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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1862.

The New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. [illegible]

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, on Tchoupitoulas street, Bee, Sundries, sundries.

THE DAY'S NEWS.

The many floating rumors of news, all of an exciting character, which, during the last week, have filled the city, are gradually assuming an aspect of likelihood at least. Two of our evening cotemporaries publish copious extracts from the Mobile papers of the 10th, to which source had been submitted the greatest bulk of news which circulated in the city. The budget of news, as at present published, clearly establishes the evacuation of Fort Pillow and the capture of Memphis; and the complete destruction of the fleet of gunboats under Com. Montgomery. The struggle in front of the city of Memphis was a short but stubbornly contested one, and it resulted, as we have just stated, in the complete destruction of the Confederate boats. The loss of life, on the Confederate side, we are told, was very small considering the length and desperation of the conflict. The Federal troops occupied the city on the 6th.

The dispatches simply announce the successful evacuation of Fort Pillow, on Wednesday night, but give no particulars.

The same papers contain news from Richmond as late as the 7th inst., which would seem to indicate that Richmond was not evacuated on the 31st, and from them we learn that the Richmond *Dispatch* of that date announces that a victory was won by Jackson over Shields at Strasburg. No official information of the fight had been received.

We learn from the same source that a dispatch from Staunton, Va., says that Fremont had attacked Ewell, the latter driving him back and still pursuing him. A second dispatch to Gov. Letcher reports Fremont completely routed and in full retreat.

Northern dates to the 4th inst. had been received, and, among other items, it is said that Gen. Mitchell had defeated Price and Van Dorn, and had captured 6000 prisoners, but it is not stated at what point, or at what date, whether prior or subsequently to the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates, the full particulars of which we give as published by the Northern papers of the 31st, and as announced by the official dispatches of Gen. Halleck, who seems to have no definite idea of the position of the Confederates; but he believes them to be in strong force on his left flank.

From the *Evening Delta* of yesterday we learn that the Mobile *Advertiser* publishes a dispatch from Chattanooga, dated the 8th, which says that the United States forces were shelling that point. The Confederate batteries did not respond. The United States forces consisted of Gen. Mitchell's command, together with about 8000 additional troops from Nashville and Huntsville. The Confederates were in expectation of an engagement on the succeeding day.

Such is the gross and scope of the news, as published from both Southern and Northern sources.

DR. SAMUEL HARBY.

The death of a good man deserves more than a passing notice; a fitting tribute to his memory is demanded by his virtues, grateful to his surviving family, and properly calculated to induce others to emulate his well spent life.

If a career of practical usefulness, in a sphere well adapted to seriously influence the minds of his fellow-beings, entitles a man to the admiration and gratitude of society, the subject of this obituary, in that respect, ranks pre-eminently high. As the conductor of a public journal for a quarter of a century, his record stands without blemish.

To an intellect of remarkable vigor and classical polish, he united an elevated tone of morality, which breathed through all of his writings; and during the last three years of his life, his compositions evidenced those subdued religious characteristics, which are ever the outpourings of a regenerated heart.

He was a good citizen, practically illustrating in the daily walks of life, that charity and benevolence, the two noble orders to which he was so long attached, (Masonic and Odd Fellows) so beautifully inculcate. He was a devoted husband and father; and the end of grief of his afflicted wife and children, attest their severe loss. He was a warm and steadfast friend, full of truth and sincerity, with a confidence in others, frequently resulting in serious loss to himself.

The death of such a man is a public calamity. In bowing in humble submission to the inscrutable decrees of an All-Wise Providence, his family o'erwhelmed with sorrow at his sudden departure, must be consoled by the reflection, that his life, services and character are to them a rich legacy. I. M. H.

Purser Wells, of the steamship Marion, will accept our thanks for late Northern papers.

D. E. Morphy auctioneer, would respectfully call the attention of buyers and dealers to his different sales advertised for to-morrow. See advertisements.

Lime.—Mr. J. Maurice Cossac has just established, at No. 255 Carondelet Walk, at the grounds of the former St. Helena Garden, an extensive lime-kiln, and he is prepared to furnish builders and masons with a superior quality of lime, which he will sell at reasonable rates. This new enterprise commends itself to the public, and we trust that Mr. Cossac will meet that ready support and patronage which he fully deserves.

