The New Orleans [illegible]

Office 70 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1862.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,398

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1862.

What the Thunderer Now Says.

The Philadelphia papers publish a somewhat remarkable article from the London Times of the [illegible] May. Our readers are doubtless aware that the Times enjoys an anomalous distinction. Conducted with signal ability, and [illegible] of immense influence on public opinion; but they may possibly not understand the [illegible] extent that no British sheet at all approaching its circulation equals it in cool and imperturbable inconsistency. The Times is generally a sort of [illegible] of political events, as well as foreshadowing. With marvelous and almost [illegible] swiftness of perception it discerns the premonitory symptoms of a change in public sentiment, and modifies its own views with perfect recklessness of reproach and indifference to consequences. Middle-aged people must remember how the Times, which had been a Tory from its very foundation, turned suddenly round, one bright morning, and employed its power [illegible] in sustaining Sir Robert Peel's efforts to repeal the Corn Laws. Now, in reference to the troubles in America, the Thunderer of Printing-house Square has certainly veered and shifted with its usual facility of metamorphosis. One day it wears a Mentorian aspect; the next day it smiles upon the South; at one time it waxes terribly ferocious touching the Trent affair; at another it speaks of the released Commissioners in terms of unmitigated contempt. On the slavery question it is alternately temperate and fanatic. In fact the Times has boxed the compass of every possible opinion. What the influence of that versatile paper may be [illegible] means of determining; but we should imagine that abroad no vast amount of respect could be entertained towards a journal which puts aside to-day the conclusions of yesterday, as readily as its editors doff their garments.

These remarks have been elicited by the article from the Times republished in the Northern papers. It is well written, but singularly out of keeping with many previous lucubrations. It opens with a declaration that intervention must necessarily be in favor of the South, and that the Southerners are favorites in Europe, "in spite of slavery," when it had affirmed a hundred times before that the hatred of slavery in Europe was fatal to all real sympathy with the South. We have not a particle of confidence in the sincerity of the London Times. For reasons which we do not pretend for a moment to fathom, it seeks to make out a fair showing for the South in the present article. Perhaps the next European steamer will bring a powerful leader in the Times in behalf of the North.

We subjoin one or two extracts from the article referred to. It appears in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d May. Here is an admission of the extraordinary power and resources of the North:

Intervention on behalf of the North is an impossibility. Not if all the resources of this country were at the disposal of Mr. Bright and his friends, and all our power were thrown into the Northern scale, could we add to the strength and chances of the Federals in this singular contest. We might send them ships, but they have got as many as they want. They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more.

We might lend them money, but of this, too, in some form or other, they have got enough to allow of a present expenditure of eight hundred thousand pounds a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops now serving in England might be landed at New York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies. We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada without adding five per cent. to their forces in the field. No ruler in the world, not even the first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln.

He has fully 650,000 troops under arms, and it is boasted that he could double that number. His finances may rest on a less stable foundation, but he has, at any rate, enough and to spare for the time. In no political or military operations have the Federals ever been hampered by the want of men or money, and if they had to spend some time in turning citizens into soldiers, their enemies were under the same obligation. Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the North, would be simply a nullity, for no alliance could add to its power or promote its ends.

One would suppose this is making out a very strong case for the North. Not at all, for the Times proceeds to argue the ability of the South to maintain itself. It puts on its Southern spectacles, and becomes exceedingly amiable towards the slaveholding States, and it professes to doubt their possible subjugation. The winding up of the Times's article is the best part of it. Here it is:

The spectacle thus presented to us may teach us some useful lessons as to the practicability of that system of arbitration which has been recommended as so infallible a specific against the outbreak of all wars and the necessity of all armaments. Here are two sections of a great people arrayed in arms against each other. If ever reasons could be shown against fighting, they could be shown now, and in strength quite irresistible. The belligerents have been citizens of the same State, and were connected by the closest ties of lineage, language and institutions.

The bonds of commerce, which, if well knit, must, we are told, always prevail against war, existed between these to such an extent as could never be realized between independent States. The conflict itself is so hopeless, that peace ought to be more than ever acceptable as an alternative, and yet what, with all these unusually favorable conditions, is found to be the result? Why, that arbitration could hardly be so much as attempted.

At first it was rejected with indignation, and if it should be accepted now, it will only be because the combatants have learnt their relative positions by the sharp teaching of war. The conclusion may be a sad one, but it shows, at any rate, that men may still believe in the possibility of war, and make preparations to meet it, without misconceiving the spirit of the age.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell at auction this morning, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Household Furniture, Jewelry, Watches, and a splendid French Clock. See their advertisement.

We tender our thanks to the Postmaster for a welcome supply of late Northern papers.

Reopening.—We are authorized to state that that old and popular house, the City Hotel, will be reopened to-day.

New Music.—Messrs. Blackmar & Co., No. 74 Camp street, have kindly sent us the following music:

Bella Schottisch, a high and graceful morceau, by E. O. Eaton.

Tremolo, by the same composer, on the popular air "The Volunteer."

Crescent Regiment Mazurka, by Hoffner; easy and pretty.

[illegible], a sentimental waltz, by Hensler.

Skipping Waves, a charming fantasia, by E. O. Eaton.

The Nun's Prayer, a touching melody, by Oberthuer, arranged by Nordman.

Improvisations on "My Maryland" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag," by Von LaHache.

In reference to Mr. Mercier's visit to Richmond, the Washington letter-writer of the Philadelphia Inquirer expresses himself as follows:

Washington, May 21.—Permission has been given to state the facts in regard to the French Minister's visit to Richmond, which has excited so much attention both in this country and in Europe.

Mr. Mercier had no instructions from his Government, nor had he the least knowledge of his intention to go to Richmond. Mr. Mercier, in conversing with Mr. Seward, expressed his regret that he could not see Richmond, and judge for himself about the views and expectations of the insurgents. Mr. Seward said that he could go without any objection from this Government; that he wishes every foreign Minister would go and see for himself how hopeless the insurrection was. Mr. Mercier went unofficially.

