New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hanlon & McLean, at 10½ o'clock, at their auction store, No. 19 Magazine street, corner of Commercial, sides, hams, bacon, pork, beef, flour, cheese, brandy, &c., &c.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at post 42, Third District, sides, shoulders and potatoes; also, at 11 o'clock, at the St Louis Warehouse, flour, hams, sides, vinegar, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARION.—The steamship Marion, Captain Alex. M. Smith, arrived in our port yesterday morning, from New York on the 7th. We tender our thanks to her obliging officers for late Northern papers.

COLLISION IN THE RIVER.—The towboat Landis, bound down, having in tow the schooner Witch Queen, came in collision with the schooner Wm. Hunter, sailing up the river on Tuesday night last, about 26 miles below the city, seriously damaging the schooner Witch Queen, and slightly doing damage to the Landis, which compelled the Landis and schooner Witch Queen to return to the city for repairs. The Wm. Hunter is supposed to be but slightly damaged.

The attention of dealers is called to the advertisement concerning Hostetter's Bitters, in another column, and the "black-hearted deception" practiced in relation thereto.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, ex brig C. F. O'Brien, Post 42, Third District, sides, shoulders, and a large quantity of potatoes. Also, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, furniture, pianos, &c., being the contents of several well furnished houses; also, a variety of other articles. No postponement on account of the weather.

There will be sold by R. T. Montgomery this day, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the St Louis Warehouse, an assortment of flour, hams, sides, shoulders, soap, starch and vinegar.

The attention of the trade is invited to notice the large sales of Hanlon & McLean, for this day, (Thursday) September 18, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at their auction store, No. 19 Magazine street, corner of Common, where a choice assortment of choice goods are offered by them for sale, consisting in part of the necessities and a large portion of the luxuries of life. Their extensive advertisement is worthy of a large attendance.

Later from the North.

By the arrival of the steamer Marion, yesterday morning, we are put in possession of news from the North, one day later than the dates of the Matanzas.

The New York *Herald* of the 7th contains the following:

The Latest News—The Report of the Occupation of Maryland by the Rebels Confirmed—The Canal Aqueduct Destroyed, &c.

Washington, September 6—Midnight.—The intelligence received yesterday, that a rebel force had crossed the Potomac river in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, has since been abundantly confirmed.

It appears that the crossing yesterday was effected by a small body of cavalry and artillery, by which a reconnoissance was made to ascertain if the coast was clear for the crossing of the rebel army.

It was believed by many that the reconnoissance was simply a feint, to cover the real designs of the enemy. It is still possible, and even probable, that their main body has proceeded, by way of Winchester and Martinsburg, towards Hagerstown.

It is known, however, the enemy have already crossed the Potomac, in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, and are now in the neighborhood of Frederick City, in force.

It is now announced that the pickets of the invading force were in Frederick last night.

Up to the present time the only damage that has been done is the destruction of the canal aqueduct. There has been no interruption to either the railroad or the telegraph. All the rolling stock of the railroad has been sent either west of Martinsburg or east of the Point of Rocks, and actually nothing has been captured.

Frederick county is one of the most loyal in the State of Maryland; and Washington county, adjoining, and lying between it and the Pennsylvania line, is almost unanimously loyal.

It is not believed that the rebels, who have thus boldly crossed the river and invaded Maryland, intend to proceed towards either Baltimore or Washington. It remains to be seen whether we have troops enough in that direction to check the progress of these marauders, and, in the more expressive and eloquent language of Henry A. Wise, in his Boston speech, "To bag them."

Rumors are afloat that the bridge across the Monocacy had been destroyed; but reliable information has been received that the bridge has not been injured, although, as a matter of precaution, the trains are forbidden to approach within three miles of the Frederick Junction.

Our own military authorities are confident that this raid into Maryland will cost the enemy just exactly the number of troops who have been bold enough to cross the Potomac.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Washington, September 5, 1862.—A person just arrived from Fredericksburg states that on Monday, after the evacuation of the Union forces there, many of the inhabitants of Fredericksburg, who had purchased boots and shoes from our sutlers, ostensibly for their own use, packed them into wagons and sent them off to the rebel soldiers.

It is believed they sent away large quantities of much needed supplies of this description, thus obtained, to the rebel army.

A free colored man, a drayman, was arrested and summarily hung by the rebels in Fredericksburg for carting away articles for contrabands.

GEN. POPE RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1862.—The Washington *National Republican* says it was currently reported in the streets and at the hotels last evening that Gen. Pope had been relieved of his command, at his own request, in order to bring charges against Generals Fitz John Porter and Sumner, and a general of artillery, whose name we did not get, for disobeying orders.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC AND IN MARYLAND.

Washington, September 5, 1862.—It is understood to-night that thirty thousand of the rebel troops have crossed by different fords into Maryland. It is not known whether this is a feint to draw our forces from the neighborhood of Washington, or whether a still larger army is to be thrown over.

It is ascertained that secessionists are buying horses in this city and Baltimore to supply the rebel artillery, cavalry, &c. It is claimed by the Confederates that they have enough stores of grain in the Shenandoah valley to subsist an army of two hundred thousand men six months. It is supposed also that stores of supplies are awaiting them in Maryland, which will be available to them when they gain a foothold in that State.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND.

General McClellan has been placed to-night in command of all the forces of the army of Virginia and of the Potomac.

THE WHOLE ARMY ON THE QUI VIVE.

The whole army in front of Washington is ordered to be provided with three days' cooked rations.

THE REBELS AT MINER'S HILL.

During last night the rebels opened a battery upon our camps at Miner's Hill, eight miles from the city, and threw a few shells into them. No casualties resulted. A section of Weeden's battery, under Lieutenant Buckley, replied, and the enemy's guns were soon silenced. The force by which they were supported, and the battery itself, were immediately withdrawn.

THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Fredericksburg having been abandoned by our forces, is now occupied by a strong body of rebel infantry and cavalry.

EVACUATION OF AQUIA CREEK.

Preparations have been made for the evacuation of Aquia Creek by the guard left there, and such Government property as cannot be conveniently removed will be destroyed.

Washington, September 6, 1862.—A report prevailed this morning of a battle last night or yesterday afternoon, at or near Poolesville, but nothing can be ascertained to confirm it. Probabilities are too often made to assume the form of facts.

Farmers from the upper part of Montgomery county, Md., arriving here early to-day, report that heavy firing was heard late yesterday evening in the direction of Noland's Ferry.

They also confirm the rumor that the rebels yesterday crossed the river this side of the Point of Rocks. They did not venture any considerable distance from the Potomac. The forces consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. After remaining a short time they recrossed.

There is no doubt of the fact that the rebels, in strong force, are posted at several points on the Virginia shore.

Considerable bodies of rebel infantry were plainly visible from this side during the day, and the camp fires at night indicated the presence of a larger force of rebels than at first supposed.

It has been known for several days past that the rebels have been moving up the valley, apparently with a view of passing into Maryland. Reports have reached Washington from time to time of their having made attempts to cross. The most current report this morning was, that a detachment of cavalry and artillery had for a while reconnoitered on the Maryland side, and then returned to the Virginia shore.

It is reported that the enemy were at Frederick, Maryland, last night, and that it was occupied by rebel troops this morning.

Military men think the movement favorable for operations on our side.

No apprehensions are felt here on the score of the rebel moving on the Upper Potomac. They are but feints to intimidate our generals, and prevent active aggressive movements on our part, to the end that the rebel authorities at home may get time to raise new troops under the conscription.

In this city we hear of excitements at Baltimore and other places, but Washington is comparatively quiet. The crop of improbable rumors is smaller on the whole than usual. We hear of raids into Maryland; but the Government is not alarmed thereby, and Washington at least is safe for the present.

The indications increase that Gen. McClellan will command any army that shall move offensively against the enemy. His first general order looks to the "immediate service of the army," and private accounts confirm the statement of the *Star* of this evening, that General Burnside's corps and the army of General Pope are consolidated under General McClellan. The latter is engaged every day in camp, and does not come into the city until after midnight.

Not only the veterans of the army declare for him as a commanding General in the field, but so also do the new recruits.

General Burnside's troops are by this time in proper position. Some of them were not long ago seen in this vicinity.

Two or three parties have gone to Centreville to-day, with flags of truce, to recover bodies of officers. Dr. Brown, Government embalmer, heads one party, in search of the remains of General Bohlen. The Surgeon-General, however, has sent out an ample train of ambulances and carriages and supplies, and Dr. Coolidge, Medical Director, is expected here to-morrow with the last instalment of our living wounded on the Bull Run field.

Aquia Creek has been evacuated, and the Government property brought off. The locomotives were all placed upon barges and towed to Washington. The buildings used by our Quartermasters and Commissaries were destroyed by fire when the rear guard embarked.

