THE GROG RATION OF THE U. S. NAVY.—We find the following explanation of the cause of Congressional legislation, on the subject of liquor rations in the U. S. Navy, in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

The main reason of the legislation of Congress stopping the grog ration in the navy service was the fact that the service has suffered badly during the present year by the intemperance of officers, most of whom are appointees since the commencement of the current war. One hundred and seventy-one officers have been dismissed on account of intemperance within a year, and nearly as many more have been obliged to leave the service for causes that are traceable to intemperance. It is argued that as the hardships of the seamen on board steamers, &c., are not comparable to what they were on board sailing vessels, there is no longer the need of stimulants that formerly existed.

HOW THE DRAFT IS TO BE MADE.—We take the following from a New York letter, dated August 18:

Some days ago a number of gentlemen, interested in enlistments, and acting in harmony with the Union Defence Committee, went to Washington with a view to consult with Secretary Stanton in regard to certain features of the conscription. These gentlemen have returned to the city, and report that not only is Mr. Stanton, but the President also, anxious that the draft should be executed in such manner as will occasion the least inconvenience to the people. The draft probably will not be an indiscriminate one. A distinction will be drawn between persons who have families dependent upon them and persons who have no such incumbrances; and, in regard to substitutes, the statement that the Napoleonic system will be adopted, is substantially correct—that is to say, "the price of the substitute will be fixed by Government, and any man, by paying $200 or $300, will be permitted to remain at home. The amount will be offered by the Government as a bounty, which will fill the ranks of the Union armies immediately. In the course of a few days it is believed that an order will be issued from the War Department giving the weight of authority to these suggestions.

EXCLUSION OF REPORTERS FROM THE CAMP.—The New York *Herald* of the 23d ultimo, under this heading, says the following:

In some of the newspapers it is stated that an order has been issued by General Halleck directing that newspaper correspondents should be excluded from the lines of the Union armies. We have received no official intimation of this, but we suppose the measure has been taken in consequence of the premature disclosure of the movement of Gen. McClellan from the James river by one or two newspapers, which might have led to serious consequences, and which has resulted in the rapid massing of the rebel troops in front of Pope's army. The imperfect intelligence which the rebel generals had previously received was confirmed by the accounts in the radical papers, which cleared their minds of all doubt and enabled them to act upon a certainty. For this breach of faith and want of patriotism the representatives of the guilty journals have been, we suppose, excluded from the lines of the Union armies. Served them right.

A writer in the London *Field*, in response to an inquiry how a frog or toad would grow without taking nourishment, replies as follows: "I might ask you other questions: How do briefless barristers live? How do young medical practitioners live? How do poor curates? Providence, that feeds the ravens, can alone tell; but surely you will not deny to the lower vitality of the frog and toad the power of living and growing upon nothing, exemplified in the higher organizations of law, physic and divinity."

Characters in Victor Hugo's New Novel.

Among the various characters introduced in Victor Hugo's new novel, "Les Miserables," none offers more intense interest than the Street boy of Paris—*Le Gamin de Paris*—whose life and nature is thus analyzed:

THE GAMIN OF PARIS.

This little creature is joyous. He does not eat every day, and goes to the theatre, if it pleases him, every day. He has no shirt on his body—no shoes to his feet—no roof to his head; he is like the flies of the air, which know nothing of such things. He is from seven to thirteen years old, lives in troops, scours the streets, dwells in open air, wears an old pair of his father's breeches, which come down below his heels; he has a single brace of yellow list. He runs, stands on the watch, begs, wastes his time, smokes pipes to make them black, swears like one of the damned, haunts the *cabaret*, knows the thieves, addresses their women like a brother, speaks slang, sings bad songs—and has nothing bad in his heart. The fact is that he has a pearl in his soul—*innocence* and *pearls are not dissolved in mud*. While a man is a child, God's will is that he should be innocent. If you ask the enormous city, What is this thing? it would reply, "It is my young one."

Here, again, is the story of

THE GAMIN'S LIFE.

This cherub of the gutter sometimes has a shirt, but then he has only one; sometimes he has shoes, but then they have no soles; sometimes he has a shelter, and he loves it, for there he finds his mother; but he prefers the street, for there he finds his liberty. He has sports of his own, roguish tricks of his own, of which a hearty hatred of the *bourgeois* is the basis; he has his own metaphors; to be dead he calls *eating dandelions by the root*; he has his own occupations, such as running for hacks, letting down carriage-steps, sweeping the crossings in rainy weather, which he styles making *ponts des arts*, crying the speeches often made by the authorities on behalf of the French people, and digging out the streaks between the flags of the pavement; he has his own kind of money, consisting of all the little bits of wrought copper that can be found on the public thoroughfares. This curious coin, which takes the name of *strays*, has an unvarying and well regulated circulation throughout this little gipsy-land of children.

In the course of this description M. Hugo tells the following story about

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE GAMIN.

Sometimes this gnat—it is thus that he styles himself—can read; sometimes he can write; he always knows how to scrawl. He gets, by some unknown and mysterious mutual instruction, all talents which may be useful in public affairs; from 1815 to 1830 he imitated the call of the turkey; from 1830 to 1848 he scratched a pear on the walls. One summer evening, Louis Philippe returning to the palace on foot, saw one of them, a little fellow, so high, sweating and stretching upon tiptoe, to make a charcoal sketch of a gigantic pear on one of the pillars of the Neuilly gateway; the King, with that good nature which he inherited from Henry IV, helped the boy, completed the pear, and gave the youngster a gold Louis, saying: "The pear's on that, too!"

Suddenly dropping the *gamin*, M. Hugo darts off into a charming episode upon Paris. He says:

"The *gamin* is the expression of Paris, and Paris is the expression of the world.

"For Paris is a sum total. Paris is the ceiling of the human race. All this prodigious city is an epitome of dead and living manners and customs. He who sees Paris seems to see all history through, with sky and constellations in the intervals. Paris has a Capitol, the Hotel de Ville; a Parthenon, Notre Dame; a Mount Aventine, the Faubourg St. Antoine; an Asinarium, the Sorbonne; a Pantheon, the Pantheon; a Via Sacra, the Boulevard des Italiens; a tower of the Winds, a public opinion—and supplies the place of the Gemoniæ by ridicule. Its *Majo* is the 'faraud,' its *Trasteverino* is the suburban, its *hammal* is the strong man of the market place; its *lazzarone* is the pegre, its cockney is the *gandin*. All that can be found anywhere can be found in Paris."

News from the Franklin Expedition.