He heard and saw for himself, of course in no way acting or speaking for his Government, or compromising his relations towards the United States. The President was previously consulted and approved of his going. When he returned, he called immediately on the Secretary and afterwards upon the President, and communicated to them frankly the impressions that he received. He allowed no one in Richmond to say anything to him that he should not be at liberty to communicate to the Secretary of State; and he neither communicated to the rebel leaders any thing from this Government, nor any thing from them to the Government. [illegible] the official communication [illegible] himself to receive [illegible]. Mr. Mercier's whole conduct in the transaction was discreet, loyal and friendly.—Philadelphia Inquirer, 22d.

Mercier's Visit to the Rebel Capital Still a Mystery in England.—In a debate in the House of Commons, on the relations of England and France with the United States, it [illegible] remark that while Mr. Disraeli [illegible] the most serious differences and [illegible] arisen between Lord Lyons and [illegible] of Washington about American affairs, Lord Palmerston, on the contrary, represented [illegible] as billing and cooing like a pair of [illegible] doves. The object of Mercier's visit to [illegible] is evidently still a mystery to the British Cabinet and Parliament, and Louis Napoleon and his agents have succeeded in mystifying British diplomacy, and drawing the wool over the eyes of so astute a statesman as Lord Palmerston. Time will soon develop the plot, as it has done in the case of Mexico.

Later News.

By the arrival of the U. S. mail steamship Blackstone, from New York, 26th May, papers have been received of the latest dates. We give elsewhere accounts of interesting events in relation to the war.

Washington, Sunday, May 24, Midnight.—A dispatch to the War Department from General McClellan states as follows:

Through [illegible] to-day. We drove the rebels from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan about finished the Louisiana Tigers. Fifty prisoners and fifty killed. Our loss ten killed and wounded.

Washington, May 25.—Dispatches received by the War Department state that General Banks was attacked at Winchester this morning, and has fallen back to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

The enemy are reported to be in large force, and many reports state that the rebel force has left Richmond and moved North, to take the offensive.

Strasburg, Va., Saturday, May 24.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir—Col. Kenly's command of infantry and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from 5000 to 6000, and is reported as falling back on Front Royal. He probably occupies the place this morning.

N. P. Banks, Major-General.

Baltimore, May 25, 1862.—The announcement that Col. Kenly was not dead was received with shouts of applause by the crowds who thronged the newspaper bulletins this morning. The Secessionists were imprudent enough to exult over Kenly's death and reported death, and this produced intense excitement among the Union men.

A few moments since, a man who made some disrespectful remarks was roughly handled by the crowd. There have been several knock-downs so far.

[second dispatch.]

The excitement continues, and the crowd is increasing. Two men have just been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say, "D—n you, you have it your way now, but we'll have it our way soon." One excited Union man proposed that the Government should be requested to move all the Union troops from the city, and leave it to the Union men to keep matters straight.

[third dispatch.]

The streets are still thronged.

Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which is reported to have suffered so severely belongs here. The friends and relatives of the men are stung to madness by the exultings of rebel sympathizers.

[fourth dispatch.]

The excitement continues. Obnoxious individuals have been chased for squares, the crowd venting their sentiments in cheers. Many arrests have been made by the police.

[fifth dispatch.]

Baltimore, May 25—1:30 P. M.—The mob made an attempt to hang a man a few moments ago, in Mountain Square, but he was rescued by the police.

5:45 P. M.—The crowd on Baltimore street increased after 3 o'clock. Several persons were chased during the morning, and some were knocked down. The Marshal and his police were on the ground in large force, and several arrests were made, after which the crowd thinned off, and all has since been quiet.

[sixth dispatch.]

Baltimore, May 25, 1862.—The city has been in a state of intense excitement throughout the day. News of the disaster to Col. Kenly's First Maryland Regiment at Front Royal occasioned intense feeling, and when the Secessionists commenced to congregate at the corners this morning, with radiant faces and words of rejoicing, they were attacked and beaten.

During the day at least a hundred have been knocked down in different parts of the city, though the police interfered and prevented any fatal results. In one or two cases ropes were brought out, and preparations made for hanging parties to lamp-posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked was Robert McLane, late Minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

Two members of Kenly's regiment have arrived in the city. They report they were attacked by a large cavalry force under Ashby, and several regiments of infantry, and twice repulsed them with great loss. Kenly's force consisted of the First Maryland Regiment, one section of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, and three companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania.

While the fight was progressing, two companies of New York cavalry came to their assistance. The fight commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued up to night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them. The first fight and repulse took place east of the Shenandoah; and, finding the force too great, he retreated to the west side, destroying one of the bridges, but was too hotly pressed to succeed in destroying the principal bridge.

He made another stand on the west side of the river, and Knapp's battery mowed the rebels down with shell and grape. They fired in all nearly 200 rounds. Kenly received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on horseback until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance, perfectly exhausted.

The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal, his effort being to fall back in order, expecting reinforcements momentarily from Gen. Banks.

A member of Knapp's Battery, who escaped, says the Maryland Regiment fought with indomitable bravery, and that Col. Kenly led them on frequently to bayonet charges.

He also says that on the third approach of Ashby, he displayed a white flag until within pistol range, when Col. Kenly ordered to cease firing. The white flag was then thrown down, and the enemy rushed on our troops, cutting and slashing, and refusing all quarter. Lieut. Col. Duchane and Major Miller are both reported wounded and prisoner.

Washington, May 25, 1862.—The city has been filled with exciting rumors all day, in regard to the fate of the remnant of Gen. Banks's column, left in the vicinity of Strasburg.

After three-fifths of his army had been sent to re-enforce Gen. McDowell from the supposed approach of the rebel forces under Jackson and Ewell at Fredericksburg, it appears now that the supposition of Gen. McDowell, that Jackson and Ewell were pressing upon his front, was incorrect, and that at the very moment when he called for these reinforcements these rebel Generals were still hovering about Gen. Banks's position, and were not within sixty miles or several days' march of Fredericksburg.

The great cause of regret here is that the rich valley of the Shenandoah, which had been recovered by the advance of Gen Banks driving Jackson step by step before him from Winchester to within ten miles of Staunton, should be again abandoned to the raids of the rebels, without having accomplished any thing.

Prompt efforts have been made to succor Banks. It is supposed that by to-morrow Gen. Miles will have reinforced Banks with a considerable force.