The arrest of straggling officers continues daily. In the last forty-eight hours several hundred have been secured and taken before the Provost Marshal in disgrace, and sent to their respective regiments under arrest.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 6th publishes the following:

Western Virginia—The Rebel Raid on Buckhannon.

On Saturday, about one o'clock, the enemy came suddenly upon the town. All the force that could be mustered was sent out to the south side of the town, and disposed as advantageously as they could be to receive the enemy. A squad of cavalry first appeared upon an elevation, while some three or four hundred dismounted behind it and came in as infantry, on the flanks. A spirited fight ensued, in which our men acted bravely. Within a half hour, however, our little force was overpowered, and some 30 captured.

The rebels then demanded the delivery of the quartermaster's and commissary stores. As soon as they were shown where the stores were they began on the clothing, of which there was a very large lot in the Courthouse—the largest at any post in this region—and just went in pell mell, every fellow for himself, and took every thing they could wear and carry, overcoats, pants, shirts, drawers, blouses, dress-coats, socks and boots. They also took some cavalry sabres and saddles. They next went to the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, took what they wanted and distributed coffee and provisions among the Secessionists around town, who had very suddenly become right plenty.

What they could not carry and the citizens did not take, they took into the street and destroyed. Next they went to the ordnance department. About three thousand stand of arms were stowed away in the Courthouse and hospital. They took all these into the street and burned them. They also destroyed a considerable lot of ammunition for muskets and a large quantity for six-pound and ten-pound guns.

They went to the hospital and took most of the medicines, of which there was a good lot, and all the surgical instruments.

They then went around and built fires in the different streets, piled up wagons, ambulances, muskets and commissary stores, and set them on fire and reduced them all to ashes.

They broke open nearly all the stores and pillaged whatever suited their fancy, but did not destroy the goods, except of two stocked with notions, which were pointed out to them as "Yankee stores." These they gutted and completely ruined—didn't leave a patch of anything.

Private property, except in the case of the Lieutenant himself, was scrupulously respected.

The prisoners were all paroled except Lieutenant Adams, though I told you yesterday he had been.

The force of the rebels he puts down at twelve hundred—all cavalry. They took all the horses they could get, generally exchanging their fagged and inferior animals for them.

The rebels had a Lieutenant Colonel and Captain wounded. They went away and left both behind. It was said they had seven killed besides.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A GOVERNMENT VAULT.

[From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, Sept. 5.]

A most daring attempt was made during Wednesday night and yesterday morning to rob the Government vault at the Customhouse, which contained at the time one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The vault is built of bricks, cement and iron. The walls of the Customhouse form two sides of the vault, which stands in a corner of the room occupied by the Collector of Customs. The vault is strongly constructed. The walls are about fourteen inches thick, and between every layer of brick there is also a layer of crossed and riveted iron firmly imbedded in the cement. The vault contained all the money belonging to the pay department, as well as a large sum to be disbursed by Major Hill, who is acting as mustering officer here. The burglars, though amply provided with tools, could not open the heavy iron door of the vault, so they set to work with crowbar and chisel to dig a hole through the only exposed side. They succeeded in digging out the bricks and making a large aperture in the wall; but the iron still remained, and could not be removed. The portion of the money not contained in small iron safes, but in packages (not bags) was located at a point some four or five feet from the aperture, in the vault. Not being able to get into the vault, the burglars improvised a hook, with which they attempted to drag the bags up to the aperture, but again the iron bars interfered. They could see and feel the money, but could not get at it. The work accomplished by the rascals must have occupied several hours, and it is thought that the early dawn must have caught them in the state of progress we have described, and that they were compelled to abandon their work without taking away a single red cent.

FROM RICHMOND.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 6th publishes the following:

We have just had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman—a Northern man, (printer by trade)—who left Richmond about a fortnight ago.

At that time the city was full of troops passing on to the North night and day, and on all hands the utmost confidence was expressed that the Union armies would soon be driven out of Virginia. All apprehension as to further attacks on Richmond was at an end.

The city proper was quiet. The police was very efficient—and it was a rare thing to hear of any disturbances, so rigidly were the rules and regulations enforced.

A brisk trade was doing in foreign goods, which were brought in by vessels running the blockade. Prices were enormously high, but as these prices were on the paper currency basis—and as that money was plenty—there was but little complaint. Gold was invisible. Silver was occasionally seen. Half a dollar was worth a dollar of Confederate (paper) money.

There was no Union feeling apparent. If any existed, it would not dare to manifest itself.

The prisons at Raleigh and Salisbury, N. C., it was believed, contained about all of the real Union men now left.

The general conviction among the civilians, as well as the military, was, that the army of Virginia, under Lee and Stonewall Jackson, would not attack Washington, but make a dash into Pennsylvania, with a view to the capture of Harrisburg, Philadelphia, etc.

There were two theatres opened in Richmond, both doing a paying business. Notwithstanding the conscription, there seemed to be plenty of people still left, to patronize such places.

The women, everywhere, were employed in sewing for the soldiers.

Most of the churches had been taken for hospital purposes.

The spirit of all the journals towards the North was very bitter. Day after day they were calling upon the Government to push on the armies Northward as speedily as possible—in order that the "Yankees" might have a taste of fire and sword at home.

[From the Richmond Examiner]

Every day we hear it said and see it written that the people of the North are personally as brave as the people of the South. It is wholly untrue. We are their superiors, not only because we are more accustomed to, and more skillful in the use of arms, but also because their natural courage has been carefully eradicated by education, and ours as carefully encouraged, fostered and improved. What! that people whose foremost and most admired men have been kicked, caned and cowhided as unresistingly as spaniel dogs?

The following may be considered the latest Richmond Prices Current:

Sugar 75c per lb	Butter $1 per lb
Hams 60@70c per lb	Sal'ratus per quart
Lard 50c per lb	Black tea per lb
Cabbages $1 per head	Whisky $25 per gallon and in great demand
Potatoes 25c per quart	
Tea $12 per lb	Fresh meats 50c per lb
Candles (tal'w) $1 per lb	Molasses $5 per gallon
Eggs $1 per dozen	Hoop Skirts $20
Ladies' gaiters $15	Men's' Shoes $15@25
Mens' Boots $25@30	

Our informant left Richmond with a pass from General Winder. He brings with him, among other curiosities, some specimens of Jeff Davis' postage stamps, (five cents) which are used freely for "currency," there, he says, as Uncle Sam's are here.

Says the New York *Herald* of the 7th.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—*Another English Steamer, Loaded with Arms, Ammunition, &c., Captured Off Charleston, &c.—Boston, September 6, 1862.*—The New Bedford *Mercury* prints a letter from on board the United States steamer Cambridge, dated off Beaufort, August 22, which states that the new gunboat Octorara captured a large English steamer off Charleston. She was loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms, and valued at $200,000.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—The New York *Herald* of the 7th contains the following dispatches from Washington. We condense them:

A number of officers were, by direction of the President of the United States, dismissed from that service "for being absent without proper leave from their commands, while the armies to which they belonged were fighting on the field."

The War Department had also issued an order concerning supplies for drafted militia. Camps of rendezvous were established in the different States.

News from General Buell's Army.

The New York *Herald* of the 7th publishes a letter from its Huntsville, (Ala.,) correspondent, which though of no recent date, contains some interesting items, from which we make the following extracts:

The reported evacuation of Chattanooga proves to be true; but instead of a retreat on the part of the rebels, it is an advance movement of very serious importance and significant import. A great battle is thought to be at hand. If one may judge by the "notes of dreadful preparation" heard at this distance from the anticipated field of battle it cannot be far distant. And the best information which I can obtain from official sources warrants the belief that General Buell anticipates the shock within a few days.

All the various sources of information to this army agree to the one important and significant statement that the rebel army is moving in two large columns and in different directions. This is the statement of scouts, spies, and that very prolific source of unreliable information, the contrabands, of these two movements; but the most meagre information has been given me. I give you all that is known outside of General Buell's headquarters.

The movements from Knoxville under Magruder, is as I have already given it. His force is represented to be about 15,000 men, of all arms. I expressed a doubt as to Magruder being in command, but I now understand that this statement is sufficiently corroborated to leave but little doubt as to the truth of it. The design of Magruder is reported alike by all sources of information, it being publicly declared that the purpose was to penetrate Kentucky to the Ohio river. Captain Hunter Brooke, whose statement of the murder of General McCook I sent you a few days since, informs me that during his captivity he heard this now developing plan of the rebels freely discussed by his captors. They said in his hearing, and probably for his ears, that Bragg would be in Ohio in two weeks; and mentioned the very route now understood to have been taken by the rebels moving North, as that of Bragg to the Ohio. It was presumed by Captain Brooke that Bragg was chief in command at Chattanooga; but Magruder is undoubtedly in command of the northward movement. Owing to the publicity given by the rebels in various ways to the design of this movement, and various other causes, Gen. Buell looks upon it as a feint, to draw troops from along the line of the Sequatchie valley, while the main army, under Bragg, shall attack this weakened force.