The New York *Herald* of the 23d of August publishes the following interesting items:

St. Johns, N. F., August 22, 1862.—The bark George Henry, of New London, Captain Buddington, from Frobisher's Bay, has arrived here short of provisions, and with Mr. Hall, of the new Sir John Franklin expedition, on board.

The expedition lost one man the first winter out. He froze to death.

Mr. Hall reports that in consequence of the loss of some of his craft, he was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent of its purpose.

The expedition had probably determined the fate of two boats' crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who perished in endeavoring to return.

Mr. Hall learned the fate of five men captured from Frobisher on his first voyage, and identified the exact places of their landing.

Mr. Hall explored over a thousand miles of the coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Straits, which proved to be a deep bay, terminating in latitude 63 48, longitude 70 west.

Mr. Hall also discovered a great glacier and mountain of fossils between Hudson Straits and Frobisher's Bay.

The George Henry was about to start for the States in October, 1861, but was prevented doing so by ice until the 9th inst. The ship's company subsisted through last winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

A NEGRO PROPOSITION TO GUARD PRISONS. Says the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 20th ult.:

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, having refused the services of colored volunteers, the colored men of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county have made him an offer to raise some regiments to guard the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase and Sandusky, and thus relieve two regiments of well drilled soldiers for service in the field. The Governor, however, declined the proposition.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL GEO. CAMPBELL READ.—The New York *Herald* of the 23d ult. publishes the following dispatch:

Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1862.—Rear Admiral George Campbell Read, Governor of the Naval Asylum in this city, died this morning.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY.—M. Planat de la Faye, who accompanied Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, has just published a pamphlet which may prove an important contribution to history. It contains the letters addressed to him by Pauline Bonaparte, describing the intrigues current at Rome against the family which had taken refuge there. Cardinal Fesch, it seems, was his nephew's bitterest foe, and author to most of the persecutions ascribed by Frenchmen to Sir Hudson Lowe. This priest, according to M. de la Faye, so worked on the mind of Madame Mère that she actually believed Napoleon had been carried by angels away from St. Helena, and that all letters from him were forgeries, and the British reports infamous lies. The object seems to have been to convince Napoleon that he was deserted even by his own mother, and so punish him for having abolished the temporal power.

A SOULLESS MAN.—An Iowa orator, wishing to describe his opponent as a soulless man, said: "I have heard that some persons hold the opinion that, just at the precise moment after one human being dies, another is born, and the soul enters and animates the new-born babe. Now I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent *there*, and I find that, fourteen hours before he drew breath, nobody died. Fellow-citizens, I will leave you to draw your own inferences."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—Captain James H. Ure was arraigned on the charge of having concealed weapons on his premises. Information had been given against him by his slave-woman Parthena. Lieut. Gardner, a United States officer, deposed that he had been directed by his Captain to search the premises of the accused; the slave-woman had not given him information, but she had given it to Captain Card and the Sergeant, who was with him; he found a sword, a gun, some powder in a bottle, and a waist-belt with attachments; accused had said that he had no arms in the house, and when the sword was discovered said he did not think it was of any account; when the gun was found, he said he did not know anything about it, but his wife said it belonged to a party who had taken the oath of allegiance ever since the Federals first arrived here. The slave-women, who was called on to testify, swore that the accused had directed her to take a step-ladder up stairs, and that after she had done this, and he had been up stairs, she observed that the gun which she had left there, had disappeared; she had given information to Lieut. Gardner about the arms being in the house. Accused stated in his defense, that he knew nothing whatever about the arms being in his house; he had a number of connexions in the Confederate army, and some of them had still at his house; the arms had in all probability been left by them; he had consequently placed no obstacle in the way of the search being made, but had even pointed out to Lieut. Gardner that the cartridge box had been found in a desk belonging to one of these persons, and actually had his name upon it; for aught he knew the arms might have been concealed there by the slave-woman; her reason for acting towards him as she did, was, he said, that having had two or three husbands of her own color already, she wished to be allowed to have a white one visit her at the house, to which he objected, as he had young ladies in his family, and as to his having gone up stairs and mounted a step-ladder to secrete the gun, he declared that he was at the time a cripple, unable to move, and had been confined to his house for six weeks, as she well knew. The Judge considered, the case clearly made out, and in proceeding to pass sentence, said he had heretofore been inclined to extend every consideration to the plea of ignorance of the order of the Major General Commanding, and to visit offenders making it light; but now that it was impossible for any citizen of New Orleans to be ignorant of that order, he should no longer be as lenient as he had been. He sentenced the accused to be sent to Ship Island for three months, and ordered the arms to be confiscated, and the slave-woman to be emancipated, which was done.

Pierre Lacoste, an old Frenchman, of some seventy years, was examined on a charge of selling wine without a license. A neighbor living opposite him, and who keeps a grocery, was the prosecuting witness. He deposed that the accused sold bread, and that on his sending a young woman to purchase some, she was asked if she did want to buy some wine; as witness paid license to sell wines and liquors, he wanted to know if others were allowed to sell wine and bread, without paying license; he therefore got officer 209 to get some wine from accused, and produced it in court. Officer 209 deposed that he had given a boy the money to purchase a bottle of wine of accused, and had watched while it was sold to him; the bottle of wine produced was the same. Through counsel, accused stated that he had eked out a scanty existence for some years past, by selling on commission a little bread for Mrs. Bosay, and a few bottles of wine for Mr. Pajol; and as this gentleman had a license, he hoped that would cover him. The Court held that it could not do so, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of $50.

John McCabe, who had already been fined $100 for selling liquor to soldiers in contravention of military orders, was sentenced to another one of $200 for a repetition of the offense.

B. Abadie and James Burckhardt, for selling bread short of the weight designated by the present assize, were respectively sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

Patrick Seagrave, for assaulting his daughter with a brickbat, so violently that when she went to the police office to prefer the complaint she was covered with blood, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

Michael Ragan, who was charged with Mrs. Ragan and Mrs. Maroney, with a violent attack on Mr. Oropesa's house and family, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month. He belongs to the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers.

Nicholas McGuire, charged with refusing to comply with an order of Judge Bell's, with regard to the restoration of some property to Mrs. Smith, of Common street, was ordered to obey forthwith.

The following parties were sent to the Workhouse for a month: Virginia Travers, disturbing the peace; W. Davis, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, for getting drunk; Frank Felton, Michael Berry and Patrick Whelan, for getting drunk; Margaret Mercer, for fighting and disturbing the peace; Kate Welch, for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

The following soldiers were sent to the Parish Prison to await the pleasure of their officers: Edward Kelly, Fifteenth Maine, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace; David Stuart, of the First Artillery, charged with threatening to kill; John Farrell, of the Eighth New Hampshire, charged with assault and battery; Daniel McCarty, of the Twenty sixth Massachusetts, charged with being drunk; Patrick Keane, of the Eighth New Hampshire, charged with drunkenness; Philip Quillen, of the Second Artillery, same charge; Patrick Murray, Fifteenth Maine, same charge.