City Corn Meal Mills.—As will be seen by reference to another column, the committee have established at different points in the respective Districts, for the convenience of the public, branches of these mills. Meal in small quantities, for family use only, can be had at the various places indicated in the advertisement.

Country Residence for Rent.—A fine furnished house, with a garden and out-houses, situated at Lewisburg, is advertised elsewhere for rent.

Tea.—Messrs. Warneken & Co. have on hand a lot of black and green fresh tea, of fine quality. See advertisement elsewhere.

Sole Leather.—Mr. Jean Dufaut has just received an extensive assortment of sole leather, which he offers very cheap for cash.

J. W. Gray, editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, died in that city on Tuesday, after a brief illness. He was a native of Vermont, and at the age of twenty-three removed to Cleveland, where he followed the profession of a school-teacher. In 1846 he assumed the charge of the *Plaindealer*, and conducted it with vigor until his death. Mr. Gray was appointed Postmaster at Cleveland by President Pierce, and was removed by President Buchanan for political differences on the Lecompton question. In 1858 he was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of his district, and in 1860, with Honorable H. B. Payne, was elected delegate to the Charleston-Baltimore Convention. In politics he was a Democrat of the Silas Wright school, and an earnest supporter of the late Stephen A. Douglas and his policy.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.—Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 28.—W. H. Cent's powder mills at Beaver Meadow, Pa., blew up this morning, at about 9 o'clock. Cause unknown. Loss about $7000. No one was injured.

Death of an Army Paymaster.—Baltimore, May 28.—Eugene Van Ness, paymaster, U. S. A., died to-day at his residence in this city. He was fifty-eight, and was highly esteemed. He had been in the army for twenty-three years. He was a son of the late Judge Van Ness, of New York.

From Europe.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

The New York *Herald* of the 30th ult. contains the following additional news from Europe, by the Europa:

Halifax, May 29, 1862.—The steamer Europa arrived here this afternoon, and sailed at half-past nine for Boston. The following is additional to her latest intelligence:

Madrid, May 16, 1862.—A ministerial council was held, immediately on receipt of official reports from Mexico. The conduct of Gen. Prim finds numerous admirers in Madrid. The Senate without discussion passed the bill for the settlement of the debt of 1823.

The Kangaroo had arrived at noon, on the 29th, but her news had been anticipated by the arrival of the Europa.

The City of New York arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 14th of May.

The New York *Times* of the 30th, under the head of personal, says:

Hon. J. E. Bouligny, member of Congress from New Orleans, left the Fifth avenue Hotel, yesterday, for Washington. He was tendered a serenade at his hotel on Thursday evening, but was obliged to decline on account of ill health and the necessity of an early departure for Washington.

Late from Fort Pillow, Memphis, Chattanooga and Virginia.

We take the following from the *Evening Delta*, as published by the Mobile papers of the 10th inst.:

Grenada, Miss., June 7.—A reporter of the Memphis *Appeal* arrived here to-day, who witnessed the destruction of Montgomery's fleet in front of Memphis, on Friday, by Com. Davis's fleet of Yankee gunboats and rams.

Capt. Montgomery, after the successful evacuation of Fort Pillow, which was completed Wednesday night, dropped down the river to Memphis, and commenced coaling. The enemy's fleet anchored at Mound City, six miles above Memphis, Thursday night. Friday morning at sunrise they dropped down to the foot of the island one mile above the city.

Capt. Montgomery made preparations to receive them, and a fight began immediately in front of the city. Thousands of spectators, including men, women and children, lined the shores, and witnessed the heroic struggle of our gallant men against overwhelming odds. The fight was stubbornly contested, and lasted two hours, frequently hand to hand. It ended in the complete destruction of our boats. The Price, Lovell and Little Rebel sunk—the Van Dorn was disabled. She was fired and blown up, the crew escaping in the woods. The Beauregard was struck by one of the enemy's rams. She was run ashore opposite the city, sunk on a bar and surrendered. The Mexico and Bragg were captured.

The loss of life on the Confederate side was very small, considering the length and desperation of the conflict.

The enemy claims to have taken one hundred prisoners. Capt. Montgomery escaped to the Arkansas shore. Capt. Cabell, the pilot of the Lovell, was killed by the enemy's sharpshooters, and his body went down with the boat. The captain, officers and crew escaped by swimming ashore. The enemy's loss was fully equal to ours. Capt. Montgomery and Delancy passed down the road this morning.