The other movement of Bragg to which I have referred is the one threatening an early shock of arms in this quarter. Chattanooga was evacuated and the rebel troops moved north to Harrison, and have crossed the river at that point. Their movement is aggressive. They come with full regiments of conscripts, and come to fight as men would fight for food. The force in this column is estimated at 40,000 by men having opportunities for obtaining the most accurate information. What regiments, what divisions, under whose command other than Bragg, I cannot state. In a few days I hope to have such information from prisoners. This movement threatens the force in the Sequatchie valley. Its design is to strike this supposed to be weakened force and push forward upon Nashville. There are such boasts heard from the rebels, who appear to look upon it as already accomplished.

I cannot, of course, detail the movements of General Buell, but they are sufficient for the work before him. When they are known, they will be admired as much as they are now commended by those who are acquainted with them. He may be, but I do not think General Buell will be outgeneraled. In strategic movements he has already given us a taste of his quality. His late movements appear at this time to have been made upon a perfect knowledge of the developed plan of the rebels. I learn that his dispatch of the 18th to Nashville read: "*As I anticipated*, Chattanooga has been evacuated." Whether it is true or not that the emphasized part of this phrase was used by him matters little. I am aware that General Buell anticipated this whole movement on the part of the rebels, and when his counter movements can be made known you will imagine as much.

The cutting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by the rebels has proved an unpleasant incident of the war for the people of North Alabama. The General Commanding has drawn upon them for rations for his army. I am sorry this has fallen upon this people, because not only are they a superior class to the Southerners one generally meets, but there are a large number of Union men among them who will suffer with the rebels. General Buell has given orders to seize upon all the cattle in the country. This has been done, and beef, fresh if not tender, will be issued to the troops when all else fails. They have, beside, ten days' rations. As it is impossible to know how long the blockade will last this is a sure movement. The seizure of all the cattle in the country will prove, I fear, the cause of much suffering among the citizens. They appear to think so themselves, and have watched the enforcing of the order of General Buell with much anxiety.

The *Herald* of the 7th publishes the following dispatches:

The War in the West—Movements of the Rebels in Kentucky—Uprising of the People to Prevent Further Invasion—The Rebels Reported to be Crossing at Racine, &c., &c.

Cincinnati, September 6, 1862.—Conductor Woodale made a reconnoissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central Railroad. He proceeded to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where he discovered three men, who, upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia regiment. He afterwards discovered their camp; but it was so much hidden by bushes that he could not make out how many they numbered.

A dispatch from Falmouth, dated one o'clock this morning, says that our scouts report the rebels within four miles of that place, with artillery.

A dispatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Spencer, Va., has surrendered to the rebel forces under Jenkins, and that Col. Rathbone's command were taken prisoners by him.

On Wednesday morning Jenkins's forces entered Ravenswood, Virginia, and on the same evening crossed the Ohio river at Buffington's Island, and came down to Racine, Ohio, where they killed one man and wounded two others, and stole twelve horses. They then recrossed the river at Wolf's Bar and encamped for the night.

The people were rising to resist further attempts at invasion by the rebels.

A later report says that the rebels are crossing at Racine, and are coming down on both sides of the river.

A dispatch from Point Pleasant to the military committee at Gallipolis says that the contending forces are in sight of each other, that the rebels are but nine hundred strong, and that a battle is imminent.

Governor Morton has ordered all the male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, residing in the border counties, to organize themselves into military companies to repel the invasion.

Cincinnati, September 6, 1862.—The city has been alive to-day with rumors and excitement. The most current report has been that the rebel advance guard of Kirby Smith was at Falmouth, fifteen miles from Covington, and that the main body were following.

Smith's army is represented to be from ten to fifteen thousand strong, and recruiting rapidly, he having opened recruiting offices in both Lexington and Paris.

The preparations of Gen. Wallace are being perfected with all speed, and should the rebels attempt an attack on the city, they will have a reception they little expect.

The river is also well guarded at all important points.

This city was greatly excited this afternoon owing to the circulation of numerous reports as to the near approach of the rebels.

Telegraphic communication is open as far as Falmouth.

The rebels are reported in force to-night at Williamstown, about thirty miles distant, on the Georgetown turnpike.

The New York *Herald* of the 7th publishes the following:

Rebel Movements in Kentucky.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, September 5.]

Colonel Korff and the Sixty-ninth Indiana regiment, who fought so gallantly at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, arriving last evening, having been discharged on parole, reports Gen. Kirby Smith in Lexington, at the head of from 30,000 to 35,000 men. At the recent battle at the above place, General Smith succeeded in capturing about five hundred head of horses out of Colonel Mundy's and Colonel Metcalfe's cavalry regiments, which he mounted with his men immediately. His force of cavalry is now upward of four thousand strong. On Wednesday General Smith took possession of Frankfort, the Federal troops in possession of that city retreating toward Louisville. Officers under Smith deny that they intend to make for the Ohio river, but all the movements plainly indicated to Colonel Korff that they would move on Louisville and Cincinnati in two divisions.

Throughout the interior of the State, in those portions which have been evacuated by the Union men and the Federal troops, regiments of rebels have been formed; and on forming, their intention is to join General Kirby Smith. General Smith has assurances that his forces will be so greatly augmented during the present week that he will be enabled to move two columns—one of twenty-five thousand on Cincinnati, and one of fifteen thousand on Louisville—the entire cavalry force being intended to operate against Cincinnati. It was reported that when General Smith took possession of Lexington he captured several fine Parrott guns, which he is mounting and preparing for service.

We learn from Colonel Korff that eight hundred Federal wounded were left after the battle of Richmond to the care of the farmers in the vicinity.

We find in the *Herald* of the 7th the following dispatch:

THE REBELS IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.—*Gallipolis, Ohio, September 6, 1862.*—Telegraphic communication in Kanawha Valley is suspended above Point Pleasant.

The guerrilla Jenkins is encamped at Buffalo to-night, with fifteen hundred men, and two thousand more are expected to join immediately. His men are stripping the country of horses and supplies.

The object of Jenkins appears to be to cut off communication with our troops.

The militia of Gallia county assembled to-day, to the number of two thousand seven hundred, and completed their organization.

Very little fear is felt of a raid in this place.

We find in the *Missouri Democrat* of the 3d instant the following correspondence:

FROM FORT SCOTT.

Important Movement on Foot—Gen. Blunt to take the Field—Rebels Concentrating at Cross Hollows, Arkansas—Skirmish with Hays's Guerrillas.

Headquarters Army of the Southwest,
In the Field, Fort Scott, Kansas, Aug. 26.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

The greatest activity prevails here in getting this army ready for an immediate advance towards Arkansas. General Blunt, commanding all the forces here, has just received information from Washington that all the troops in the Department of Kansas, and all those in Southwest Missouri, that is south and west of the Missouri river, including all the recent levy of militia, will be concentrated at such point as he shall designate, to join in the march South. The Kansas portion of the army is finely equipped, and contains four complete batteries of eight guns each.

Information has just reached here confirming the report that the rebels were concentrating at "Cross Hollows," Arkansas, in large numbers, with the intention of marching north, proposing to take Fort Scott and then Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, *before snow fell*. There is no mistaking that such is the idea held out to the rebel force now concentrating at Cross Hollows: and the recent expedition under Cockerill and Coffee to Lone Jack was for the purpose of escorting the new levies and bushwhackers down to Arkansas. Hundreds and hundreds of men followed them, and the two pieces of the Indiana battery which they captured at Lone Jack. But they were mostly without arms.

Day before yesterday Quantril and Up. Hays's band came upon six companies of the Second Kansas and three companies of the Sixth Kansas, near Lamar. Major Campbell and Captain Greno, of the Sixth, pitched in with about sixty of their men, and had a severe fight, lasting upwards of two hours. Captain Greno was shot through the right hand, and has four balls in the same arm. Lieut Gordon, of his company, was shot through the head and hip. Two men were killed, and twenty one wounded. These officers and men acted gallantly. Lieut.-Col. Bassett, commanding the Second Kansas, marched upon the opposite side of the stream, out of danger.

The wounded men say that the rebels had about seven hundred, and that if Bassett had helped, they would have whipped them. Unfortunately for us Col. Cloud, a brave and gallant officer, left this force the day before to report at this place. All say had he been there, Quantril and Hays would have been taken. There are no rebels now in that portion of Missouri south of the Kaw river—that is, organized parties. More anon.

General Kirby Smith's Proclamation.

The following has been widely circulated in Kentucky:

KENTUCKIANS:

The army of the Confederate States has again entered your territory, under my command.

Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its first powers from the consent of the governed.

I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

Kentuckians—We come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your resolutions of 1798. We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your free thought, and forebodes the political death of your State.

We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion, that Kentuckians willingly join the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty, and our dearest rights.