John O'Brien was remanded to the Parish Prison to await examination. Wm. Waterman was also remanded, as there was some doubt whether this court had jurisdiction over the case.

The following fines were imposed: On Joseph Finley, $5 for getting drunk; Wm. Bell, for driving his cab without lights, $5; Giulio Tosconi, $25, and he was further ordered to give $500 bonds to keep the peace, for beating his wife; officer Burns, No. 129, $10 for making a trifling arrest; John Milne and wife, $10 each for disturbing the peace; John Fagan and wife, for disturbing the peace, $5; Manuel Espinosa, $5 for getting drunk; Pierre Lacoste, $50 for selling wine without a license.

Arrested as Runaways.—Bartlett and Milton were arrested in the Third District yesterday as runaway slaves, belonging to Mr. Proctor.

Rioters.—Mr. Ragan, Mrs. Ragan and Mrs. Maroney were arrested on Port street yesterday, by officer Williams, charged by Mr. Oropesa with attempting to break into his house, and with insulting his family. Ragan is also charged with threatening to stab officer Williams with his bayonet.

End of Dissipation.—A man who is said to have once occupied a respectable position in society, was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday morning, apparently in the last stage of exhaustion from dissipation. His name is Kilwent Rankin, and he was found lying on the levee, in the Second District, between Ursulines and St. Philip streets, by a police officer.

Swindling.—J. B. Cornibé was arrested on Canal street on Saturday, on the complaint of M. N. Delapiaine, who accused him of swindling him out of certain property.

Another Swindling Case.—John Spring was arrested on Saturday evening on Burgundy street, on the charge of having swindled John T. Marshall out of $45, intrusted to one of the frail ones of the street named for safe keeping.

Dead.—Officer McDonald reported on Saturday that the carcass of a male had been lying on the Levee creating such a stench as it was impossible to bear. He would have reported it before only that he had no idea it would be allowed to remain unnoticed so long.

Drowned.—As Officer Maroney was passing the Convent on Friday night at half-past ten o'clock, he heard a man, he says, running towards the river and singing out "Good bye, John!" He turned and saw the man jump into the river. The man sank immediately. Who he was could not be ascertained.

Dangerous Darkey.—Louis Harris, who claimed to be free, but who is believed to be a runaway slave, was arrested last night at the corner of Third and Apollo streets, on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character. A large dirk knife was found on him.

Threats to Kill.—Dan. Stewart, a United States soldier, was arrested in the Magazine street Market early yesterday morning, on the charge of threatening to kill Peter Rasle with a large case-knife.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 8, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Mont Blanc, Donnell, for New York, Master
Brig Ocean Wave, Winslow, for New York, Master
Schr J. W. Congdon, Williams, for New York, Master
Schr Jalouse, Wilson, for Havana, Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Ida, Clapp, from New York 21st ult. via Nassau, N. P., 31st ult., to bolter, to master—1st dist'ct 16
Spanish transport bark Maria, Gal'nato, from Havana, (previously reported at the Quarantine) to master—4th district.
Spanish transport bark Pinta, from Havana, (previously reported at the Quarantine) to master—4 h dist
Brig Karnak, Kinsman, 25 days from New York, to master—Point.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Cole, 16 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st dist 17
Schr Sister Kate, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Planter, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, M rris, from Bayou Goula
Lone Star, [illegible], from the Coast

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Ocean Eagle, Lane, 30 days from New York, to master—1st dist 19.
Brig Baltic, Maddox, 30 days from New York, to master—21 dist 21
Schr Italienne, from the Coast, to master—24 dist
Schr Col [illegible], from the Coast, to master—24 dist
Schr Invincible, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Gabriel Aime, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

BELOW, COMING UP.

French ship Burat, from Havre

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Mont Blanc—217 bales cotton 24 bb's 1151 hhds sugar 410 [illegible] 3 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per brig Ocean Wave—[illegible] bales cotton 119 hhds sugar 264 bbls 927 bbls molasses 164 bbls rosin 36 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per schr J W Congdon—20 bales cotton 24 do rags 2 hhds 3 bbls sugar [illegible] bbls in do [illegible] 100 hides 41 bbls varnish 35 bales tobacco.
HAVANA—Per schr Jalouse—35 000 feet lumber.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Ocean Eagle—Ass't'd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per brig Baltic—ass'd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per brig Karnak—314 bbls pork 360 bbls cornmeal 3 8 bbls [illegible] corn 35 bbls flour 301 bales hay 187 bxs cheese 310 bbls potatoes 100 empty bbls J M Greene, Jr—90 bxs starch J P Garvey.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Ellen P. Stewart—1500 bbls flour 2,000 sks corn 1000 bdls paper to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

BAYOU GOULA—Per steamer Empire Parish—74 hhds sugar 171 bbls molasses Montgomery & White—4 hhds sugar Foley, Avery & co—60 hhds sugar to J. Dejnoodt—80 do R Bragier—1 do P Aver—228 bbls molasses A D Kelly & co—61 bbls molasses J Plane—1 bbl sugar D Sullivan.
COAST—Per steamer Lone Star—140 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per schr Sister Kate—36 bbls molasses 27 boxes moss to order
COAST—Per sloop Planter—75 hhds sugar to L Millaudon.
COAST—Per schr Italienne—110 bbls molasses order.
COAST—Per schr Colombo—400 hides to order.
COAST—Per schr Invincible—160 bbls molasses to order.
COAST—Per schr Gabriel Aime—12 hhds sugar 180 bbls molasses to order.
COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—80 hhds sugar to order—61 bbls molasses to C Kohn.

List of Vessels Cleared and Sailed for New Orleans.

NEW YORK.