The Lincolnites occupied the city yesterday. Col. Fitch, of an Indiana regiment, commands the post.

Three regiments of infantry have arrived, and a large cavalry force is immediately expected.

News from Northern Papers.

Northern dates of the 4th have been received here. The Federals claim a victory in the fight at the Chickahominy, Sunday. They say they retook the ground which the Confederates drove them from on Saturday, and are now within four miles of Richmond. Their loss on both days is set down at three thousand killed, wounded and missing. They say the rebels left twelve hundred dead on the field.

The Northern papers indulge in severe strictures on Halleck for allowing Beauregard to escape from Corinth.

Halleck telegraphed to the War Department that the evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday, and was completed Thursday night in great haste and confusion, and an immense amount of property was abandoned and destroyed. It is evidently an endeavor on his part to palliate public sentiment in the North, which is setting against him.

Fremont has crossed the Shenandoah mountain with a large force, with a view of intercepting the retreat of Stonewall Jackson. Jackson slipped safely between Fremont and McDowell, withdrawing his forces from the valley, carrying off large quantities of arms, ammunition and stores, captured from Banks.

Gen. Siegel has been appointed to the command of the post of Harper's Ferry, in place of Saxon. Gen. Wool has been ordered to Baltimore to take command of the Middle Department. Gen. Dix was ordered to Fortress Monroe to report to Gen. McClellan.

Lincoln has called for fifty thousand three-months troops.

The Governors of Ohio and Illinois have issued proclamations for volunteers.

A dispatch is published in the Northern papers to the effect that Mitchell had defeated Price and Van Dorn, and captured six thousand prisoners.

Gov. Neill S. Brown addressed a large public meeting at Columbia. Gov. Brown has turned a complete summerset and lighted on Andy Johnson's beam. He says the rebellion is played out, and Tennessee ought to be for the Union. It is folly to contend against the Federal Government; and the longer the war is kept up the worse it will be for the South.

The Union feeling is represented as increasing in Tennessee.

Augusta, June 7.—A dispatch to the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* says Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Lomax are not killed, but prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

The Richmond *Examiner* announces officially that Jackson was at Winchester. It was only his cavalry that penetrated to Frederick.

Williamsport or Harper's Ferry were either reoccupied or visited by Confederate scouts daily.

Richmond, June 7.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* of yesterday reports, on authority of an officer wounded in the fight, that a victory was won by Jackson over Shields, at Strasburg. No official information of the fight has been received. The river is falling. All quiet along the lines this morning.

Latest from Richmond—An English Baronet Captured.

Richmond, June 7.—Jackson's reported victory turns out to be a skirmish near Woodstock, between the rear guard and the enemy's advance.

Ashby's cavalry had a skirmish near Harrisburg on Thursday, and captured an English Baronet, Sir Percy Wyndham, a Colonel in the Yankee army.

Richmond, June 8.—Sharp skirmishing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville this morning. No accounts from it have been received.

Very Latest.

Chattanooga, June 9.—It is thought that the demonstration on Chattanooga may be a feint of the enemy to cover some other movement. Several Federal spies have been captured.

Richmond, June 9.—The New York *Herald* gives a long account of the battle near Richmond, and admits a loss of 800 and 3000 wounded. Says the rebel loss in killed and wounded was 8580, and 1500 prisoners.

A dispatch from Halleck to Stanton, dated the 4th, says Pope is pursuing Beauregard, and has already captured 10,000 prisoners, and 15,000 stands of arms, also locomotives, &c.

[By telegraph—Special to the Mobile Advertiser.]

Chattanooga, June 8.—The enemy (U. S. forces) renewed their work of shelling this point at 10 o'clock to-day, and continued the fire until 5 o'clock, P. M., without any casualties, and only two buildings injured.

Our batteries did not respond.

Confederate scouts from across the river report that the enemy left for another position below.

They are expected to make an attempt to cross the river at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, directly opposite Lookout Mountain, or above some four miles. They have small steam ferry boats fitted as gunboats.

Our troops are in fine spirits, confident of being able to hold Chattanooga.

The enemy's force consists of Mitchell's command, with additions from Nashville and Huntsville, supposed to be about 8000 in all.

Sharp work is expected to-morrow.

[By Telegraph—Special to the Mobile Advertiser.]

Richmond, June 9.—Gen. (late Col.) Turner Ashby was killed near Harrisonburg on Thursday, in a skirmish with the enemy.