We come to strike off the chains which are riveted upon you. We call upon you to unite your arms, and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains the Northern horde who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance. Are we deceived? Can you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer NO!

KIRBY SMITH.
Major General C. S. A.

Conflict Between the Civil and Military Authorities in Vermont—The Writ of Habeas Corpus Disregarded.

[From the Burlington Free Press, Sept. 1.]

The case of the three persons recently arrested in Jericho, in this county, charged with disloyal practices, is acquiring considerable importance. The parties were placed in the county jail in this place, and have remained there to this date. Last week a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Smalley, in behalf of Mr. Anson Field, one of the three parties, which was returnable on the 28th ult.; but the case was laid over to-day, to await the presence of the United States Marshal. In the meantime the Marshal, having reported the facts to Washington, received the following dispatch:

Washington, August 30, 1862.

To C. C. P. Baldwin, United States Marshal:

Pay no attention to the *habeas corpus* for the liberation of Lyman, Barney and Field, and if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody, resist it to the utmost, and report the names of all who may attempt it. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

The Marshal accordingly appeared before Judge Smalley this forenoon, without the prisoner, and by his counsel, Hon. Levi Underwood, who had been called in, in the absence of the District Attorney, made return that he had made the arrest under the following order of the Secretary of War:

War Department, Friday August 8, 1862.

Ordered—First—That all United States Marshals and Superintendents, or Chiefs of Police, of any town, city or district be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons, who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second—That an immediate report be made to Major C. L. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third—The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the chief clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

and that the prisoner was detained under a late order of the Secretary of War, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases, and also in consequence of special orders to the same effect.

Mr. Underwood said that as there was probably no desire to force an issue between the War Department and the Judiciary, it might be well to suspend the case until the facts were laid before the proper authorities at Washington. Hon. G. F. Edmunds and W. G. Shaw, Esq., counsel for prisoner, did not assent to this proposal, but claimed that the return was insufficient and the refusal to produce Mr. Field a contempt of court. The Judge thereupon decided, in substance, that whether the President has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus without appealing to Congress, is a question. In his (the Judge) opinion, the President has that power, in cases of important military exigency, Judge Taney's opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding; but be that as it may, that the Secretary of War and his subordinates have no power to suspend the writ; that the return of the Marshal is not a compliance with the writ, and that unless within four hours, the prisoner be produced in compliance with the order of court, he should issue a further order requiring the United States Marshal and Sheriff Flanagan to show cause at the next term of the Circuit Court, on the 3d of October next, why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt of court.

The Marshal will, we understand, in obedience to his orders from Washington, decline to produce the prisoner.

The Defence of St. Louis.

Under this heading the New York *Herald* of the 7th instant publishes the following order:

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 23.
Headquarters, St. Louis Division,
St. Louis, Sept. 2, 1862.

I.—Colonel Henry Almstedt, of the Second Missouri Volunteer Artillery, will have the garrisons of the different forts in and around the city of St. Louis drilled in the use of heavy artillery every day.

II.—He will use as many of the prisoners confined therein as he may deem necessary in repairing the scarp and counterscarp walls of said forts.

III.—The repairs he will accomplish as quickly as his available force will allow.

By order of Brigadier-General DAVIDSON.
JAS. A. GREASON, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from that place under date of the 5th, speaking of the reports of the crossing of the Potomac by the Confederates, says:

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

We have various reports to day that the rebels are crossing or trying to cross above into Maryland. We hope they may be foolhardy enough to make the effort, and if we allow any of them to recross except as prisoners, we might as well give up all further efforts. The fords of the Potomac are all rough and rocky; it would be difficult to cross artillery—still more so a wagon train. We could always send more troops from hence than they can cross, and veteran troops too. They would be in an enemy's country, and if pressed on their rear they would find the Potomac a terrible barrier and obstacle to their again getting into Virginia. Our new levies in the fortifications would of themselves be amply sufficient to protect the city from any force the rebels might leave in front, and I should say any attempt to invade Maryland would be ten chances to one against their success. We must at this moment have 200,000 men within a radius of ten miles of the capital.

L.

The *Herald* of the 7th publishes the subjoined dispatch:

REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT STEVENSON, ALA.—*Athens, Ala., Burnt—General Bragg Moving on Nashville.*—Cincinnati, September 6, 1862.—The *Evening Times* of this city has information that Stevenson, Alabama, was attacked by the rebels, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

Athens, Alabama, has been burned by our troops.

Gen. Bragg had left Chattanooga, and was advancing on Nashville.

Boiler Explosion in New York—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 6th contains the following in its local intelligence:

Shortly after 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the boiler in a large building owned by J. M. Singer & Co., corner of Delancey and Mangin streets, exploded with a terrific report, killing one man, and severely, if not fatally, injuring several others. The building covers the entire block, and is occupied by Austin Kelly & Co., hoop skirt manufacturers, and J. Simpson, machinist. In the skirt manufactory several hundred females were employed, but they, without exception, with the employes of Mr. Simpson, escaped unhurt.

There is but one reason given for the accident, and that is carelessness. The boilers were four in number, each with two sixteen inch flues, and had recently been pronounced sound in every particular. Doubtless the engineer, a man named Frost, had allowed the water to get low, with the result above mentioned. He was just in the act of turning the steam cock when the explosion took place, and was scalded in a very serious manner.

A number of Kelly & Co.'s employes were engaged in making fires in furnaces and in drawing wire, in the rear of the boiler, when the accident occurred. The shower of bricks and escaping steam enabled but few to escape without injury. The list of casualties is one killed and six severely scalded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In His New Quarters.—Under this heading the *Picayune* of yesterday morning has the following paragraph:

"Col. French, the indefatigable Provost Marshal, has removed his quarters from the "cribbed, cabined and confined" quarters he has heretofore occupied, on the second floor of the City Hall, to the larger rooms formerly occupied by the Board of Aldermen, which have been specially fitted with all needful appliances. On the Colonel's desk we noticed a large, fragrant and beautiful bouquet, the gift doubtless of one equally beautiful and pure.

Sent to Ship Island.—The *Picayune* of yesterday morning says, under this heading:

"P. McGuire, who published a card stating that he had not taken the oath, and had no intention of taking it, has been sent to Ship Island for his obstinacy."

Inquest.—Coroner Beach on Tuesday held an inquest on the body of Charles Adam, aged about 45, a native of Kentucky. He had suddenly fallen down in an alley-way leading from Baronne to Philippa street, so that his face and mouth were immersed in the slush of a gutter. He was seen thus to fall by a soldier. Assistance was immediately given, but he died almost immediately. He had been long subject to asthma and disease of the heart, and it was found by the verdict that death had been caused by the latter.

Negro Doings.—John J. Goss and J. W Kelling, were locked up in the Second District police station on Tuesday night, on the charge of selling liquor to slaves in the Parish of St. Bernard, and of enticing them to run away. They are supposed to belong to a gang who have been inducing the slaves down the coast to steal cattle, horses and other property, and dispose of them to its members.

Throwing Oyster Shells.—Thomas Collastin and Chas. W. Allen were arrested yesterday in the First District, for not being able to find anything better to do in the rainy weather, than to throw oyster shells, endangering the safety of already sufficiently annoyed pedestrians, in their neighborhood.

In Contravention.—Julia Halsey was arrested in the First District yesterday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, in contravention to military orders.

Fraud.—Martin Hyams is charged with fraud by Wm. Meadow, and was locked up thereabout yesterday in the First District police station, to await a hearing before the Provost Court.

Counterfeit Money.—Carlos Barretti was arrested on the levee, in the Second District, by Lieut. Miller, on the charge of passing counterfeit pieces purporting to be silver coin.

Selling Liquor to Soldiers.—Michael M. Ford was arrested in the Second District last Wednesday, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers in contravention of military orders.

Nuisance.—Officer Wolff, of the Third District, reports that a large quantity of rotten potatoes have been put out on the wharf in that District, and constitute quite a nuisance.

No Passes.—Thirteen soldiers were locked up in the Second District police station on Tuesday night, for being out of their quarters without passes.

Provost Court.—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—Several soldiers who had been taken into custody for being absent from their quarters without passes last night, and one or two charged with minor offences in addition, were sent to the Parish Prison to await the orders of their commanding officers.

W. Males, for insulting a lady, was fined $10.

One of the free and easy syrens of the immaculate regions of the city was fined $10, for very questionable conduct towards Michael Kennedy, which had culminated in her appearing to persecute him on a charge of assault. He is a soldier, and was discharged.

Thos. Barrett was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for using seditious language.

Mrs. Downey was fined $10, for grossly disturbing the peace of her worthy neighbors.

Michael M. Ford had to pay a fine of $200, for selling liquor to soldiers, as elsewhere reported.

Joseph Lannells was sent to the Workhouse for three months, for helping himself to what did not belong to him.

Walter Hanlon had to pay a fine of $10, for getting drunk, disorderly and peace destroying.