Steamship Saxon, Clapp	cleared Sept. 3
Steamship George C. Collins, (new)	to sail Sept. 3
Steamship Roanoke, Thompson	cleared August 30
Steamship Creole, Couch	cleared August 30
Steamship Philadelphia, Morton	cleared August 27
Bark Morning Light, Snelling	cleared August 22
Bark Indian Belle, Partridge	cleared August 23
Bark J. Godfrey, Coombs	cleared August 28
Bark Young America, Collins	cleared August 19
Bark Pathfinder, Robinson	cleared August 19
Bark Conrad [illegible]	cleared August 16
Bark Quincy, Hooper	cleared August 13
Bark Transit, Minot	cleared August 15
Bark H. Waterman, Eldett	cleared August 14
Bark Milton, Bradford	cleared August 14
Bark Tamari, Anderson	cleared August 14
Bark M. Dyer, Wallace	cleared August 14
Bark A. H. Stephens, Prindle	cleared August 12
Bark A. Boser, Scharfkorth	cleared August 11
Bark E. Churchill, Cobb	cleared August 11
Bark New Empire, Brooks	cleared August 8
Bark Flora Woodhouse, Mayo	cleared August 14
Brig C. F. O'Brien, Drinkwater	cleared August 16
Brig Martha Post, Robbins	cleared August 16
Brig S. Mary Sweeting	cleared August 16
Brig J. B. Rhodes, Rogers	cleared August 13
Brig P. M. Tinker, Harvard	cleared August 13
Schr Eldridge, Duncan	cleared August 27
Schr J. S. Aiken, Godfrey	cleared August 17
Schr H. Brewster, Hawkins	cleared August 15
Schr E. C. Howard, Raymond	cleared August 13
Schr [illegible] States, Coles	cleared August 13
Schr A. P. Howe, Lockwood	cleared August 13
Schr Elizabeth, Snow	cleared August 12
Schr Kate Field, Allen	cleared August 15
Schr H. Leonidas, Powers	cleared August 11
Schr Mary Cushion, Page	cleared August 8
Schr Bergen, Cole	cleared July 31
Schr Ellen [illegible]	cleared July 29

Up and to sail for this port.

Ship Wm. Wirt, Clarke,	Bark St. Mary,
Ship Vandalia, Patton,	Brig Faustine,
Bark Osmanli, Drehon	Brig Randolph,
Bark Linda, Hewitt,	Brig Rainbow, Jansen,
Bark Pantonio, Pantoni,	Brig Georgia, Sherman,
Bark Charles Edwin, True,	Brig Nebraska,
Bark Justice Story	Schr J. W. Minor, Berry,
Bark Union, Tripp,	Schr Kate Stewart,
Bark [illegible], Craft,	

BOSTON.

Steamship Relief, Lavender	cleared August 16
Ship Thos Jefferson, Holch	sailed August 11
Bark John Gulli, Nichels	cleared August 30
Bark Lawrence, Peeling	cleared August 11
Bark Olive Jane, Kilock	sailed August 6
Bark Pioneer, Humphreys	cleared August 21
Bark Henry Flint, Flinnery	cleared August 21
Brig Selma, Prentiss	cleared July 21
Brig Hayward, Baxter	cleared July 21
Brig Edward, Dewey	cleared July 18

PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Esther, Leslie	cleared July 31
Bark Hanna Gregory, Gregory	cleared August 15
Bark Mattimac, Hoyt	cleared August 18
Brig Harold, Davis	cleared August 12
Brig R. ehemey, Dunning	cleared August 19
Schr Eveline, Longbrim	cleared August 21
Schr Wm. Paxon, Howe	cleared July 27

BALTIMORE.

Brig Alice Moore, Townsend	cleared August 2
Schr H. Coombs, Coombs	cleared August 2

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

Steamship L. A. Sykes, Hopkins	cleared August 15

PORTLAND, ME.

Bark Itasca, Turner	cleared August 3

HAVRE.

Ship Imato, Bloust	sailed July 18

Recorder of Births and Deaths.

THE office of the Recorder of Births and Deaths has been removed to No. 19 St. Anthony Square, behind the St. Louis Cathedral. All persons who have heretofore failed to register, are requested to do so without delay, otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law, before the Deputy Provost Marshal Judge.
H. M. CROZAT,
Recorder of Births and Deaths.

For New York,

To sail on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 9 A. M.

THE fine steamship ROANOKE, carrying the U. S. mail, will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to
WARNERS & CO.,
41 Union street.

For Havana.

SCHOONER MARY L BROWN, will leave the New Basin on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. For freight or passage apply on board, on the corner of Franklin and Julia streets

For Havana.

THE fine Spanish steamship CARDENAS, J B. Burguera, master, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to
AVENDANO BROTHERS,
No. 1 8 Common street.
The cabins of parties who will have left their names with the consignees will be reserved the whole day; after which they will be disposed of.

For the Coast.

THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, Taylor master, for the Coast up or down, according to order for [illegible]

Hops, Flour, Hams, Sides, Lard, &c.

20 BALES Hops;
150 bbls. Palo Alto Flour;
25 tierces Hams;
20 hhds. Sides;
50 kegs Lard. Landing ex brig Cyclone for sale by
S. TURPIN,
95 Old Levee street.

To Draymen.

THE Draymen, or Cartmen, employed in removing, yesterday evening between 4 and 6 o'clock, the cigars and tobacco from the store No. 37 Front Levee street, is earnestly requested to call at my office.
If the draymen or cartmen is an honest man, he will promptly comply with my demand.
EDMOND MEUNIER,
Attorney at Law, No. 37 Exchange Alley.

Wanted.

A FEW WHITE LABORERS in the country, near the city. For further particulars, apply to
C. OLIVIER, No. 85 Bienville st.

Brandreth's Pills.

Their use cleanses the bowels, removes all tumors or other obstructions in or out of the ways of the circulation, prevents abscesses, and apoplexies and sudden deaths; cures colds, coughs, asthma, rheumatism and gout; a safe aperient and an unrivalled antibilious pill.

Sold at 25 cents per Box, with full directions in French and English, at No. 294 Canal street, New York, Principal Office; and at Wholesale and Retail by O. G. BENNET, 72 Camp street, New Orleans; OSCAR CZARNOWSKI, 172 Poydras street; JOS. MOGGERETTE, 13 Old Levee; L. DELOCHE, corner of Dumaine and Bourbon streets; and S. W. SHARP, Gretna.

GET THE NEW STYLE.

DRUGGISTS.

A few gross of
DR. BRANDRETH'S
Celebrated Vegetable Pills—New Style.
For sale by O. G. BENNET,
72 Camp street.

HARNESS! HARNESS!!

FOR SALE
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
CARRIAGE, ROCKAWAY and LIGHT WAGON
HARNESS,
At Wholesale and Retail.
72 Camp street.
O. G. BENNET.

VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCO

For sale
AT 72 CAMP STREET.
O. G. BENNET.

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 20 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, [illegible]'s French Vegetable Market, And are again in full operation.

Sausages.

[illegible] Mortadella—7 boxes SAUSAGE, for sale by
[illegible] TARDOS, 45 Old Levee street.