Johnson J. Hooper, late Secretary to the Provisional Congress, died in this city on Saturday.

The following dispatches were received by Governor Letcher last night:

Staunton, Va., June 8.—Shields crossed the Shenandoah river at Port Republic. After a short contest he was driven back, with the loss of two pieces of artillery.

Fremont attacked Ewell. We have driven him back, and Ewell is still pursuing him hard.

Shields is on the banks of the Shenandoah, and Jackson holds him in check. I hope to be able to announce a great victory to you to-night.

SECOND DISPATCH TO GOV. LETCHER.

Fremont is completely routed, and in full retreat. Will give you casualties to-morrow.

The third dispatch of the same date says that Generals Steuart and Elzey are both wounded, but not dangerously.

It is a complete victory. Jackson is in close pursuit. Artillery and prisoners have been captured in abundance. We will get Shields to-morrow.

Bombardment of Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, June 7.—The bombardment has ceased, after having continued briskly, with short intervals until 3 o'clock.

The enemy had three batteries in position on a ridge.

These were replied to by Armstrong's battery of two six pounders on the bank of the river, and by Captain Barry's battery of four guns on the height overlooking the ferry. A spirited fire was kept up by sharpshooters on both sides of the river. On our side one man was killed of Barry's battery. The wounded are Capt. Hoote, of the Forty third Georgia Regiment, private George Sublett, of Morgan's command, badly, and two others slightly. A number of the enemy are known to be killed.

The number of men engaged on our side did not exceed 300, while the enemy's force was about 1500.

Two of their guns were silenced. On our side several houses were destroyed by shells, but no other accidents occurred.

The enemy are reported at the mouth of Battle Creek, below Shell Mound, 22 miles below Chattanooga, building flats, preparing to cross the river.

There is reliable information that a council of war was held at Nashville last Tuesday, at which it was resolved to take possession of East Tennessee with a force of 15,000 men.

Richmond, June 7.—All is quiet along the lines to-day.

The bodies of our killed have not been recovered. Gen. Hatton, within whose lines they lie, refusing admission for the purpose of obtaining them.

Full lists of casualties have not yet been obtained.

Our wounded are doing extremely well.

The New York *Times* of the 31st has the following:

The Baltimore *American* says that the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were destroyed, on Tuesday, by the rebel soldiers—the Opequan bridge, two miles east of Martinsburg, a wooden structure one hundred yards long, and the Pillow bridge, also wooden, two hundred yards long, to the east of Martinsburg. The telegraph operator at Martinsburg escaped with his instruments. It is understood that the railroad track has not been disturbed. The Western train goes no farther than Harper's Ferry.

Evacuation of Corinth.

We clip from yesterday morning's *Delta* the following dispatches to Northern papers, announcing the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates on the 29th ultimo, and its occupation on the morning of the 30th by the advance of Gen. Pope's division:

FIRST NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, May 30.—A telegraphic dispatch has just been received at the War Department from an unofficial source, stating that the rebels left Corinth last night, and that Gen. Nelson occupied their intrenchments at 8 o'clock this morning.

A CORROBORATIVE DISPATCH.

Washington, Friday, May 30.—A dispatch just received at the War Department fully corroborates the former messages that Corinth is evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say the enemy left last night for Okalona, a point about 60 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

[Okalona is a hamlet and post village in Chickasaw county, Miss., situated on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.]

DISPATCHES FROM BEFORE CORINTH.

Before Corinth, Thursday, May 29, Midnight.—No additional movements have taken place, except picket skirmishing and strengthening our position. General Halleck has moved his camp two miles forward to-day.

Lieutenant Webb, aid to General Donelson, was among the prisoners captured yesterday.

CORINTH ASCERTAINED TO BE EVACUATED.

Near Corinth, Friday, May 30.—Gen. Pope's advance, the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, occupied Corinth at 6:40 this morning, and planted our flag on the courthouse.

The enemy evacuated the place last night, retreating down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The telegraphic line is occupied with military business, but expect to obtain particulars soon.

Dispatches from Gen. Halleck.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF WEDNESDAY.

Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, Camp on the Corinth Road, May 28, 1862.

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

The strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers, and a number of privates, were captured.

The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

(Signed) H. W. Halleck, Major-General.

OPENING OF OUR HEAVY BATTERIES.

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

Near Corinth, May 30.—Gen. Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's entrenchments yesterday, about 10 A. M., and soon drove the rebels from their advanced batteries.