Levi Lorende was fined $100, for selling liquor to soldiers, in contravention of military orders.

Abby Brown and her husband were both sent to the Workhouse for a month. The latter had charged h's wife with having robbed him, but he was found also to be not a whit better than the law allows.

There were a number of other cases before the Court, but none of them call for notice. Some were remanded to a future day, and may then properly call for report.

Arrests.—The following arrests were made in the First District on Tuesday:

Mary Lacy, on Claiborne street, for an assault on Thomas Cline with intent to kill.

Mary Bancier, f. w. c., on the charge of drawing a knife on Mary Syme with intent to kill her.

Henry Murphy, for stealing $64 from E. Walton.

Daniel Mullen, of the Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, for making use of seditious language, on St. Thomas street.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17 1862.

The movement in the general market has been on a limited scale to-day, rainy weather having interrupted operations. The transactions recently, however, have been of a retail character, the purchases being mostly for immediate consumption. The stock of good, sound and merchantable Provisions, such as we have heretofore consumed is light. Freights continue dull.

TOBACCO.—There is some inquiry, but the transactions recently have been confined to small sales; a few days since at 15½c. Exchange, equivalent to 17½c. currency, for Fine Admitted. This article is now commanding unprecedentedly high prices in every market.

SUGAR.—Owing to the rainy weather to-day, the transactions have been confined to small sales at previous prices. Fair 8c, Fully Fair 9¼c., and Choice 10c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—Rainy weather prevented operations of any moment to-day. The last sales were at 35½c. for choice plantation.

FLOUR.—The weather has been unfavorable for outdoor operations to-day, and we have heard of no sales in the legitimate trade.

CORN.—500 sacks poor sold from first hands at 60c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—The market for this article is dull at declining prices. We notice sales of 800 sacks at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS.—This article may be quoted from first hands at 75c. ₱ bushel; it is retailing at 80c.

HAY.—About 1100 bales Northern were taken a day or two since, on speculation, at $4.90@$5 ₱ ton. It is retailing at $50.

BUTTER.—Good Northern is retailing at 28c. ₱ lb

CHEESE.—The retail demand is supplied at 18c. ₱ lb.

BEEF.—Northern in half bbls. is retailing at $13 ₱ ½ bbl.

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

BACON.—The retail demand is supplied at 8a. for Shoulders, 9@10c. for Ribbed Sides, and 11@15c. ₱ lb for Sugar cured Hams.

FREIGHTS.—The market is dull. We quote as the rates $15 ₱ hhd. of Tobacco for Havre, 1½ shillings ₱ bushel for Oil Cake to Liverpool, $45 ₱ 1000 Staves for Bordeaux, $2 ₱ hhd. of Sugar for New York, and $1 ₱ bbl. of Molasses.

The sales at auction to have taken place to-day have been postponed on account of rainy weather.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 10, 1862

Arrived yesterday 80 Hogs and 36 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 25 Beeves and 36 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 99 Beeves, 10 Veals and 89 Sheep. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	$0 12
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	0 10
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	0 10
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	20@25
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	15@20
Hogs, ₱ lb, gross	15c
Milch Cows, ₱ head	$100@120
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	$10

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 18, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Rainbow, Jasper, for New York, Master
Brig S. G. Adams, Harrington, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail steamship Marion, Phillips, from New York 7th inst., to W J Reid—1st dist 16.
U S Mail steamship Sevanne, Symonds, from Philadelphia 3d inst., to Wm Frohn & co—2d dist.
Bark Young America, Collins, 24 days from New York, in ballast—3d dist.
Bark Samuel Gregory, Gregory, 22 days from Philadelphia, to master—3d dist 3.
Prussian brig Mieke, Ehrhardt, 54 days from Bordeaux, to master—3d dist 12.
Schr. Wm. Hunter, Baker, 20 days from New York, to master—1st dist 17.

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Palmer, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Fox, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 16th inst., barks Revolution and Kedron—towed up ship Cuisco, barks Hanson Gregory, Young America and brig Mieke.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Marion reports having experienced strong head winds nearly the entire passage—from Tortugas a continuous gale from WNW, with heavy rain.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Marion, from New York—Brig Gen T W Sherman and two servants, Capt A Baldwin, and servant, Capt C H Conant and servant, N Bogle, T Stapleton, G M Chapman, J W Van Slyck, M Mandel, A Rosenlayer, F Simongy, J E Towell, G W Griffin, A Tambourg, F Mouniere, J W Black, L Lacko, H Abraham and lady, C Greenhagen, Max Schoenfeld, Mrs E Lewis and two children, T D Chesman, Mrs Swift and three children, Mrs Bobet and servant, H E Robinson, Morris Greenwall, Chauncey Adams, Martin Burke lady and servant, Mrs W de Burgt, F Hearlon, D Hemlow, Chas Linhard, J W Hughes, G W Brach, Jno Haight, G de Csaran, S Bosworth Surgeon 21st Indiana, E N Strickland, E Wolf, John J Head, J A Whalen.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Samuel G Adams—146 hhds sugar 382 half and 770 bbls molasses 171 do melado 40 pkgs tar.

NEW YORK—Per brig Rainbow—300 hhds sugar 20 bbls molasses 100 empty casks.

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark H Gregory—4000 sacks corn 2562 sks oats 300 bbls corn meal 1004 reams paper to order.

NEW YORK—Per bark Young America—7 sks beans, L G Thorp—392 sks corn 70 bbls beef 100 bags sand 70 firkins butter 25 bxs starch 90 bxs cheese Goff, Byrnes & co—500 do herring 140 boxes soap 30 pkgs fish 20 tcs hams 16 bbls shoulders A D Grieff & co—170 bags salt, Kearney, Bisle & co—75 pkgs beans and peas to Miss & Bartell—140 bales hay Fred Deidoncke—69 bbls flour 21 pkgs bacon 55 bbls pork 50 bxs herring 272 sacks corn 30 do feed 111 do wheat 200 bxs candles 200 bbls potatoes 77 cheese cabbages 50 bags butter 71 bbls onions 150 bbls pork 5 tcs oil and sundries to order—Andries to Turnell & co—Leon Pierre & co—T Layton—L Trogleas—and D Kelham & co.

BORDEAUX—Per brig Mieke—671 pkgs wine Chevigne Bro—30 do Vennell—27 cases preserves 10 do sardines 2 do cannage 2 do mustard 12 do cheese to Dussin & co.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marion—100 bxs candles 727 do starch 200 pkgs lard 45 bbls beef 1180 bbls potatoes 219 pkgs butter 95 do beans 262 pkgs cheese 108 bbls flour 85 pkgs hams 444 bbls pork 1600 reams paper to sundry consignees.

PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship Suwanee—50 sks beans 131 bbls potatoes 50 do apples 50 do onions 94 bags 300 dozen brooms 200 bxs lemons 2 bbls potatoes—10 do hams 111 tcs hams 246 bbls potatoes 10 half bbls pork 290 sacks corn 330 sks corn 150 do oats 5 do bran 7 bales hay and sundries to order.

NEW YORK—Per schr Wm Hunter—Ass'd mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Marion, from New York—A S Blakeslee—Bebee & De Castro—Geo Bliss—Geo E Hoyt—S B Beaumere—P C ocoe—C Kemble—Wm Raisin—Potts & Brunes—Grieff, Byrnes & co—E Haines—A M Holbrook—R W Hoyt—Henning & Campbell—C Jaubert & co—Judge T s Kennedy—L E Klein—Jno Lutey—Knap & Cou Seld—B M Liverman—H S Martin—Mist & Bartoli—Clara Gaudi—J Avegno & co—P Mapp—Payne & Kemp—N H Rappmys—W J Reid—L Rosenblatt—J W Byne & co—E Step & co—Miss Chas H Reed—W de Syud—E S Ananthi—W Broughton—C Schumacher & co—A Schwab—J Wright & co—W Mercer—Wait & Champion—H Zebrbier—and order.

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.

F. M. CROZAT,
Recorder of Births and Deaths.

sel lm

Hostetter's Bitters.

BLACK-HEARTED DECEPTION.

THE WORLD knows HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a positive antidote to the malaria of fever, and as the most powerful and healthful tonic ever advertised through the public press. What, then, must be the thought of the fiend in human shape who uses the empty bottles, once filled with that sanitary agent, as a cover for the basest compound that was ever introduced under the name of remedies, and the sale of which means Quant'ta of MURDEROUS RUM, distilled from spoiled molasses and medicated with unwholesome bitters, have been sold in the city of New Orleans, in Hostetter's bottles, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Citizens, shun this terrible stuff as you would shun the vomito or death. In the genuine Bitters there is an infallible preventive and recuperative principle. In the false trash, sold under its name, there is nothing but poison and destruction. Beware of it! Buy only of prominent druggists, or respectable hotel and saloon keepers, who are known to you. It is understood that a large amount of stuff purporting to be Hostetter's Bitters, has been at various times sold at auction in this city. It was spurious. The genuine preparation is never sold at auction. Merchants, beware, and always purchase of the following agents, in New Orleans, and you will get the genuine Bitters:

J. WRIGHT & CO., 71 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
MORTON & MACAULAY, Poydras street.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 20 C mmon street.
G. M. MORISON & CO., 14 Magazine street.
JOHN P. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 12 Crossman street.
SCOVILL & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
JAMES SYME, 136 Canal street.
THOMPSON & BARNES,
23 and 25 Common street.

sel3 tf

For Sale.