Coffee! Coffee!

[illegible] Havana and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] FLOUR—100 barrels very fresh [illegible] on invoice, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas st.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, 1862.

The weather is clear and pleasant and favorable for out door operations, but the demand for Western Produce and Provisions is limited at previous rates. A considerable part of the business is being stored. This is to some inquiry for Sugar and Molasses, and with a very light supply, former prices have to be realized to-day. Freights: the market is nothing doing in Freights; the supply of tonnage is considerably in excess of the demand, and the rates have still further declined.

SUGAR.—Yesterday was previously reported, 300 hhds. sold [illegible] for Fair to Prime. There was some inquiry to-day, but owing to the light supply, the reported sales have been confined to 140 hhds. at 4 [illegible] for Fair to Choice 10c.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light and the demand is fair. About 600 bbls. sold to-day at 30 @ 32c. for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR.—There have been no sales of any moment to-day. Good Superfine to Choice Extra is selling at retail at $9 25 @ $11 per bbl. 150 bbls. Superfine and Extra sold at auction at $9 25 @ $10 25 and [illegible] and 100 bbls Extra, damaged, at $4 90 @ $5 40 per bbl.

CORN.—The article is selling from first hands at 70c. and retailing at 95c. per bushel.

OATS.—The sales were of about 700 sacks at 75c.; is retailing at 75c. per bushel.

BRAN.—The sales to-day embrace about 400 sacks at $1 20; is retailing at $1 25 @ $1 30 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—20 bales Prime Eastern sold at $40; it is retailing at $40 per ton.

CHEESE.—Northern commands 16c. at wholesale and at retail 18c. per lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing slowly at $1 30 @ $1 35, and that mixed with Louisiana Rum at $1 20 @ $1 25 per gallon.

PORK.—Choice Mess, good weight, is held at $16 per bbl., with no buyers.

LARD.—Prime in kegs commands 10c. at wholesale, and 12c. at retail.

BEEF.—Choice Northern is retailing at $16 per half bbl.

SALT.—25 cases table Salt, containing 36 small boxes each, sold at auction to-day at $4 per case.

BACON.—We quote at wholesale 7½ for Shoulders, 9c. for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 12@16c. for sugar-cured Hams; at retail, 8c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 13@18c. for sugar-cured Hams. At auction, to-day, 18 tierces Shoulders sold at 7c.; and 72 do. sugar-cured Hams at 12 @ 13c., and 10 tierces Plain Hams at 10c. per lb.

COFFEE.—The supply is light, and in few hands. Rio is retailing at 30@32c., and Java at 35@40c. per lb.

In addition to the above articles, the following were sold at auction: 3 bales Gunnies, 180 lbs. in box, at $13 25; 14,000 Cigars, [illegible] at $10 @ $16 ; 30 bbls Vinegar at $6 @ $6 50 per bbl.; 20 boxes Family Soap at [illegible]; 10 boxes [illegible] at $17 50, and 36 [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—There is little or nothing doing, and the rates have still further declined, cotton at —@ — [illegible] Sugar for Northern ports, and —@ — per bbl. for Molasses.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 5, 1862.

Arrived Saturday 128 Beeves and 20 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 28 Beeves, 31 Sheep and 39 Veals. Stock remaining on hand 125 Beeves and 186 Sheep. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per lb net	$10 23
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per lb net	0a 18
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, per lb net	0a 15
Veal, 1st quality, per head	20@30
Veal, 2d quality, per head	14@20
Hogs, per lb, gross	12c
Milch Cows, per head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$10@$16

No. GORS.
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1862.

Resolved, That the time for redeeming the Cut Notes of the City of New Orleans is hereby extended to the 1st day thereof, and will be received in payment of taxes, licenses and all other debts due said city, until the 15th day of November, 1862.

E. H. DUREL,
Chairman of the Bureau of Finance.
JULIAN NEVILLE,
Chairman Bureau of Streets and Landings.
Approved September 4, 1862.
G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng's and Asst. Military Com'dt.
A true copy:
W. S. PETTINGILL, Secretary.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

1100 BARRELS EXTRA, in good condition, for sale in lots, at seven dollars ($7) per barrel, at 64 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.

500 Spanish Doubloons

FOR SALE. Inquire at
16 ROYAL STREET.

For Sale.

AT HANLON & McLEAN'S Auction Store, No. 19 Magazine street, corner of Common, will be sold, [illegible]
Also—100 casks Train & Co.'s Scotch Ale.

To Rent.

A STORE on Customhouse street, No. 161.
A Store and Residence, corner Dumaine and Royal streets, now occupied by Blanchard & Gallot, possession given on the 1st of October.
A Store and Residence, corner St. Philip and Dauphine streets.
A Store on St. Philip street, near Dauphine, with two rooms up stairs.
Two Stores or Offices under the Conti Hotel.
Two Houses, four rooms each, on Dumaine street. Nos. 301 and 303.
A Residence near Esplanade street, corner Tréme and Barracks street, with six fine rooms, and a kitchen having four rooms.
A Residence, having four rooms and double kitchen, on Frenchmen street, between Goodchildren [illegible]
Apply to C. TISLIER, [illegible]

PORK—LARD—[illegible] barrels Mess Pork [illegible] for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

FLOUR—[illegible] barrels Superfine and [illegible] OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas st.

BROOMS—150 dozen, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

100 Barrels Kiln-Dried Corn Meal at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 9½ o'clock, at the brig Mary Bell, Post 23, First District—
100 barrels kiln-dried yellow Corn Meal, in excellent order.
Terms cash.

200 Bbls. Mess Pork at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, at McElroy's Warehouse, on New Levee street, between Erato and Ana ita streets—
200 bbls. MESS PORK.
Terms cash.

200 Sacks Bran at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Home Warehouse, on Fulton and New Levee streets—
200 sacks Bran—sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash.

Household Furniture at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the dwelling No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine—
The entire Furniture of said dwelling, comprising a general assortment of good Mahogany and Walnut Furniture.
Terms cash.

Flour, Bacon Sides and Corn Meal.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, on Front and Fulton streets—
132 barrels Flour, of the following brands: "Imperial," "Lafayette," "Tropical," "Albion," "Bakers' Delight," "Grace" and "Mec a."
—Immediately after—
At the Hope Warehouse, on Fulton and New Levee streets—
18 casks Ribbed Sides.
—Immediately after—
At the Home Warehouse, on Fulton and New Levee streets—
150 barrels Flour,
60 " Corn Meal.
Terms cash.