It is reported to-night that Col. Kenly and his Lieutenant-Colonel, of the First Maryland Regiment, at Front Royal, and all the regiment except forty, have been killed in the attack of Jackson upon their position.

GEN. BANKS'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters Martinsburg, May 25—2:40 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

The rebels attacked us this morning at daybreak in great force. Their force was estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. The fire of the pickets began with the light, and was followed by the artillery until the lines were fully under fire on both sides.

The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back and were ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confusion. They were quickly reformed on the other side, and continued their march in good order to Martinsburg, where they arrived at 2:40 P. M., a distance of 22 miles.

Our trains are in advance, and will cross the river in safety. Our entire force engaged was less than 4000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry under Gen. Hatch, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss was considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. We were reinforced by the Fifteenth Maine, which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry.

N. P. Banks, Major-General Commanding.

Washington, May 26, 1862.—The enemy, under Gens. Ewell and Johnson, with a superior force, gave battle to Gen. Banks this morning, at daylight, at Winchester. Gen. Banks fought them six hours, and then retired in the direction of Martinsburg, with what loss is unknown.

The enemy are, it is understood, advancing from Winchester upon Harper's Ferry. Our troops there are being rapidly reinforced.

Rumor says that Gen. Jackson is advancing to the support of Ewell and Johnson; and there are also statements that there is still another force behind him.

Prompt means have been taken to meet the emergency, if truly reported.

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A dispatch received to-night states that Gen. Banks has made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williamsport.

Gen. Rufus Saxton is in command at Harper's Ferry.

The city is intensely agitated by the intelligence from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and more rumors and speculations increase the excitement.

LATEST.

Headquarters beyond Martinsburg, May 25, 5:45 P. M.—A prisoner captured this afternoon says the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened; that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here.

We all passed the Potomac safe; men, trains and all. Think of making a march of thirty-five miles.

N. P. Banks, Major-General Commanding.

Capt. Boyce, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, who has arrived at Evansville, Ind., from Huntsville, Ala., states that Gen. Mitchel has granted passes to John Bell and Jere. Clemens to visit Washington for the purpose of making arrangements for re-establishing peace in the Southwest.

The Question of Foreign Recognition.

In the New York Tribune there is a Washington letter, dated May 17th, which says:

I know from good authority that the French Government has not yet arrived at any decisive resolution concerning our domestic troubles; and although I should not like, as many of the New York papers have done, to assert that for the present, at least, she entertains no thoughts of the kind. The danger with that country is rather prospective than actual. It rests upon the decision the French Emperor will take after he has read the official report of Mr. Mercier's visit to Richmond, and has heard Mr. Geoffroy's relation in regard to it. Mr. Geoffroy, as you know, was the first Secretary of the French Legation at Washington. He was with Mr. Mercier at Richmond, and went to Europe about two weeks ago, by the Persia, I believe. You may rest assured that [illegible] in regard to the matter will be taken till after his interview with the Emperor of the French.

And even after that, and on the supposition that Mr. Geoffroy's report is that the South never will submit to the North, and that the civil war in which the United States are involved is an endless war—even then doubts may be [illegible] entertained as to Louis Napoleon's decision. At all events that decision will be subordinate to that of the English Government, without which he will not act. It is a well known fact in the diplomatic circles of Europe that, when the war broke out in this country, a private note was sent to Lord John Russell, containing the following sentence: "You have the greatest amount of interests at stake in American affairs; ours are but secondary; [illegible] take the lead and we will follow you." I believe this sentence contains an exact statement of the position of the French Cabinet at the present moment; and unless changed by the course of events as indicated by Messrs. Mercier's and Geoffroy's reports, it is not likely to be essentially changed. Whatever the English papers may say about it, and notwithstanding their efforts to [illegible] their own desires under a French cloak, it is not likely that France will move at all in the matter without the co-operation of England.

Gov. Andrews and the War Department.—A Washington dispatch of the 23d ult. has the following:

The following letter from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been received at the War Department:

Boston, May 19, 1862.

Sir—I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:

"The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise.

L. Thomas, Adjutant-General."

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments are made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make the men feel that they were not soldiers but a mob.

Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them, by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretenses, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them, both as laborers and fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

John A. Andrew.

The New York Herald of the 23d says that Richmond papers of the 16th instant have been received at General McClellan's headquarters. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff Davis, in regard to the recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he had never intended to withdraw the army from Virginia and abandon the State; that if, in the course of events, Richmond should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. John B. Floyd had been appointed Major General of Virginia forces, with authority to raise 20,000 men, new conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia.

Important Government Measure—All Railroads Taken Possession Of—Precedence for Army Transportation.—Washington, May 25, 1862.—Ordered by virtue of the authority vested by an act of Congress, the President will take military possession of all the railroads in the United States, from and after this date, until further orders, and directs that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, as may be ordered by military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General.

Tornado at Wheeling—Loss of Life.—Wheeling, May 24.—A destructive tornado occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Lutheran Church, occupied as a school, was unroofed and demolished, killing three and wounding six children. It also blew down the steeple and partially unroofed St. John's Episcopal Church. The same tornado demolished the upper works of the steamer Mariner, bound down, with troops. The captain, mate and pilot were somewhat injured, but no lives were lost. The hull of the boat and the cargo were saved.

The appraisers on Col. Sam. Colt's estate make the whole amount of his property foot up over three millions of dollars. His property in the Western States and Texas, in England, and his lead mines in South America, will probably add another million.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Execution of Wm. B. Mumford.—The sentence of the Military Commission, in the case of Wm. B. Mumford, (who was convicted of treason, in tearing down the United States flag from the Mint on the arrival of the fleet) was carried out to the letter on Saturday, at ten minutes before 11 o'clock, A. M. The scaffold was erected at the portico of the north front of the Mint, and an immense crowd were witnesses of the execution. The condemned man was brought from the Customhouse in an army wagon, under an escort of two companies of dragoons and a regiment of infantry. When the necessary preparations were completed, Mumford stepped upon the platform with apparently great firmness, arrayed in a long, loose black gown, and, taking off his hat, made an address of about fifteen minutes to those who were before him. At the conclusion, he calmly submitted himself to the hands of the deputies of the Provost Marshal, who tied his feet together, and his arms, and covered his head and face with a black cap. The fatal noose was then put around his neck and adjusted; in a moment after, we saw the flash of a white handkerchief, a blow was heard, the drop fell with a heavy crash, and the doomed man was launched into eternity—"to that bourne whence no traveler returns." The crowd immediately dispersed in solemn silence. The body was suffered to hang for about half an hour, when it was cut down, coffined, and at 5 o'clock it was interred in the Firemen's Cemetery.