NOW landing per steamship Marion, from New York—

- 300 barrels Mess Pork.
- 150 do Prime.
- 300 bags Leaf Lard.
- 150 barrels Extra fancy brand Flour.
- 100 half barrels Fulton Market Beef.
- 250 barrels Potatoes.
- 20 casks Extra Sugar-cured Hams.
- 100 boxes English Dairy Cheese.
- 50 do English extra quality Dairy Cheese.
- 50 do Onions Starch.
- 100 dozen best Corn Brooms.
- 100 reams Straw Paper large size.
- 20 half barrels Shaved Hoops.
- 10 do Sole Leather.
- 50 sacks Bran.
- 200 sacks Corn.

WILLIAM J. REID,
31 Magazine street.

se1 tf

For New York.

To sail TUESDAY, Sept 23d, at 9 A. M.

THE splendid United States Mail steamship MARION, Captain A. M. Smith, will be dispatched as above. For passage, apply to

WM. J. REID, 31 Magazine st.

se17 tf

Notice.

STEAMSHIP MARION, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES by the above vessel are notified that she is now discharging at the foot of St. Joseph street, and they are hereby required to remove their goods without delay.

All goods are at the risk and expense of the consignees as soon as landed.

WM. J. REID,
31 Magazine street.

se18 tf

Notice.

AT the request of many passengers, and on account of bad weather, the departure of the steamship CARDENAS, for Havana, is postponed until SATURDAY MORNING, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., from Post 16, foot of Ninth street, Fourth District, where she is actually lying.

AVENDANO BROTHERS,
Agents.

sel8 2t

Lost.

A BASKET containing some wearing apparel, such as shirts, pantaloons, shoes, blankets, &c., was lost yesterday, 17th instant, going from the steamship landing, foot of St. Joseph street, to St. Philip street, No. 74. A reward proportioned to the value of said articles will be paid for the delivery of the same at No. 74 St. Philip street.

sepl8

Wanted,

BY a Flower Gardener, a situation in the city or in the country. He can also attend to a kitchen garden. Best references given. Apply on St. Charles street, No. 187.

sel7 2t

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

Information having been brought to these Headquarters that intoxicating liquors are not only sold to enlisted men, but gratuitously furnished to them, with the design of promoting disorder and inciting insubordination—

The furnishing of intoxicating liquors, under any pretext whatever, to enlisted men, is strictly prohibited. The penalty for violation of this order will be forfeiture of license and property, the closing of place of business, and imprisonment or fine at the discretion of the Provost Court. By command of

Col. and Acting Brig.-Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE,
W. M. GROSVENOR, A. A. A. G.

sepl6 3t

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE always paid for WOOL, by [illegible] VALENTINE & CO.,
51 Common street.

sepl7 tf

Notice of Copartnership.

ON the 15th inst. I have associated Mr. LOUIS PHILIPPE [illegible] business.

P. MACOU.

The same business [illegible] carried on as heretofore by the undersigned under the style of P. MACOU & CO., on Poydras street, No. 171, corner Baronne.

PIERRE MACOU,
LOUIS PHILIPPE.

sepl7 1m

Corn Meal. Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS OF KILN DRIED CORN MEAL FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, at 72 CAMP STREET.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

sel5 tf

For New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, 20th inst.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID steamship CREOLE, Gooch, commander, carrying the U. S. Mail, will leave as above. For freight or passage, both cabin and steerage, apply to

WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union street.

Bakery for Sale on Account of Departure.

A BAKERY on Camp street, between St. Mary and Felicity Road, and all the necessary utensils, &c. Also, Two Carts and Two Horses. Apply on the premises.

sel5 3t

$10 Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Thursday, the 11th inst., the slave girl (negress) LIZZIE, aged about 22 years, medium height. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever will deliver her at my domicil, 201 Burgundy street.

sel6 6t

NOTICE.

THE steamer CREOLE, from New York, is now discharging at the foot of St. Joseph street. Consignees will attend to the receiving of their Goods, as otherwise the same will be stored at their expense and risk. The freight which has not been prepaid in New York has to be settled at our office before the delivery of the goods. Consignees of drugs and medicines must procure special permits from the Customhouse.

WARNEKEN & CO.,
41 Poydras st.

se15 6t

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 accomplished needlewoman. Only a moderate recompense expected. The most satisfactory references given. Please address O. O. at the office of this paper.

ly18

500 ozs.	Quinine.
600 "	Morphine.
250 "	Tannin.
2 500 lbs.	Chloroform.
200 "	Opium.
500 "	Calomel.
100 "	Iodide Potass.
150 boxes	Castile Soap.
	Muriatic Acid, Hops, &c.

Just received. For sale in quantities to suit by

S. & J. ABRAMS, Druggists.
44 Camp and 74 Gravier sts.

sell tf

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Orleans, September 11, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with article fifth of the charter of this Company, the annual election for twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, No. 111 Canal street, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HANLON & McLEAN'S SALES.
J. T. HANLON, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Thursday, September 18th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their auction store, No. 19 Magazine street, corner of Common street—

- 50 tierces Sides.
- 40 do Bacon Sides.
- 20 do sugar cured Hams.
- 20 casks Bacon.
- 75 bbls Fulton Market Beef, choice;
- 10 half bbls do do do;
- 15 half bbls Pig Pork.
- 200 bbls St. Louis Flour;
- 20 do Pilot Bread;
- 200 boxes Herring; 100 boxes Cheese.
- 75 sacks Bran; 200 boxes Starch;
- 100 boxes Soap, assorted brands;
- 50 boxes Pie Fruits, assorted;
- 75 cases Canton Ginger;
- 30 boxes Otard Cognac Brandy;
- 200 gross Clark's Matches;
- 50 boxes Brandy Pears;
- 50 boxes old Port Wine;
- 10 bales Hops; 30 boxes White Wine;
- 10 cases Painted Tubs.

—ALSO—

Pepper Sauce, Walnut Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Cordials, Pickles, Ground Coffee, American and Scotch Ale in casks and boxes, Whisky, Brandy, Malaga, Madeira and Ginger Wine, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Terms at sale.

se18

Household Furniture at Auction.

BY HANLON & McLEAN.
J. T. HANLON, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire contents of the house No. 20 Constance street, consisting of—

Splendid Mahogany Parlor Set, complete; Mirrors; Mahogany and Walnut Bed-room Furniture; Kitchen Utensils and Extension Tables. Also, a very superior Rosewood French Piano Piano, but a short time in use, and one of the best instruments in the city.

Terms at sale.

se18

Flour, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Soap, Starch and Vinegar at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY (Thursday) 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse—

- 50 bbls. Extra Family Flour;
- 6 hhds. Hams;
- 8 hhds. Sides;
- 3 hhds. Shoulders;
- 100 boxes Starch;
- 75 boxes Soap;
- 40 barrels Vinegar;
- 25 hhds. Bacon.

Terms cash.

se17

Sides, Shoulders and Potatoes.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday) 18th September, at 10 o'clock, at Post 42, Third District, ex brig C. F. O'Brien—

- 15 casks CLEAR SIDES.
- 15 do SHOULDERS.
- 500 barrels POTATOES.

Terms cash.
No postponement on account of weather.

BY R. SCOTT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

SATURDAY, September 20th, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold—

- 100 cases Olive Oil, Moulin a Vent.
- 40 cases Olive Oil, Bertus.
- 40 boxes Anoyssia, Sauvajol, Branston & Co.

—ALSO—

Invoice of Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Ketchups, Extracts, &c.

se17

Sides, Shoulders, Mess Beef, Beef Tongues, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Pickles, Brooms, Salt, &c., &c., at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, landing ex st omer Suwanee, foot of Bienville street—

- 21 hhds Smoked Shoulders.
- 15 do Bacon Sides.
- 113 tierces Canvassed Hams, extra quality.
- 100 half barrels Mess Beef.
- 100 do choice Pickled Beef Tongues.
- 1 box French Beef Tongues.
- 24 barrels Potatoes
- 25 do Apples.
- 25 do Onions.
- 9 half barrels Figs.
- 2 do boxes Lemons.
- 200 dozen Brooms.
- 200 bags Salt, 4 bu each.
- 10 barrels Pickles.