50 Barrels Pork and 100 Barrels of Flour, at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at brig Heywood, Post 27, First District—
16 barrels Mess Pork;
20 do Clear Mess do;
20 do Rump do;
100 do Flour, Carrs Mills
Terms cash.

Change.

CHANGE on Bordeaux, in small sums, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
17 St. Louis street.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.

1. It is found that great laxity obtains amongst company officers in furnishing descriptive lists of the men sent to the hospital, so that there is great embarrassment in paying such soldiers.

It is therefore ordered that each commanding officer of a company having a man in the hospital in this Department, shall forthwith furnish each man not so furnished, with proper descriptive lists, and the pay of any man not so furnished and properly entered upon the pay-roll of his company, shall be stopped from the pay of the commanding officer of his company, whom duty it was to furnish such lists.

2. All Rolls of the Muster for payment of the 2 st of August will be forwarded to the office of the Senior Paymaster, Major Miller, within forty-eight hours after the receipt of this order.

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

OFFICE CITY ALARM & POLICE TELEGRAPH,
CITY HALL, New Orleans, Sept. 3, 1862.

All persons holding Keys to the Signal Boxes, (excepting those regularly deposited for each box, and those in possession of the present employed police), are required to return the same to the Superintendent at once. By order of G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng's and Asst. Military Com'dt.
J. ELLIOTT SMITH, Sup't F. A. and P. Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
OF NEW ORLEANS.
City Hall, Sept. 1, 1862.

Notice to be Police and Fire Department.
Hereafter any disarrangement in the striking of the bells of the "City Fire Alarm Telegraph" will be reported to the Chief Engineer's Office, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

By order of G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng's and Asst. Military Com'dt.
W. S. PETTINGILL, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank,

CRESCENT BANK and ALL OTHER BANK BILLS Taken at par for Clothing and Furnishing Goods, &c., at the very lowest prices.
Premium allowed for Gold, Silver and Treasury Notes
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Story Building,
corner of Camp and Common streets.

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
Sept. 3d, 1862.

THE public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, canceled by the Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as one of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank and payment refused.

The same can be readily recognized, they are cross cut with the hammer used for canceling the check.
MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

OUR firm was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant.
Mr. P. TRICOU holding our power of attorney, will attend to the settlement of our affairs.
QUEYROUZE BROTHERS.
New Orleans, Sept 4, 1862.

Flour! Flour!

EXTRA FLOUR, for sale at
No. 60 MAGAZINE STREET.
Bakers and families are invited to call.

Coffee-House for Sale.

FOR SALE, at private sale, the Coffee-House known as the "Live Oak Coffee-House (Cafe des Chenes Verts) on the Metairie Road opposite the City Park, together with all the improvements thereon. For terms, apply on the premises.

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.

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 the literary culture of those committed 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.

Notice.

STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to
E. J. HART & CO.

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.
HART & WINTZ,
Proprietors.

Wanted,

FIFTEEN or TWENTY MEN to cut about one thousands cords of wood, for the grinding season, in the cypress swamps of Madam Lebranche's plantation, parish of St. Charles, twenty-one miles above New Orleans. All to clean a pond near the sugar-house.
Apply at No. 54 Royal street.

F. A. MADER,

Professor of Modern Languages and Mathematics,

HAVING made private tuition his specialty, offers his services to the heads of families and of private schools.

For terms apply at No. 361 Bagatelle street, (continuation of Bourbon street,) between Greatmen and Craps streets.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. S. F. Dolsberre, F. F. Miotou, E. J. Guerinier, E. Nodal, F. E. Mader, J. W. Mader, O. De Armas, J. J. Wiskes, Dr. Cantrelle.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

150 Carondelet street.
MISS S. S. HULL,
PRINCIPAL.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of the above named Institute, will commence on the 1st of September, 1862, when the course of study, embracing all the various branches comprised in the Elementary and Higher Departments of a complete English and French education, will be resumed under the direction of able and competent teachers.

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		$72,730 7
Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks	$66,307 72	
" Marine do	2,442 94	
" River do	4,393 25	
Less premiums returned		72,730 97
		1,813 63
		$70,855 19
Losses paid during the same period:		
On Fire Risks	42,541 71	
On Marine Risks	13,645 41	
On River Risks	1,532 43	
		$58,019 55
10 per cent. returned to parties insured	11,379 36	
Re-insurance account	6,400 10	
General expenses, less interest, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Bank Notes		$62,890 66
Bills receivable secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate	26,777 00	
Bills Receivable for premiums	13,730 17	$40,507 17
Bank and other Stocks		20,687 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection		11,729 00
Cash		23,110 97
		$220,635 16

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

Be it remembered that on the 21st 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 as taken 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.

[illegible]

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Sep 3, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Seven Dollars ($7) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on FRIDAY, 5th inst., as follows, until further notice:

Sixty-two ounces of bread for............20 cents.
Thirty-one "............10 cents.
Sixteen "............5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report the'r names, 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.

By order, G. WEITZEL, Lieut U. S. Engineers,
and Assistant Military Commandant.
W. S. PETTINGILL, Secretary.

MR. GEORGE H. GORDON,

PROFESSOR of the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES, Mathematics, and English Literature, will meet his pupils on MONDAY, 1st September, at 177 Elysian Fields street, at 9 o'clock.

Terms: $4; $7 50; and $10 according to branches taught.

For Rent or Lease.

THE premises above the Hope Insurance Company's office, corner Canal street and Exchange Place, lately occupied by the Louisiana Club. Apply at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Cigarita Paper.

JUST RECEIVED a fine lot of fine Havana Cigarita Paper. For sale low for cash.
—ALSO—
50,000 fine Havana Cigars, per schooner Philomena, in store and for sale by
SORMIO & BROTHER,
No. 31 Gravier street

F. GONTHIER,

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN & ED. DUCOURNAU,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
St. Charles street, corner Common street.

Boyer & Lepraitre's Institution,

123............CONTI STREET............123
Between Dauphin and Burgundy street.

This institution will be opened again on MONDAY, 1st September.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the style of ETERNOD & PIAGET is dissolved, on account of the death of Mr Jacques Eternod. The undersigned, the surviving partner, will alone attend to the liquidation, and carry on the business for his own individual account.
A. PIAGET.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 23, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. / FROM THE LAKE.

From the City		From the Lake	
6 o'clock A. M. Horse Car.		5½ o'clock A. M. Steam Train.	
7½	Steam Train.	7	
9		9½	
10½		11	
12	M.	11½	
2	P. M.	1	P. M.
3		2½	
4		3½	
5		4½	
6		5½	
7		6½	
8		7½	
9		8½	
		10	Horse 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.