Major-General W. T. Sherman established another of his heavy batteries yesterday afternoon, within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames. The enemy has fallen back on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. Halleck.

THE OCCUPATION OF CORINTH—CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT THE ENEMY.

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

Near Corinth, May 30.—Our advance guard are in Corinth.

Conflicting accounts as to the enemy's movements, but he is believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. Halleck, Major-General.

PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION.

Halleck's Headquarters, May 30.—During nearly all of last night the moving of cars and suppressed whistles sounding, betokened some movement going on, but it not being any extraordinary occurrence was not considered of an extraordinary nature.

About 5 o'clock this morning several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately after skirmishers were thrown out, and a general advance commenced.

A large amount of railroad iron was untouched. There being some twelve or fifteen trucks of railroad from the depot to the intrenchments, with side tracks and switches, they were enabled to move troops with great rapidity.

From all information gleaned from prisoners, it is thought the evacuation commenced at sundown of last night, the enemy retreating in three directions, East, West and South.

Beauregard stated to the citizens last night that he intended evacuating, and to throw himself on both our flanks.

At this hour Corinth is held by our outposts, and the cavalry is searching for the enemy. That sent by Gen. Pope came upon and dispersed the enemy eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the act of burning the bridge, and captured forty prisoners. The enemy's rear guard destroyed the depot, a few bales of cotton, and a church, and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses. They also broke stores and burned the contents.

A large cavalry force, under Col. Elliot, sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route, to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, south of Corinth, though they have not yet returned, have probably succeeded, as we learn from prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles at the south, by a body of our cavalry, and that Gen. Pope's 20-pounder Parrott yesterday enfiladed their camps, killing eighty men and one hundred horses; also, that a 30-pounder Parrott shell, thrown into Corinth by Pope as an experiment, destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of the bridges at the South, the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells, and the possibility of National success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation. The enemy's works were certainly of very great strength, and capable of making a stout resistance.

The evening edition of the New York *Tribune* of the 30th ultimo contains the following additional particulars touching the evacuation of Corinth; and the reported evacuation of Richmond, the first announcement of which was made by the citizens of Corinth, on the morning of the 30th, to Gen. Halleck's army:

Corinth, Friday, May 30, 1862.—It is now ascertained that the evacuation commenced night before last, the enemy retreating Southwardly until they reached the railroad bridge, burned by a detachment of our forces, whence they went to Grand Junction, and thence Southwardly (on the Jackson Railroad). Some ladies and several citizens remain here.

The citizens inform us that Richmond has been evacuated, and that Memphis is almost wholly deserted, all the stores being closed with the exception of a few groceries.

It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band of Indians under him.

Colonel Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, arms and canteens, showing great demoralization.

The woods are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible. Probably between two and three thousand, including almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana, are in our lines now.

Many of them are deserters, and the balance have been captured since the evacuation.

A United States military telegraph line was completed to this point to night.

A REPORT FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Washington, Saturday, May 31, 1862.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

Headquarters, Camp near Corinth, Friday, May 30, 1862.

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

Sir—The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c.

For miles out of the town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at 2000. Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all the engagements for the last few days, their resistance has been slight.

H. W. Halleck,
Major-General Commanding.

Release of Prisoners from Fort Lafayette.—The New York *Times* of the 31st ult. says:

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, twenty-four foreigners, comprising officers and crew of the steamer Ella Warley, formerly called the Isabel, which was captured in attempting to run the blockade of Charleston with a cargo of arms and ammunition from Nassau, were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette by United States Marshal Murray. The captain, first officer and engineers of the steamer being citizens of the United States, are retained as prisoners. Hereafter persons captured in attempting to run the blockade will be held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and all who can establish the fact that they are not citizens, and all passengers, native or foreign, who have not been engaged in any way in aiding the rebellion, will be discharged. Persons captured by the gunboats will continue to be held subject to the orders of the Secretary of War as heretofore.

The New Canadian Ministry.—The following is a list of the members of the new Canadian Ministry:

Attorney-General U. C.—Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
Attorney-General L. C.—Hon. L. V. Sicotte.
Receiving General—Hon. James Morris.
Provincial Secretary—Hon. A. A. Dorion.
Postmaster General—Hon. M. H. Foley.
Crown Lands—Hon. W. McDougall.
Finance—Hon. W. P. Howland.
Public Works—Hon. C. J. Tessier.
President Council—Hon. T. D. McGee.
Agricultural and Statistical—Hon. F. Evanturel.
Solicitor-General U. C.—Hon. Adam Wilson.
Solicitor-General L. C.—Hon. J. C. Abbott.