Mumford was about 42 years of age, a native of North Carolina, and leaves an interesting family, consisting of a wife and three children.

We were too distant to hear a word of the address, and have it only from hearsay that he regarded his sentence as unjust, but that he was prepared to die, and besought all to act justly, to rear their children properly, as a good preparation to meet death firmly.

Union Association.—We see by the Delta that the following officers were elected at a meeting of this Association on Saturday:

President—Anthony Fernandez.

Vice Presidents—First District, John M. White; Second District, Charles Leaumont; Third District, Theo. Dronet; Fourth District, L. Madison Day.

Secretary and Treasurer—Louis Dufau.

Executive Committee—First District, T. A. Noble, W. R. Fish and Samuel H. Torrey; Second District, Charles Bourbech, T. A. Watson and Henry Train; Third District, Oscar Poinct, E. Cambray and H. Rodriguez; Fourth District, C. T. Jenkins, John Purcell and D. E. Dowsey [illegible].

Sharp Practice in the Banking Way.—The police of the Second District yesterday made a descent upon the French market, and hauled up sundry vegetable dealers, who had gone into the banking business, and issued their own tickets in exchange for good money, evidently to defraud the public. The names of these ambitious individuals are Jean Dubos, Marie Fourquette, E. Oyenune and Manuel Navolcio. The latter signed his tickets only "Manuel, 63 Orleans street," while he resided at 125 Philippa street.

Released on Parole.—We saw Recorder Summers taking his departure from the Custom-house on Saturday, having been released on his parole to appear before Judge Bell in three days. Capt. Ferguson and Wm. Finch are still in durance, but were felicitating themselves on being transferred to much more pleasant quarters than they have been occupying.

Arrivals from Sea.—The steamer Blackstone arrived on Saturday, with New York dates to the 26th ult. Among the passengers were several officers to take charge of the places in the Custom-house and Mint.

The Delta announces the arrival of Com. Porter on the flag ship Octorara, and that the balance of the mortar fleet—some thirty or forty sail—are also coming up the river.

The Sawance and Manacha steamers have also arrived.

Flag Raising.—By arrangements of the Union Association, the United States flag was raised on the City Hall at 12 o'clock on Sunday, with a salute of thirty-four guns. There was a considerable crowd in attendance. Speeches were made by Gen. Shepley and Mr. Fernandez.

[illegible] Court—Judge [illegible] Hill, Presiding.—On Saturday, the workhouse being "chock full," delinquents of that stripe had to go to the parish jail.

The case of the Bank of Louisiana, charged by Dennis Durand with refusing to pay his check in current funds was heard, and held over for decision till to-day.

John Braun was admitted to bail, to answer the charge of selling liquor to United States soldiers.

George Stapleton, for watch stealing, and Michael Mahoney, for stealing [illegible], were sent to jail.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—On Saturday, after fifty jurors were obtained from the panel of five hundred, the court adjourned until to-day.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

JUDICIAL PUZZLES.

THE ANNESLEY CASE.

When the Captain of the Great Britain ran that unfortunate vessel on the sands of Dundrum Bay, it was urged in his excuse, that so many tales are told about Ireland, that he was justified in concluding that no obstacle lay in his road from the Isle of Man to New York; that Dublin was as fabulous as [illegible]; and that the Mourne mountains had no more real existence than the loadstone hill which proved fatal to the ship of Sindbad. The story we are about to tell might almost justify such incredulity; yet it is only one of many equally strange and equally well authenticated.

In the year 1706, Arthur Lord Altham, a needy and dissolute Irish peer, married Mary Sheffield, an illegitimate daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. They lived together for three years; but in 1709 Lord Altham went to Ireland, leaving his wife in England, where she remained until 1713, when she joined her husband in Dublin. From that time until 1716 they resided together, principally at Dunmaine, in the neighborhood of Ross, in the county of Wexford. In 1716 they separated, under circumstances which we shall presently have occasion to notice more minutely, and never met again. In 1727 Lord Altham died, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, Richard Annesley, who remained in undisturbed possession of both for a period of thirteen years. Lady Altham survived her husband for about two years, which were passed in sickness and poverty, but does not appear ever to have taken any steps to prevent Richard Annesley's assumption of the character of heir to her husband—to which, of course, he would have had no title if she had a son living at the time of Lord Altham's death. In the year 1739, however, a young man of about four-and-twenty years of age made his appearance in the fleet which, under the command of Admiral Vernon, was lying off Porto Bello. He called himself James Annesley, stated that he was the son of Lord Altham, that he had been educated and acknowledged as such son until he was nine years of age; that upon the death of his father he had been kidnapped and sold for a slave in America; that he had passed thirteen years in servitude, and at last (after a series of romantic and not very credible adventures, which have nothing to do with our present subject) had effected his escape. Admiral Vernon furnished him with the means of proceeding to England, where he arrived shortly afterwards.

On his arrival in England he went to lodge at Staines, in the neighborhood of Windsor, and here a circumstance occurred which had no doubt a considerable effect on the subsequent proceedings. One of his associates, a man of the name of Redding, was gamekeeper to Sir John Dolbin, the Lord of the Manor. One morning James Annesley was out with a gun shooting small birds, when Redding called him to assist in capturing a net with which a man of the name of Eggleston was fishing in the river; Annesley's gun unfortunately went off in the scuffle, and mortally wounded Eggleston. There could be little doubt that the discharge of the gun was purely accidental, but Lord Anglesea (for Richard, Lord Altham, had in the meantime succeeded to that title also) seized the opportunity to destroy, as he thought, the claimant of his title and estates. He instituted a prosecution against James Annesley for murder; he was prodigal of money and promises amongst the witnesses; and he declared that he would willingly give ten thousand pounds to get him hanged. The jury at the Old Bailey acquitted Annesley, and Lord Anglesea's machinations recoiled upon himself; for there can be no doubt that they greatly influenced both the court and jury against him on the subsequent trial.