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.
J. B. SLAWSON, President.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

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

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.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

TEA—34 chests Gunpowder and Imperial for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

YELLOW SOAP—[illegible] boxes, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, &c.—
100 boxes Claret, ordinary.
[illegible] good ordinary.
10 casks Claret, for family use.
20 boxes Cordials, Marie Brizard.
10 quarter casks Cognac Brandy
Rochelle Brandy
For sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
17 St. Louis st.

COFFEE—100 sacks Havana and Laguayra for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas st.

SOAP—50 boxes assorted Soap, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
77 Tchoupitoulas st.

Just Arrived,

COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
TINWARE.

A FULL assortment, such as Children's Baths Foot Baths, Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp Fillers, Funnels, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale cheap at
CHARLES LOEFFLER'S,
125 Chartres st.

Notice.

WE have this day established at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, a Commission House for the sale of Provisions, such as Flour, Hams, Pork, &c.
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.
New Orleans, 29th August, 1862.

Institution for Young Gentlemen.

AN INSTITUTION will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY of September, at the corner of Rampart and Bienville streets, for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a liberal and practical education.

The several departments will be conducted by the following experienced Professors, viz.:
CH. LAVENDER, late Director of College on St. Andrew street.
GEO. ROBINSON, late Professor of Jefferson College, St. James.
H. DES BORDES, late Principal of the Boys' High School, Second District.

For terms and conditions apply daily at the Institution, between the hours of 10 and 12.

REFERENCES.

Dr. D. C. Holliday.	C. W. Cammack, Citizens' Bank.
Geo. Jonas.	Dr. F. Laton.
P. Labarre.	Dr. H. Daret.
W. B. Schmidt.	A. & P. Capo datti.
G. Sabatier.	T. Gonnoheau.
Dr. Chas. Delery.	Lamouloure.

Dolbear Commercial College,

No. 174 Canal street.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for the last thirty years. Young men are here qualified for the practical duties of business in a short time. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations and the Modern Languages, practically taught by experienced professors. Ladies or Gentlemen from ten to sixty years of age attend, and select their own hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Private apartments for those who desire it.
R. DOLBEAR,
President.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PAUL JUGE & FASSY has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Paul Juge Fils will attend to the liquidation.
PAUL JUGE & FASSY
New Orleans, September 1, 1862.

NOTICE
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons in the Second and Third Districts using Scales, Weights, Measures, Yard Sticks, &c., are hereby notified to call immediately at the Inspector's office, and have the same reinspected and stamped, or they shall be dealt with according to law.
Office, No. 327 Chartres, between Barracks and Esplanade streets.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(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 punctual attention to in and out-door sales.

MELISSA CORDIAL
BY THE CARMELITE MONKS.

Patented.—This delightful Cordial possesses all the qualities proper to MELISSA BALM.
Sold in Paris, only at No. 109 Menilmontant street.
Price per bottle............7f. and M.
Sold in New Orleans by ED. GUILLOT and D PEERS.

GALIBERT & SON'S TRUSSES

No. 393 St. Martin street, PARIS.

Inventors of the Lever Truss for the cure of Ruptures; manufacture of Imperceptible Trusses with wrought and ordinary steel springs; Jointed Trusses, with ivory pads, for hot climates; Ornamented Trusses, for glass and show-cases. Common Trusses, at low prices, are likewise manufactured at this establishment. This house is the only one which obtained a recompense at the *Universal Exposition* for the finish of its products. All these articles bear the mark of the manufacturers (the *cross of honor*.) They may be found at all the druggists and dealers in Truss.

FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street,

30 BOXES CLARET, Gascony;
50 .. .. St. Julien;
10 .. .. Haut Brion;
10 .. .. Cos;
10 .. .. Ducru;
50 .. .. Leoville, Larose, Margaux, Lafitte, Latour.
100 .. White Wine, Chateau Yquem.

Diarrhea and Dysentery.

By looking over the reports of the weekly mortality, and seeing from fifteen to twenty victims of diarrhea or dysentery, we are much astonished that people do not go to No. 117 St. Ann street, where they will find remedies, and a sure cure of the above disease. We have seen many certificates to this fact of persons who have been cured.

These certificates show that these persons have been afflicted from these diseases from two, four, six, to eight months, and some for two years, and had been cured in the space from three to eight days' time. Most of the afflicted had been under treatment of the best doctors from here, but had only been cured at No. 117 St. Ann street, which they testify by their signatures. Go and see for yourself.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to all to whom it may concern that Mr. M. Lion has surrendered his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, who are hereby notified to present their claims to him at his office in New Orleans, within ninety days from this date.
S. H. STAFFORD,
Sheriff.

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		$718,732 27
On River Risks		6,048 76
On Marine Risks		85,647 57
Total premiums		$810,048 20
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$224,210 60	
Return Premiums	22,046 85	246,256 65
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		$563,791 55
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$281,791 66	
On River Risks	35,5 6 2	
On Marine Risks	72 276 36	
Total losses	$361,7[illegible]	
Tax [illegible] returned	12,8[illegible] 87	
Taxes	16,782 25	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,486 56	412,955 19
Net Profits		$150,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$[illegible]
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		122,101 7[illegible]
Amount anticipating in profits		$[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	$191,546 26
Bills Receivable for Premiums	146,586 26
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage on Pledge	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds	3,[illegible]
Real Estate	36,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	68,[illegible]
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock	1,000 00
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company	5,000 00
	$1,[illegible] 72

Less:	
Not earned premiums as above	$224,210 60
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	44,134 20
Scrip and interest due and not claimed	[illegible]
Net assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 3, 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 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

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

DIRECTORS:

G. Miltenberger,	C. H. Slocomb,
P. Maspero,	Geo. Connelly,
A. O. Nouan,	J. H. Stem,
John Pemberton,	David Urquhart,
Joseph Menard,	M. Puig.
S. P. Voorhies.	