The Destruction of the Merrimac.

OFFICIAL LETTER OF COM. TATNALL.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Commodore Tatnall to Secretary Mallory:

Richmond, May 14.

Sir—In detailing to you the circumstances which caused the destruction of the C. S. steamer Virginia, and her movements a few days previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic dispatches to me, of the 4th and 5th instant, directing me to take such a position in the James river as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it.

General Huger, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its exception would oblige him to abandon immediately his forts on Craney Island and Sewell's Point, and their guns, to the enemy. I informed him that, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, but suggested that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and on the 5th instant you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as the James river, which replaced me in my original position. I then arranged with the General that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable him to act independently.

On the 7th instant Commodore Hollins reached Norfolk with orders from you to consult with me and such officers as I might select in regard to the best disposition to be made of the Virginia under the present aspect of things.

We had arranged the conference for the next day, the 8th, but on that day, before the hour appointed, the enemy attacked the Sewell's Point battery, and I left immediately with the Virginia to defend it.

We found six of the enemy's vessels, including the iron-clad steamers Monitor and Naugatuck, shelling the battery. We passed the battery and stood directly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, and I thought an action certain, particularly as the Minnesota and Vanderbilt, which were anchored below Fortress Monroe, got under weigh and stood up to that point, apparently with the intention of joining their squadron in the Roads. Before, however, we got within gunshot, the enemy ceased firing and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fortress, followed by the Virginia, until the shells from the Rip Raps passed over her.

The Virginia was then placed at her moorings, near Sewell's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the conference referred to.

It was held on the 9th, and the officers present were Col. Anderson and Capt. ——, of the army, selected by Gen. Huger, who was too unwell to attend himself, and of the navy, myself, Commodore Hollins, and Captains Sterrett and Lee, Commander Richard L. Jones, and Lieutenants Ap Catesby Jones and J. Pembroke Jones.

The opinion was unanimous that the Virginia was then employed to the best advantage, and that she should continue for the present to protect Norfolk, and thus afford time to remove the public property.

On that day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., we observed from the Virginia that the flag was not flying on the Sewell's Point battery, and that it appeared to have been abandoned. I dispatched Lieutenant J. P. Jones, the flag-lieutenant, to Craney Island, where the Confederate flag was still flying, and he there learned that a large force of the enemy had landed on the Bay shore, and were rapidly marching on Norfolk—that the Sewell's Point battery was abandoned and our troops were retreating. I then dispatched the same officer to Norfolk, to confer with General Huger and Captain Lee. He found the navy yard in flames, and that all the officers left by railroad. On reaching Norfolk he found that General Huger and all the officers of the army had also left; that the enemy were within a half mile of the city, and that the Mayor was treating for its surrender.

On returning to the ship, he found that Craney Island and all the other batteries on the river had been abandoned.

It was now 7 o'clock in the evening and this unexpected confirmation rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the Virginia.

The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond.

This the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, and his chief assistant, Mr. Wright, had asserted again and again; and on the afternoon of the 7th, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore Hollins and Captain Sterrett, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

Confiding in these assurances, and after consulting with the first and flag lieutenants, and learning that the officers, generally, thought it the most judicious course, I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

All hands having been called on deck I stated to them the condition of things, and my hope that, by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our designs, we might capture his vessels which had ascended it, and render efficient aid in the defense of Richmond; but that to effect this would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck and heard this address to the crew.

Being quite unwell I had retired to bed. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning the first lieutenant reported to me that, after the crew had worked for five or six hours, and lifted the ship so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to which point the shore, on each side, was occupied by the enemy.

On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that eighteen feet could be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

I had no time to lose. The ship was not in a condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and their force was overwhelming. I therefore determined, with the concurrence of the first and flag lieutenants, to save the crew for future service, by landing them at Craney Island, the only road for retreat open to us, and to destroy the ship, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add that, although not formally consulted, the course was approved by every commissioned officer in the ship. There was no dissenting opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the mainland, in the vicinity of Craney Island, as possible, and the crew landed. She was then fired, and after burning fiercely fore and aft for upward of an hour, blew up a little before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th.