On the 11th of November, 1743, the trial for the recovery of the estates came on in the Court of Exchequer in Dublin. It lasted fifteen days, and above ninety witnesses were examined. The issue between the parties was of the simplest and boldest character. On the one hand, it was asserted that, in the spring of the year 1715, Lady Altham had been delivered at Dunmaine of a son and heir; that all the customary solemnities and rejoicings had taken place; that the child was uniformly acknowledged and treated both by Lord and Lady Altham as their son; that he was shown and spoken of as such to visitors and friends; that when the separation between his parents took place, the mother passionately entreated that she might be permitted to take the child with her, which the father refused, keeping the boy and educating him as the heir to his title and estates. On the other hand, it was denied that Lady Altham ever had a child at all. It was asserted that the very ground of the separation between herself and her husband was the discomfort and disappointment occasioned by her bearing no heir; that it was known to every relation and visitor, to every servant in the house, that Lady Altham never had a child; that the servant who had attended her from her arrival in Dublin to the hour of her death, who had dressed and undressed her every morning and evening, and had never been absent for more than one single week during the whole of that period, was living, and would prove, not only that no child ever was born, but that there never was the slightest appearance or probability that Lady Altham would have a child. It is impossible to conceive a simpler issue, or one which might be supposed to be easier for conclusive proof one way or the other; yet two juries came to diametrically opposite conclusions, and so positive is the testimony on each side, that it seems even now, after carefully reading the contradictory evidence which is preserved in upwards of five hundred columns of the State Trials, to be impossible to arrive at any satisfactory result.

It is to be observed that the question raised in this case was not one of personation or disputed identity. If Lady Altham ever had a son, it was admitted that James Annesley was that son. Nor was the case one of concealed or doubtful marriage, or obscure birth, such as have frequently occupied the courts. From the arrival of Lady Altham in Ireland until her separation from her husband, a period of about three years, they resided publicly together, kept a large establishment of servants, and visited and associated with persons of the most various rank and position in the neighborhood. It seems incredible that any dispute should ever have arisen upon a point so easy of proof as whether persons of their rank, and so circumstanced, had or had not a child; and as we read the evidence adduced, the testimony on the one side seems absolutely conclusive, until it is met by contradictory evidence, to all appearances equally conclusive, on the other.

The household at Dunmaine was large and disorderly, consisting of sixteen or seventeen servants, from the English housekeeper, who was "sent over by my lady," and who rejoiced in the appropriate name of "Mrs. Settright," down to "Sauntyy the dog-boy, who was very ugly." Poor Sauntyy immortalized by his ugliness. He shows his ill-favored countenance for a moment, and disappears into utter obscurity. Lord Altham had about him also a number of hangers-on, and humble companions; besides these he associated with gentlemen of his own rank and position; and one of the first witnesses called on behalf of the claimant was a Major Richard Fitzgerald.

The Major deposed that in the year 1715 he was in the town of Ross, having had occasion to go there on account of some business, arising from the death of his uncle, a Mr. Pigott, who lived in the county of Wexford. In Ross he met Lord Altham, who invited him to dinner. The Major excused himself, as he was engaged to dine with some brother officers—

"But Lord Altham said deponent must dine with him, and come to drink some groaning drink, for that his wife was in labor. Deponent told him that was a reason he ought not to go; but Lord Altham would not take an excuse, and sent the deponent word the next day to Ross, that his wife was brought to bed of a son; and the deponent went to Dunmaine and dined there, and had some discourse about the child, and Lord Altham swore that the deponent should see his son, and accordingly the nurse brought the child to deponent, and deponent kissed the child, and gave half a guinea to the nurse; and some of the company toasted the heir-apparent to Lord Anglesea at dinner. That this was the day after the child was born: and deponent says that he left the country the same day, and went to the county of Waterford, to his own house at Prospect Hall. Says deponent saw the woman to whom he gave the half guinea, this day of his examination; that he remembers him well, because he took notice of her when he gave her the half guinea, that she was very handsome; that he did not stay at Dunmaine that night, but came to Ross at nightfall, and was attacked in the road by robbers; that he crossed the ferry on his return home—remembers that Lord Altham was in high spirits with the thoughts of having a son and heir."

It seems impossible to add to the force of this testimony. No attempt was made to impeach the character or credibility of the witness. Everything concurred to fix the time and circumstances in his mind; mistake appears impossible; and no motive is assigned for wilful falsehood. Nor is the evidence given by the next witness less conclusive. John Turner was seneschal to Lord Anglesea. He had lived at Dunmaine for ten years; he had visited Lord Altham; and soon after his own marriage, which took place in December 1714, he observed appearance of pregnancy in Lady Altham. He says that the next time he saw Lady Altham she told him she had a son; that he afterwards saw the boy, and had him in his arms at Dunmaine when he was about a year and a half old; that Lady Altham led the child across the parlor, and Lord Altham kissed him and called him "Jemmy;" that he saw the child subsequently at Ross, and afterwards at Kinnay and Cambridge, after the separation between Lord and Lady Altham, when he was treated by his father in all respects as his legitimate son; that in the year 1722, meeting Lord Altham at a tavern in Dublin, the boy was sent for, and Lord Altham said to deponent, "You were seneschal to Earl Arthur and Earl John, and you may be seneschal to the child."

During the eight-and-twenty years that had elapsed between the birth of the child in 1715 and the trial in 1743, it was to be expected that many of those whose evidence would have been most valuable should have died: amongst them were those who stood sponsors for the child at its baptism; Mr. Colclough, Mr. Cliff and Mrs. Pigott, members of families still holding high positions in the county of Wexford; but the host of the christening, the rejoicings that took place, the bonfires and festivities, were proved by servants who lived in the house at the time, and proved repeatedly and consistently.