Terms cash

se18

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 20th of September, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of N. Habert—

A BLACKSMITH SHOP on Louisiana Avenue, between Annunciation and Chippewa streets, all the contents of said Blacksmith Shop. Also, a lot of FURNITURE, &c.

Terms cash.

se17

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 74.

From and after this date, no officer belonging to any camp outside of the city will be permitted to remain in the city over twenty four hours, except on a Surgeon's certificate of sickness, endorsed by the Medical Director.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. Gen.

se17 3t

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

I. Outpost and Picket guards, posted by this command, will not permit any persons to pass beyond their lines except those having passes issued from the Headquarters of—

The Major-General Commanding,
The Military Governor,
The Provost Marshal General,
or from these Headquarters.

II. Any person attempting to carry across the lines any article whatever not specified in the pass will be arrested, the property seized and a written report made by the officer commanding the guard to the authority granting the pass.

By command of Col. and Act. Brig.-General
HENRY W. BIRGE,
Commanding Third Brigade.
W. M. GROSVENOR, A. A. A. G.

se17 3t

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Sept. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

Any enlisted soldier found wandering about the streets of the city, or absent from his quarters, except when on duty, without a written pass from the commander of his corps, will be arrested by the police, and sent to the brigade guard house, to be tried for absence without leave.

By command of
Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General H. W. BIRGE,
Commanding Third Brigade.
W. M. GROSVENOR, A. A. A. G.

sepl7 3t

To Bakers.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Sept. 12, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Six Dollars ($6) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on SUNDAY, 14th inst., as follows, until further notice:

Sixty-eight ounces of bread for	10 cents.
Thirty-four	5 cents.
Seventeen	5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their 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 of G. WEITZEL,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers
and Assistant Military Commandant.
W. S. PETTIBONE, Secretary.

sel3 6t

Office of the City Treasurer,

NEW ORLEANS, September 10th, 1862.

NOTICE.—The time for the payment of City Taxes into this office is extended until the 15th of October next.

By order of the Bureau of Finance.
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer.

sel8 1m

For Sale.

100 BARRELS LION BREWERY EXTRA QUALITY

Lager Beer,

For sale by WILLIAM J. REID,
31 Magazine street.

sepl3 tf

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved merchandise consigned to Messrs. Spofford Tileston & Co., New York, by WILLIAM J. REID,
31 Magazine street.

sepl2 tf

Office Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, 13th September, 1862.

IN conformity with article fourth of the charter of this Company, notice is hereby given that the annual election for Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, 38 Camp street, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

L. W. BAQUIE,
Secretary pro tem.

sepl3 129

Havana Cigars.

A SPLENDID assortment of 97,000 Cigars, just received.

Also, a lot of Smoking Tobacco, for sale by
P. PRATS & CO., corner St. Charles street
and Commercial Place.

se9-1m

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 drayman or cartmen is an honest man, he will promptly comply with my demand.

EDMOND MEUNIER,
Attorney at Law, No. 37 Exchange Alley.

se6

Notice.

THE sale of elegant household furniture advertised to take place this day, 12th inst., at 152 Canal street, by R. T. Montgomery, is postponed until further notice.

sepl2

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 SORNIU & BROTHER,
No. 34 Gravier street.

sel3 1m

For Quarantine Station and all intermediate landings.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE PARISH, Captain Morris, will leave as above EVERY SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For IBERVILLE and all intermediate landings, EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO.,
No. 82 Poydras street.

For the Coast.

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

se8

For Havana.

THE Spanish steamship CARDENAS, J. R. Burgueno, master, will leave for the above port from Post 16, Fourth District, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. Passengers must be provided with passports.

se15 2d

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 personal attention to in and out-door sales.

se2 tf

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,

No. 266 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, A. SWOBE.

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

Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists.

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Mill Gearing, Grate Bars, Stoves, Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

ma15 6m

MELISSA CORDIAL

BY THE CARMELITE MONKS.

Patented.—This delightful Cordial possesses all the qualities proper to MELISSA BALM.

Sold in Paris, only at No. 100 Montmartre street.

Price per bottle .... 75 and $1.

Sold in New Orleans by ED. GUILLOT and D. FERRAN.

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.

au2 tf

Family Provisions.

JUST received from New York per steamship Roanoke,

- 5 boxes superior Oolong Black Tea,
- 2 do do Imperial Green do
- 10 cases superior Gruyere Cheese,
- 10 half bbls choice Lard,
- 20 boxes Pearl Starch,
- 20 do Sperm Candles,
- 20 do Extra Family Soap,
- 10 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
- 20 do English Dairy do
- 5 do Corn Starch,
- 25 bbls No. 2 Mackerel,
- 20 barrels No. 1 do very choice,
- 500 bbls superior Codfish,
- 1 bbl pickled salmon,
- 20 bbls Mess Pork,
- 15 do do do clear,
- 10 half bbls superior Fulton Market Beef,
- 20 quarter do do do do,
- 5 boxes Breakfast Bacon,
- 5 tierces Sugar-cured Hams, a choice article,
- 12 do do Tongues.

For sale by FAURES & NORMAN,
sep12 Royal street, Nos. 27 and 29

RICHARD J. EVANS,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,

NEW ORLEANS, La.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.

GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.

Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention.

jy1 ly

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. P. Lalon,
P. Laborie,	Dr. H. Baret,
W. B. Schmidt,	A. & P. Carmelotti,
G. Bataller,	T. Beaumont,
Dr. Chas. Delery,	Lamoinlottes.

au11 lm

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, 20th August, 1862.

au21

Notice.

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

E. J. HART & CO.

au21

Coffee-House for Sale.

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

sel3 tf

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.

se1 lm

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

130 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.

au27 lm

F. GONTHIER,

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN & ED. DUCOURNAU,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

St. Charles street, corner Common street.

jy25 lm

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

jy9 3m

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 will give price lists and samples of work, with testimonials. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded.

W. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

jy9 3m

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. 261 Bagatelle street, (continuation of Bourbon street,) between Greatmen and Craps streets.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. S. F. Delabarre, F. F. Milton, F. J. Gaertner, E. Nodal, F. E. Mader, J. W. Mader, G. De Armas, J. J. Wiskes, Dr. Cantrelle.

au27 lm

To Rent,

A STORE on Canal street, No. 161.

A Store and Residence, corner Dumaine and Royal streets, now occupied by Blancand & Guinet, 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 Court Hotel.

Two Houses, four rooms each, on Dauphine street, Nos. 361 and 344.

A Residence near Esplanade street, corner Treme and Barrack streets, with six fine rooms, and a kitchen having four rooms.

A Residence, having four rooms and double kitchen, on Frenchmen street, between Goodchildren and Moreau streets.

Apply to C. TISLIER, Chartres st., No. 45.

se3 lm

Sausages.

LANDING ex steamship Matanzas—7 boxes SAUSAGES, a superior article, for sale by
J. & J. TARDOS, 43 Old Levee street.

au21

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to
No. 265 OLD LEVEE STREET,
between St. Philip and Ursulines streets,
Opposite French Vegetable Market,
And are again in full operation.

jy10 tf

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,
126 Chartres st.

au30 tf

Exchange.

EXCHANGE on LONDON and NEW YORK for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by

WILLIAM J. REID, 31 Magazine street.

sepl2 tf

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
6 o'clock A. M.	Horse Car.	6½ o'clock A. M.	St'm Train.
6½ "	St'm Train.	7 "	"
7½ "	"	8½ "	"
9 "	"	9½ "	"
10½ "	"	11½ "	"
12 M.	"	1 P. M.	"
1 P. M.	"	2½ "	"
3 "	"	3½ "	"
4 "	"	4½ "	"
5 "	"	5½ "	"
6 "	"	6½ "	"
7 "	"	7½ "	"
8 "	"	9 "	"
		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.

mh24 tf

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		$ 72,738 7
Premiums rec'd on Fire Risks	$58,5—7 72	
" " Marine do	8,492 51	
" " River do	4,938 35	
		72,738 97
Less premiums returned		1,913 40
		$ 70,815 19
Losses paid during the same period:		
On Fire Risks	42,541 71	
On Marine Risks	13,645 41	
On River Risks	1,032 43	
		$56,919 55
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	11,330 98	
Re-insurance account	6,490 10	
General expenses, less interest, &c.	16,889 46—34,766 48—$1,168 03	

The Company have the following assets:

Stock Notes		$95,800 00
Bills receivable secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate	$59,777 00	
Bills Receivable for premiums	16,730 17—$76,507 17	
Bank and other Stocks		19,487 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection		
Cash		20,110 63
		17 79 07
		$229,636 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 statement was just and true and a correct extract from the books of said company.

(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of May, 1862.

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

DIRECTORS.

S. Thomas,	Theo. H. Blake,
F. Delaunde,	T. Hanson,
T. Larsen,	T. Lafargue,
F. Grayson,	A. Gordon
H. Peychaud	

Coffee! Coffee!