We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence came by railroad to this city.

Had the ship not been lifted, so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with the force against us, too great to justify much hope of success; and, as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this deceitful course to avoid it. I cannot imagine another motive, for I had seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy.

The Virginia no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skillful officers and seamen are saved to the Confederacy.

I presume that a court of inquiry will be ordered to examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, and I earnestly solicit it. Public opinion will never be put right without it.

I am, sir, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSIAH TATNALL,
Flag-Officer Commanding.
Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

Terrible Casualty in Brooklyn.

The New York *Herald* of the 30th, contains the following particulars of the explosion of a Kerosene oil factory in Brooklyn:

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible explosion took place at the foot of North Second street, in the Eastern district, Brooklyn, on board a lighter on which were three or four men. At the time they were unloading the lighter of oil petroleum, which was in barrels, and which was being lowered to the dock, when one of the barrels exploded, instantly communicating to the others, causing a report like thunder, followed by volumes of flames and thick black smoke, ascending to a great height and continuing for several hours. A man who was at work on board the bark Silver Cloud, lying near the lighter, said that as soon as he heard the explosion he turned round and saw two men in the air, followed by a sheet of fire and smoke. It is not known as yet how many men were on board the lighter, but it is supposed that there were four or five. One was blown into the river and was terribly burned. He was taken out alive, but it is not expected that he can recover. He was removed to the hospital. Nothing could be learned of him, as he is almost senseless from his severe injuries. The two bodies that were blown in the air were seen to fall in the river and sink. Officers Lyons and Murphy were in First street when the explosion took place. Officer Lyons says, "we were looking in the direction; saw a lighter on fire at the foot of North Second street and a man overboard, who was rescued, but was badly burned. There were two or three on board who were burned to death." One person said that there were five men on board, and as only one was known any thing of, the other four must have perished. Certain it is, that after the first rush of the fire up to three or four hours afterward nothing could be seen but an immense sheet of fire, and when this burnt out (for no water could affect it) nothing could be seen of the lighter but black ashes floating along the docks. The explosion on the lighter was followed by others in quick succession from the barrels of oil stored on the dock, and in a few moments no less than from thirteen to fifteen thousand barrels of oil were on fire at the same time, creating a conflagration seldom if ever before witnessed for volume of fire and denseness of smoke. The fire at one time occupied, in ground, three hundred feet in length by nearly two hundred in width, and comprised oil, lumber, a bark, lighter, docks and buildings. The oil floated on the water to a considerable distance, setting fire to one of the Houston street ferry boats. She was, however, towed into the stream and the fire extinguished. A canal boat and sloop are also said to have caught fire, but were also towed into the stream and the fire put out. The exact number of barrels of oil stored in the buildings on the dock is not yet known, but Mr. Lockwood, the agent, estimates it at from thirteen to fifteen thousand. A general fire alarm was given about an hour after the fire broke out, which brought all the engines and firemen, as soon as possible, from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts. The police mustered in great force from all parts of the city, doing their duty well. The police boat No. 1, Captain Todd, also did efficient service, saving a bark, a canal boat loaded with bricks, a scow and a small steamboat. Two streams of water from the police boat were also kept continually playing upon the docks and buildings in the neighborhood. The yard in which the oil was stored was formerly occupied by Lockwood & Keith as a lumber yard, but it is now owned by [illegible] Hill, of Norwalk, Conn., and occupied as a storage yard by Brown & Backus. The oil was owned by the firm of Schieffelin & Bro., druggists, of this city, and it is said to have been insured on Tuesday, but to what amount the reporter could not learn. A large part of the oil was not refined. In Meigs's dock were a number of vessels which had a very narrow escape. The Brandywine, a brig, was loaded with 6000 bushels of corn, which was not insured. The captain, with assistance, hauled her to the outside of the dock, opened his sails, and, the wind being favorable, sailed away, escaping very luckily. The bark Silver Cloud, almost new, and a perfect model, was burned to the water's edge. She was unfortunately aground, and though boarded by over forty men and every exertion used that was possible, she could not be got off, and was abandoned to her fate. She was in ballast, and was worth about $25,000. A lighter also caught fire, and was towed into the middle of the river and scuttled.