It is impossible within the narrow limits of an article to give even an outline of the evidence of the fifty witnesses who were called to substantiate the claimant's case. It would seem almost needless to strengthen the evidence of Major Fitzgerald and John Turner. Every conceivable confirmation, however, was given. Friends of Lord Altham swore to conversations with him, in which he had spoken in the most open manner of his son, and of the disappointment of his brother's expectations of being his heir. Witnesses were produced who had been present and assisting at the very birth of the child; and it is very remarkable that, although these witnesses were drawn from every rank of life, no successful attempt was made to impeach the credibility of any of them, nor was any inconsistency to be discovered in their testimony further than might be satisfactorily accounted for by the long period that had elapsed between the events to which they spoke and the time when they gave their evidence. We now come, however, to the most remarkable conflict of testimony which occurs in the whole case. A woman of the name of Joan Laffan was called. She deposed that she entered Lord Altham's service in 1715; that she was employed as a nursemaid to attend on the child as soon as he came from the wet-nurse; that he was at that time three or four months old, and was in her charge for about a year and a half; that he was treated in all respects as their child by both Lord and Lady Altham, who showed great fondness for him, and into whose bedroom she was in the habit of bringing the child in the morning.

[To be continued.]

Review of the Market.

[illegible], June [illegible], 1862.

COTTON—With an increased demand from the spinners and for speculation, the market has improved. The sales foot up 250 bales, the market closing firm at our revised quotations. We quote:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports have been [illegible] [illegible]

Total imports since [illegible]. Exports, from 1st to [illegible] May. [illegible]

SUGAR.—There has been but a moderate inquiry for home use since our last, and the market is scarcely as sold to be as firm as before, though no change of importance is noticeable in values. Sales, [illegible] hhds Cuba at [illegible]; [illegible] Porto Rico, [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. [illegible], in bond; [illegible] hhds. Jamaica [illegible]; and [illegible] boxes Havana, [illegible] months. The stock yesterday was about [illegible] hhds., [illegible] boxes, [illegible] bags Sugar and [illegible] hhds. Melado.

MOLASSES.—There has been more done in this article since our last than of late, induced by some apprehensions on the part of [illegible], but the market generally is without particular change. Sales, [illegible] bbls. Cuba, [illegible] Porto Rico, part for refining, at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. and [illegible] hhds. [illegible] and [illegible] bbls. Cuba Muscovado, [illegible] months. By auction, [illegible] bbls. Porto Rico sold at [illegible]; [illegible] Cuba, [illegible] and [illegible] bbls. do., [illegible] each.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, June [illegible], 1862.

Arrived Saturday and yesterday, [illegible] Texas Beeves and [illegible] Sheep. Amount of stock sold was [illegible] Texas Beeves and [illegible] Veal. Stock remaining on sale [illegible] Texas Beeves and [illegible] Sheep.

Texas Beeves, [illegible] quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ₱ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ 100 lbs. gross	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 9, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse Saturday.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Blackstone, Stevens, from New York, 26th ult., to U S Quartermaster, 22.

Steamship [illegible], Johns, from Philadelphia, [illegible] ult., to [illegible]—[illegible] days, 10.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship [illegible], Couch, from New York, [illegible] ult., via Havana, [illegible] inst., to Wernekee, Kirchhoff & co—[illegible] days, 18.

STEAMBOATS.

Empire Parish, [illegible], from Fort Jackson.

A W Quarrier, [illegible], from Alexandria.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Theodore Koehs, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.

Ship South, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to [illegible]—Gunny bags and rice.

Schr Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.

Ship [illegible], Badger, from Boston, to master—Ice.

Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov.

Bark [illegible], (French) Roth, from Bordeaux.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Loading at New York for New Orleans—Steamer Marion, Phillips, to leave May [illegible]; bark Wave Crest, May 29th; bark [illegible], May 31st; bark Henry Hill, [illegible]; ship Odessa, [illegible]; brig John Jewett, [illegible]; schr Stephen H [illegible], Pettis, May 24th; schr [illegible], May 30th; schr [illegible] Watson, [illegible].

Cleared at New York for New Orleans, May [illegible]—Brig [illegible], Sherman; schr Ralph Post, Rowley; bark Parmelia Flood, Anderson; schr United States, [illegible].

Cleared at Philadelphia for New Orleans, May [illegible]—Brig A G Cattell, Watson.

Cleared at Boston for New Orleans, May [illegible]—Bark Justice Story, Jones.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Sewance, from Philadelphia—Captain Vaughan, [illegible] Smith, Wm A Jones.

Per steamship Blackstone, from New York—George S Denison, [illegible] Gray, Robert Sargeant, W D Gardner, Geo C Strong, Geo F H Young, John Smith, Dr H F Rodgers and servant, E S Howes, C Norton, Capt G W Stevens, T N Quinn, (purser) J W Acker, D de Golicouria, W M Oliffe, J L Neff, F A Cushing, A M Sweet, L T Merrill, James Wilbur, Jas O'Kane, L A Lipman, E Kurtz, J Reed, C F Spencer, S C Hicker, Wm E Reed, S V Bennett, C M Sears.

Per steamship Roanoke, from New York—[illegible] passengers.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Blackstone—Assorted mdse.

PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship Sewance—Assorted mdse, as follows: [illegible] hhds shoulders [illegible] bbls pork [illegible] do sides [illegible] do [illegible]; [illegible] bbls mackerel [illegible] bxs cod fish [illegible] herrings [illegible] cheese [illegible] bxs tea [illegible] cases [illegible] tobacco [illegible] bbls vinegar [illegible] demijohns [illegible] bbls soap [illegible] cases [illegible] [illegible] to order.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA—Per steamship Roanoke—[illegible] bags coffee [illegible] to Wernekee, Kirchhoff & co—[illegible] bags coffee [illegible] wine [illegible] hhds [illegible] to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Empire Parish—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible] to P Gomez [illegible]; [illegible] hhds sugar Hart & Rodd—[illegible] do Hopkins & [illegible]; [illegible] Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] do [illegible]; J A Bobert—[illegible] bales hay P Martin—[illegible] [illegible] Weiss—[illegible] do [illegible] C A Thibaut—sundries to order.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer A W Quarrier—[illegible] bales [illegible] to Grief, Byrnes & co—[illegible] bbls [illegible] to [illegible] do [illegible] to order.

DIED.