96 BAGS superior Havana and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
No. 77 Tchoupitoulas.

au27

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862		$337,799 30
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1862		90,477 00
		$428,257 36
Via—Premiums on Fire Risks	$270,156 96	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,222 25	
Premiums on River Risks	53,869 65	
		$428,257 36
Less Premiums Unterminated	$43,902 00	
Less Return Premiums	11,976 41	
		55,877 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		$372,380 45
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
Fire Losses	$ 61,882 44	
Marine Losses	110,245 35	
River Losses	58,136 60	
		$230,436 37
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.		8,863 42
		$214,033 79
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,366 66

The Company have the following Assets:

Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$182,825 00
Invested in bank stock, cost	86,200 00
Invested in city and other bonds	60,850 00
Loaned on pledge of stocks	116,232 00
Insurance scrip, &c.	60,270 00
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	180,166 21
Premiums in course of collection	41,167
Cash on hand	154,000
	$771,889

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

Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans," who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of March, 1862, before me.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice President.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Carriere,	John Thornhill,
R. Brugier,	John Fox,
Mason Pilcher,	C. Fassy,
G. A. Fosdick,	W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon,	A. Conn,
Thomas Byrne,	R. T. Montgomery,
R. Nugent,	G. M. Bouchil,
K. H. Pourey,	M. A. Warenken,
J. L. Macaulay,	Wm. Frohn,
J. S. Wallis,	J. Cramer,
A. Lescourt,	Wm. Lorenzen,
C. Lafitte,	Leon Queyrouze,
Wm Urquhart,	A. F. Nobles,
Henry Bodewald,	A. J. Bugely,
Wm. C. Watts,	G. W. Dunbar,
J. Aust,	Albert Cammack,
	B. G. Oglesby.

mh28

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—		
Premiums on Fire Risks		$119,055 80
" River Risks		36,397 27
" Marine Risks		30,262 27
Total		$186,715 45
Less return Premiums		3,735 84
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		$182,980 80
Net Premiums		$210,289 00
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$40,238 76	
River Losses	13,645 45	
Marine Losses	10,864 27	
Total Losses	$67,359 48	
Reinsurance	4,767 04	
Fifteen per cent. return	8,101 05	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	21,096 00—	101,861 20
Gross Profits		$108,000 00
Reserved for intermediate Risks		48,000 00
Net Profits		$60,000 00

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital Stock Notes	$108,186 00
Loans secured by Mortgage	38,000 00
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	35,315 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time	60,974 91
Premiums in course of collection	10,183 15
Scrip of other Companies	89,216 00
Stocks and Bonds	110,186 00
Cash on hand	105,216 05
	$567,280 11

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

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

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th May, 1862.

[Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that, out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued, on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 19th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.

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

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

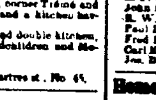
DIRECTORS.

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Elmer, firm of Elmer & Co.
F. M. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of O. Talamon, Desmonsses & Co.
J. J. Zunts, firm of Rhoner & Zunts.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Generès, firm of Abat, Generès & Co.
John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.
S. W. Oades, firm of Comeau & Oades.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Dernonde.

mh16

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.



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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$348,005 47
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		85,000 00
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$433,725 47
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$230,376 54	
For premiums on River Risks	174,360 48	
For premiums on Marine Risks	28,988 45	
		$433,725 47
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$ 55,839 00	
Return premiums	684 47	
		$ 56,512 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$376,952 00
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$ 48,351 31	
On River Risks	89,245 30	
On Marine Risks	30,722 36	
		$171,318 00
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	18,565 65	
		$189,883 45
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$223,049 39

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States bonds	$734,947 00
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	260,900 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 76 Camp street)	42,000 00
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	163,725 35
Due for Premiums in course of collection	10,646 68
Cash on hand	219,190 24
Total amount of assets	$1,388,200 00

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

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

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

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

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

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

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

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 76 Camp street.

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

TRUSTEES.

John H. Shaw,	A. L. Levy,	W. A. Kenter,
Jno. A. Fairmond,	A. B. Hay,	Philip A. Shaw,
Edward Nalle,	S. B. Hamm,	J. Villarubia, Jr.,
Elijah Peale,	John Hall,	Alex. W. Dyas,
J. P. Harrison,	Robt. McElhenny,	Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Hoey,	Thomas Greenleaf,	J. B. Lambard,
L. C. Jury,	Ed. Stone,	Jno. H. Rodenberg,
Geo. G. Sweet,	Richard Hobart,	A. G. Kenneth,
Alfred Moulton,	Lafayette Folger,	R. R. Converse,
W. C. Thompson,	John Kemp,	Perry Bagent,
A. D. C. Ward,	J. C. Goodrich,	Geo. W. Ward.
	J. G. Brown,	

New Orleans, January 12, 1862.

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Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. B. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.

HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
A. B. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

au18 6m

Change.

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

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		$...
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		196 77
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$81,...
Via—For Fire premiums	$680,...	
Marine premiums	70,246 17	
River premiums	34,340 64	
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$63,544 60	
Less return premiums	5,165 41	
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$...
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On fire risks	$...	
On marine risks	46,344 52	
On river risks	76,...	
	$118,... 67	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c.	42,811 ...	
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$...

The Company have the following assets, viz:

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

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 Thomas Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance of the scrip of the year 1857. They have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 10th March next.

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

DIRECTORS.

James D. Denegre,	S. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John G. Bleke,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw,	J. H. Stauffer,
J. B. Tremoulet,	John G. Gaines,
M. W. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.

ja13 1m

Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company.

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861	$251,...
To wit: Premiums on Fire Risks	$186,385 00
" on Marine Risks	44,076 05
" on River Risks	20,... 12
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov 30, 1861	$4,...
For Returned Premiums	...
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861	$...
Losses paid during same period, viz.:	
On Fire Risks	$...
On Marine Risks	7,...
On River Risks	7,...
	$125,...
Reinsurance	6,261 11
Fifteen per cent. returned	8,771 23
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.	20,499 47
Net profits, 30th November, 1861	$...
Net earned premiums	...
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned	24 ...
Amount participating in profits	...

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	...
Due for Premiums in course of collection	...
Invested in mortgage security	...
Invested in Notes secured by pledge of Stocks	...
Invested in Bank Stock	54,...
Invested in Confederate Bonds	23,...
Invested in Railroad Bonds	21,...
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	...
Cash on hand	...
Total amount of Assets	...

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered that on this ... day of December, 1861 before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary of the Mechanics' 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.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ... day of December, 1861.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West Vice-President.

Omer Gaillard,	A. F. ...
Jas. A. White,	...
Alphonse Weis,	...
D. Jamison,	...
Ad. Hillenberger,	...
J. Bator	...

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 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	$74,...
On River Risks	49,...
On Marine Risks	48,...
Total premiums	
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$23,310 00
Return Premiums	...
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862	...
Losses paid during the year:	
On Fire Risks	$32,356 36
On River Risks	25,146 12
On Marine Risks	72,276 00
Total losses	$131,774 36
Ten per cent. returned	12,914 30
Taxes	16,742 30
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,486 36
Net Profits	...
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862	...
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned	312,...
Amount participating in profits	...

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	...
Bills Receivable for Premiums	...
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	...
Bank Stocks and Bonds	...
Real Estate	...
Due for Premiums in course of collection	...
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock	...
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company	...
Less:	
Net earned premiums as above	$213,316 00
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	44,134 30
Scrip and interest due and not claimed	37,130 ...
Net assets	...

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June ..., before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lemarier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the above statement is just and true.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LEBARBIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ... 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 scrip of the Company.

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

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger,	C. H. Slocomb,
F. Maspero,	Geo. Connelly,
T. O. Nelson,	J. M. Bilton,
John Pemberton,	David Urquhart,
Joseph Musard,	M. Puig,
	B. P. Voorhies.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

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

THIS Company will continue to insure against 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. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan,	do.	Logan, Bright & Co.
A. F. Elliot,	do.	...
F. Lelling,	do.	Mumsey, Lelling & Co.
E. Duplantier,	do.	Breaux & Karslou.
Lloyd R. Coleman,	do.	Coleman, Britton & Co.
W. Quintell,	do.	Wm. Frohn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne,	do.	
Chs. A. Castillo,	do.	W. A. Gordon & Co.
J. de Puentes,	do.	S. Osur & Co.
		EMILE DeBUYS,

J. D. DELAUNE, Secretary pro tem.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company,

111 .... CANAL STREET.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....

DIRECTORS.

Alphonse Miltenberger,
A. Rochereau,
H. M. Wright,
R. Hillsdon,
O. Lauve,
J. M. Sarnalde,

This company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the losses and damages by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

J. WYTES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

L. C. Harbier & A. T. W...

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

BROOMS—100 dozen, for sale by
OSCAR BERCIER & CO.,
77 Tchoupitoulas.