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1860		$66,357 [illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1861		
On Fire Risks	$246,316 12	
On River Risks	25,2 46	
On Marine Risks	104,[illegible]	
		376,[illegible]
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less Premiums not earned on 30th Sept. 1861	$[illegible]	
For return Premiums	7,[illegible]	
		77,[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	6,772 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
		2[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned		8,[illegible] 71
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, less interest		[illegible]
Net profits		$116,[illegible] 21
Net earned premiums		305 121 66
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		26,[illegible] 77
Amount participating in Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Cash on hand	$[illegible]
Pledge notes	[illegible]
Mortgage Notes	[illegible]
Bonds of other Companies	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	44,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	17,[illegible]
Confederate States Loan	[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes	125,[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 said parish, personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the N. O. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement is 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 Trustees 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 [illegible] December next.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

Alphonse Miltenberger,	A. Rochereau,
G. W. Sabourin,	Chas. Lafitte,
O. Leeve,	[illegible]
S. H. Darby,	[illegible]
J. B. Gribble,	P. A. Robicon,
A. Reichard,	J. Tuyes.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		126,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		591,[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine premiums	26,[illegible] 17	
River premiums	36,[illegible]	
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$[illegible]	
Less return premiums	6,[illegible] 91	
		$[illegible]
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On fire risks	$[illegible]	
On marine risks	42,[illegible]	
On river risks	36,[illegible]	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c.		43,[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

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

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

Be it remembered that, on this 10th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862.
R. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance due (say fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James D. Denegre,	R. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John G. Rieks,
Hugh Wilson,	Robert Mott,
Henry Renshaw,	J. E. Saulet,
A. C. Tremoulet,	John G. Gaines,
H. W. Lanaghe,	Thomas Sloo.

[illegible]son Academy,

53......BOURBON STREET, N. O......

Conducted by
G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1856, 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 general and extensive system of education. Pupils are admitted at six or seven years of age, and continue till they are prepared for their future pursuits in life. They are distributed into classes, according to their capacities and acquirements.

The 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.

For boarders, per month—payment in advance	$22 50
Half boarders, per month	[illegible]
Day Scholars under 12 years of age	5 00
" above 12, but under 15	10 00
" above 15 years	12 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 extra, [illegible]

[illegible]

The school hours are from half-past 8 till 2, and from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—Chest Boxes, 100 hampers, Rice, 50 tierces; Prunes, Fish and Vegetables preserved in tins, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietor.

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		$48,[illegible]
Amount of unearned premiums 31st July, 1861		23,[illegible]
Total amount for year ending 31st July, '62		$72,[illegible]
For premiums on Fire Risks	$65,[illegible]	
For premiums on Marine Risks	2,[illegible]	
For premiums on River Risks	4,[illegible]	
		$72,[illegible]
Less premiums on Risks not terminated	13,1[illegible]	
Return Premiums	1,[illegible]	
		14,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1862		$57,[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Add amt reserved for unad'd clms		[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned on $7,[illegible]		[illegible]
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest due on scrip, less interest account, &c		[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Net profits July 31, 1862		$[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above		$57,[illegible]
Less amount on which 15 per cent. have been returned		7,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are:

Bills Receivable at short time for prem's	$[illegible]
Premiums due and in course of collection	[illegible]
Insurance Scrips	2,1[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds	10,[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes	[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$[illegible]

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 Delbuys, President, and J. D. Belaume, Secretary pro tem. of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
EMILE DELBUYS, 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 [illegible] 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. Walt, firm of Jas. Walt & Co.
Geo. W. Logan, firm of Logan, [illegible] & Claiborne.
F. Luling, firm of Mummy, Luling & Co.
J. de Puentes, firm of P. Cuer & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
E. Dupaneuier, firm of Rousan, Olivier & Co.
Loyd R. Coleman, firm of Coleman & Withers
C. A. Castillo, firm of W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
A. F. Elliot, firm of Elliott, Staats & Co.
Wm. Guenthel, firm of Wm. Freda & Co.
Emile Delbuys.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862		$317,[illegible]
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861		91,[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	
Less Premiums Unterminated	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
		$[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]	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.		[illegible]
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Secured in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$[illegible]
Invested in bank stock, [illegible]	49,[illegible]
Invested in city and other bonds	89,[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of stocks	118,[illegible]
Insurance scrip, &c	41,[illegible]
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	117,[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	43,[illegible]
Cash on hand	111,[illegible]
	$771,[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 parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. P. ROUX, Secretary, 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 before me this day of March, 1862.
R. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders, 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. JARVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. Guichard,	John Thornhill,
R. Brugier,	John Fox,
Martin Fisher,	C. Fabre,
G. A. Fosdick,	W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon,	A. Conte,
Thomas Byrne,	A. E. Montgomery,
L. Huard,	N. M. Benachi,
J. P. Roux,	H. A. Weisberger,
J. A. Macaulay,	Wm. Probst,
J. B. Wallis,	J. Cramer,
A. Lecourt,	Wm. Lorrence,
S. Loeb,	Louis Quaquonne,
Wm. Urquhart,	A. P. Nelson,
Henry Redwood,	J. J. Rogers,
Wm. C. Watts,	G. W. Dunbar,
J. Aved,	Albert Gammack,
	R. C. Osborn.

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,[illegible] 71
To-wit—		
On Fire Risks	$127,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	35,[illegible]	
On River Risks	28,[illegible]	
		$191,[illegible]
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$72,[illegible] 75	
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible]	77,1[illegible]
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz—		
On Fire Risks	$44,[illegible] 11	
On Marine Risks	12,[illegible]	
On River Risks	14,[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Re-Insurance	11,1[illegible] 14	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,[illegible] 50	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.		31,[illegible]
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		13,[illegible]
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$[illegible]
Earned premiums		$[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		23,[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$141,[illegible]

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection	2,[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	25,[illegible]
Insurance Scrips	1,[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	10,[illegible]
Subscription notes	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary, of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, as taken from the books of said Company.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

DIRECTORS.

Amedee Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. G. Robertson,
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Delhonde,	G. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	B. Bordelain,	F. Hickman,
J. Lopez,	D. F. Logan,	Wm. J. Leeds,
R. H. Harris,	G. Gavarec,	J. G. McLean,
J. M. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	Valm. Meumaud,
A. D. Grieff,	L. Boudousquié,	Magin Puig,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Roman,	Wm. Grener,
J. B. Marlow,	J. Zelly,	W. S. Congar.
J. A. Bonneaux,	J. J. Hart,	

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

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

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

DIRECTORS.

P. A. Giraud......firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Walt......do. Jas. Walt & Co.
G. W. Logan......do. Logan, Sanford & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot......do. Elliott & Becker.
F. Luling......do. Mummy, Luling & Co.
E. Dupaneuier......do. Rousan & Keraisen.
Loyd R. Coleman......do. Coleman, Bateman & Withers
W. Guenthel......do. Wm. Freda & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne.
Chs. A. Castillo......do. W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Puentes......do. B. Cuer & Co.
EMILE DELBUYS, President.
J. D. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger,	J. B. Gribble,
A. [illegible]	P. O. Robicon,
[illegible]	A. Reichard,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

This company, successor to the New Orleans Mutual Company, insures against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

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