Yesterday, at 2½ o'clock, A. M., ADELAIDE EMMA CALONGNE, daughter of [illegible] Laconte and Charles Calongne, aged 5 years. The friends and acquaintances of both families are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from St. [illegible] street, between [illegible] and [illegible] streets.

Died yesterday morning, the wife of PHILIP SELTREE, aged 33 years. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral which will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Washington Avenue, between Urquhart and Girod streets.

Notice.

THE Consignees of goods by the steamship ROANOKE will please attend forthwith to the receipt of their goods on the levee, Steamship landing, opposite St. Joseph street.

New Orleans, June 9, 1862. WERNEKEE & CO.

Notice.

NOTICE is this day given by the undersigned to the holder of the hereinafter described note, to call immediately, for the purpose of receiving the amount of the same, at his domicil, on Love street, between Third and Fourth streets, No. [illegible], suburb Lavaudais, Fourth District of New Orleans; which note is for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, was subscribed by the undersigned on the [illegible] of May, 1859, to his own order, and endorsed by himself, payable one year after date, signed [illegible] by [illegible], notary public, on [illegible] of May, 1859, [illegible] to the [illegible] of May, 1862; hereby notifying the holder of said note should he not present himself immediately to be paid, the interest on said note, due by the undersigned, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, will cease on and after the date of publication of this notice.

JOHN BARTCHY.

Notice.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has associated his affairs to the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, (in the Rotunda) where he will devote his attention to the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Stocks, Furniture and Port Wardens Sales. All out-door and Furniture Sales attended to with promptness and dispatch.

M. BARNETT, Jr.

Wanted.

A LADY, competent to instruct in all the higher branches of an English education, French, Music, &c. is anxious to obtain a situation as an instructress with a family in the city or country; she has no objection to teach small [illegible] or travel with a lady and her children. Address M. O., Post-Office.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)

[illegible] CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

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

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, May 12, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river, Mississippi, [illegible] and the New Canal, Levee, [illegible], and Bayou St. John, [illegible] are notified that the first installment of the assessment for [illegible] is now due and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the [illegible] of July next will be subject to proceedings according to law.

E. E. BAILY, President.

SOAP, [illegible]—For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Sugar, Sugar.

A [illegible] on plantation, forty miles [illegible], for sale by LOUIS F. MAXENT, Old No. [illegible] new No. [illegible] Toulouse st.

PRINTING PAPER, Newspaper, Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

Hoops of the late Gavino Loddo—Barrel and Hogshead Hoop-poles at Auction.

BY H. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May [illegible], 1862, (Court docket No. [illegible]) will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, 9th June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Stave Yard of the deceased, corner of St. James and Levee streets, for account of said succession:

One lot of Barrel Hoop-poles, about [illegible].
One lot of Hogshead Hoop-poles, about [illegible].
One lot of Barrel Hoop-poles, about [illegible].

Terms—cash.

Furniture, Furniture at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, June 9th, at 11 o'clock, at our auction mart—

A general assortment of Household Furniture. Also, sundry lots of merchandise.

Terms—cash, in current funds.

Household Furniture, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

BY EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, the 9th June, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Customhouse street, will be sold at auction—

[illegible] Sideboard, Sofas, Clock, [illegible], Crockery, Cooking Utensils, one [illegible] Also, sundry [illegible], one lot of Silverware and Jewelry, one Sewing Machine, &c.

Terms cash on delivery.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, June 9th, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart—

A fine French Clock with mechanical bird attachment; a lot of Stereoscopic Views and Views, a splendid Necklace, Watches, Watch Chains, Lockets, Pins, Rings, &c.—in lots to suit the trade.

Succession of the late Philip Avegno.—Insurance Scrip, State Securities, &c.

BY H. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 2d, 1862, (Court docket No. [illegible]) will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, July [illegible], 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following Stocks, &c., for account of said succession:

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Four Promissory Notes for the sum of $[illegible], each drawn by Albert Cottier to the order of and endorsed by himself, dated 7th October, 1858, and made payable on the 1st January, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 respectively, after date, with [illegible] per cent. interest per annum from the 1st January, 1860, until paid, and secured by mortgage, amounting together to $[illegible].

Certificate.	Shares.	Banks, &c.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	N. O. Gas Light Co.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	N. O. Gas Light Co.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	Louisiana State Bank.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	Commercial Bank.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	Commercial Bank.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	Consolidated Canal & N. Co.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Company.	Certificate.	Year.	Amount.
Merchants' Mutual	No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]

Terms cash.

Whiskey, Household Furniture, &c.

Succession of Widow Pierre Rivière.

BY EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 14th instant, will be sold, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Honorable J. [illegible], Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June [illegible], 1862, for account of said succession, viz:

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Warehouse, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets—[illegible] barrels Whiskey.

At 11 o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, on Felicity road, between Annunciation and Chippewa—All the Household Furniture, comprising Bedsteads, Sofas, Armoirs, Looking glasses, &c.

Terms cash on delivery.

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible] P. Shields vs. J. C. F. Majestic.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Saucier, Justice of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, 9th of June, 1862, at my residence, No. [illegible] Customhouse street, between Franklin and Basin streets: A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash on the spot.

L. H. WATSON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of John J. Jester.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—Whereas Ann W. Jester has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, John J. Jester, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Isaac Hooper.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—Whereas Virginia Francesca Collier has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, Isaac Hooper, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of John Toole.

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

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of François Jurtaux.

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

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of South Market and Levee streets, for the accommodation of the poor. Sold in small quantities only, at the rate of $1 [illegible] per bushel for unsifted; bolted $2; Grits, $2 [illegible]; Bran, $2 25 per 100 pounds.

JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, } Committee.

Branch of City Corn-Meal Mills, Third District.

A Branch of these Mills has been established in the Third District, for the accommodation of its residents, at the CORNER OF GREATMEN AND ELYSIAN FIELDS STREETS, where Meal in small quantities for family use can be obtained.

JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, } Committee.

Branch of the City Corn Meal Mills, Fourth District.

A Branch of these Mills, for the accommodation of the residents of the Fourth District, has been established at No. 14 SORAPURU STREET, near Tchoupitoulas street, South side of the Soraparu Market, where Meal can be had in small quantities, for family use only.

JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, } Committee.

Lard! Lard!! Lard!!!

30 TIERCES Prime Western choice Lard, in store and for sale by P. POUJOL, No. 11 Toulouse street.

SULPHURIC ACID—3 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

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

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

Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
" River Risks	[illegible]	
" Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]
Less return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1862		[illegible]
Net Premiums		[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
Total Losses	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Return per cent. return	[illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Profits		[illegible]
Reserved for intermediate Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are: Cash, Bank Notes, Notes secured by Mortgage, Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, Premiums in course of collection, Scrip of other Companies, City and Bonds, Cash on hand — [illegible].

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

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

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of 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 [illegible] per cent. be paid to the stockholders, and [illegible] per cent. of the profits will be issued on the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and [illegible] be paid to the stockholders of the capital stock, payable according to the 12th section of the charter, of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

The certificates of profits for the year 1858, issued by this Company, being now due and payable in cash, or with the interest on all certificates of profit issued up to 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive said amounts, [illegible].

DIRECTORS.

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
[illegible], firm of [illegible]
[illegible], firm of [illegible] Adams.
[illegible], firm of O. Tabaque, [illegible] & Co.
[illegible], firm of [illegible] & Smith.
[illegible]
J. J. Gidiere, firm of Abat, Gidiere & Co.
[illegible], firm of Martin, Gosse & Co.
[illegible], firm of Cucullu & Ogden.
[illegible], firm of Leeds, Charpentier & Co.
[illegible], firm of E. Duprè & Co.
[illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1862, including the unearned premiums of the previous year:		
On Fire Risks		[illegible]
On River Risks		[illegible]
On Marine Risks		[illegible]
Total premiums		[illegible]
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Total losses	[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		[illegible]
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Southern Spur Manufacturing Stock	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Less: Net earned property as above	[illegible]
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	[illegible]
Scrip and interest thereon not claimed	[illegible]
Net assets	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 5, 1862, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lebarbier, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.

CHAS. LEBARBIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 5, 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 30 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. Mikenberger,	C. H. Slocomb,
P. Maspero,	Geo. Connelly,
S. O. Nelson,	J. H. Moore,
John Pemberton,	David Urquhart,
Joseph Menard,	M. Puig,
S. P. Voorhies.	

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Reserved for losses unpaid		[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned on [illegible]	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	[illegible]	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	[illegible]	
Amount participating in Profits		[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Bills Receivable at short date	[illegible]	
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]	
Premiums due	[illegible]	
Cash on hand	[illegible]	
Balance of Subscription Notes	[illegible]	
Total Assets		[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 15th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.

EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 15th day of August, 1861.

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

At a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent. (22 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 15th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.

EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861		[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
" Marine do	[illegible]	
" River do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less premiums returned		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 per cent. returned to parties insured	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Expenses, less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profits		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Bank Notes	[illegible]	
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	[illegible]	
Bills Receivable on Pledge	[illegible]	
For premiums	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]	
Cash on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

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

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

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861		[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	[illegible]	
Marine premiums	[illegible]	
River premiums	[illegible]	
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	[illegible]	
Less return premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On fire risks	[illegible]	
On marine risks	[illegible]	
On river risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, including tax, expenses, reinsurance, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz: Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co., 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 [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that, on this [illegible] day of [illegible], 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace [illegible] [illegible] SUN 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 the Company.

[illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this [illegible] January, 1862.

[illegible] Second Justice of the Peace, [illegible]

The Board of Directors have [illegible] [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		[illegible]
To wit—		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Less—		[illegible]
Premiums Notes returned	[illegible]	
Returned Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Re-Insurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less Interest, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		[illegible]
Net profits 30th September, 1861		[illegible]
Earned premiums		[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Premiums [illegible]	[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Subscription notes	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

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

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

E. GANUCHEAU, President.

A. PICOLET, Secretary.

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

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

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible] November next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest of the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.

AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.

A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Amadeo Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. G. Bettelheim,
W. A. Gordon,	[illegible] Lanaux,	[illegible]
Alfred Bellocq,	C. J. Bell,	[illegible]
John Gandy,	E. [illegible],	[illegible]
[illegible]	P. P. Logan	[illegible]
[illegible]	G. Covacio,	[illegible]
J. H. Robert,	J. B. Wagner,	J. O. Maloney,
A. B. Griffin,	L. Bordenave,	Valon, [illegible]
Theodore Frois,	Gme. Roman,	[illegible]
J. R. Marion,	J. Zelly,	[illegible]
J. A. Beauregard,	J. J. Herr.	[illegible]

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		[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		[illegible]
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
For premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	
For premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	[illegible]	
Return premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, &c., less interest, discount, etc.		[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate (office 78 Camp street)	[illegible]
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

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

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

A. BROTHER, President.

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

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

P. 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, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th of March next.

The Trustees, after earning 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 to be cancelled.

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

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.

JOHN E. SHAW, Vice-President.

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John E. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. L. Austin,
[illegible] A. Stevenson,	A. B. Hay,	Philip A. Shaw,
Edward Bell,	S. B. Moore,	J. Wheeler, Jr.
[illegible] Poole,	John Hall,	Alex. E. Dyer,
J. P. Harrison,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Henry,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jury,	Edward Hebert,	[illegible]
Geo. O. Sweet,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alfred Hennen,	John Keep,	[illegible]
W. G. Thompson,	John C. Goodrich,	[illegible]
[illegible] C. Wood,	J. O. Brown.	Geo. W. Ward.

New Orleans, January 12, 1862.

[illegible] 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		[illegible]
To wit:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
" on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
" on River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated on Nov. 30, 1861	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Invested in mortgage security	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	[illegible]

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered, that on the 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared [illegible], President, and A. [illegible], Secretary of the [illegible] Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. [illegible], President.

A. [illegible], Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me this 14th day of December, 1861.

P. 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 [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums 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.

[illegible]

CRESCENT CITY

STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF,

CRUSHED,

POWDERED,

GRANULATED and CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal to any made in the South.

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible] Tchoupitoulas

L. G. Rouhier & A. T. Wurtemberg,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

[illegible] by [illegible] Levee and [illegible] street