The flames rapidly spread to the yards on each side of the burning mass, destroying in that of Mr. Ralph W. Kenyon a large quantity of lumber and joists, to the amount of $1500; fully insured in the Kings County and Williamsburg City Insurance Companies. In the other yard was also a quantity of lumber and lath, which were destroyed, together with the new dock, foot of North Third street, which Mr. Wm. Lake, of Williamsburg, was building on contract, and which was nearly finished. The following is an exact copy of the damage, collected by one of the officers on the ground for official report, up to seven o'clock last evening: From 10,000 to 15,000 barrels of oil; insured; E. Hill, of Norwalk. Docks and sheds, $10,000. Lumber on dock belonging to Flint and Hall, $8000. Bark belonging to Jewett & Co., South street, New York; insured. Lath and ship knees, belonging to Fisher, Ricard & Co., $600.

Schieffelin & Brothers have three storehouses in Brooklyn for their kerosene oil. The one destroyed was established about four weeks since. The loss on the oil alone is estimated at from eighty to eighty five thousand dollars, and the buildings in which it was stored, at from three to five thousand. The total loss is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars.

The Georgia Crops.—The wheat crops seem to be engaging, at this time, a large share of the public attention. The accounts from various sections vary very materially. In some, as in Wilkes and the neighborhood, the crop seems to have been almost entirely cut off, so far as opinions can be based on its present condition. From other portions of the State, especially in the middle and southwestern, similar accounts reach us. If half a crop should be made, the public expectation will be more than satisfied. Accounts from the upper portion of the State are generally favorable. No disaster has overtaken the crop, and it promises a heavy yield.—*Savannah Republican.*

Monday afternoon, May 26th, Deputy Provost-Marshal McPhail, by order of General Dix, commanding at Baltimore, arrested Judge Richard Carmichael, judge of Talbot county, Maryland, at Easton, and others, upon a charge of treason. Judge Carmichael resisted the arrest, but was secured, together with the other parties, and taken to Fort McHenry, where they are now confined.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Good Samaritan Police.—We are too far from the millenium yet to expect our military and municipal police to be conducted exclusively on the Good Samaritan principles; but we were witness two nights ago to a rare case of the kind, which we are tempted to make mention of. The chief performers were one of our "city fathers" and a well known sea-going captain. They were taking "a smile" together at the "Gem," when they were accosted by a stalwart stranger, accompanied by an interesting little boy, who was in tears and evidently in great distress of mind. Perceiving that the man was considerably inebriated, and that the boy's distress was owing to that fact, the sympathies of our friends were at once aroused, and the city father very emphatically urged the stranger to go to his home for the sake of his son, if not for his own. The advice did not seem to be at all palatable, and at last led to a hostile demonstration on the part of the unknown. The *traveller in mode* failed entirely to appease his wrath, when the captain interfered with his *fortiter in re*, and roughly ordered the man to put on his coat and to come along with him.

Supposing the captain to be a police officer, from his tone of authority, the order was obeyed, and the party started—the captain grasping the arm of the father, and the Alderman tenderly leading the boy and comforting him with the assurance that he and his father should both be taken safely home. Away they trudged from Royal cor. Customhouse street—the boy expressing his joy and gratitude, but the man now and then disposed to resist the strong arm that propelled him. It was a long walk, however—three squares beyond Claiborne street—but our friends were encouraged by the consciousness of being engaged in a good work, and they persevered till they had the satisfaction of closing the home gate upon the pair they had rescued at so much trouble and labor. Happily they caught a cab on their return, arriving just in time to finish their "smile," and we have no doubt that "balmy sleep was tried nature's sweet restorer" to them both that night.

Time and Tide.—This Government steamer left at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, being placed at the sole disposal of Mr John Maginnis by General Butler, for the purpose of going to Fort Jackson and bringing back to the city Dr. Stone. Mr. Maginnis bears an order from General Butler for the unconditional release of the Doctor, many of whose friends wished to charter a boat and go on the same mission. General Butler, however, would not sanction the movement, and empowered Mr. Maginnis to "go it alone."

"Vamosing the Ranche."—During a stroll through the City Hall, yesterday, we saw evident signs that most or all of its old habitants were packing up their duds and preparing for an early departure from their cool and comfortable quarters. We presume the late proclamation to be the immediate cause of this effect. The street labor force has not yet been organized, it being necessary first to appoint the overseers of the work, and an immense number of applicants for these places pressing their claims.

Leaped out of a Second Story Window.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a Miss Hong, in a fit of derangement, leaped out of her bedroom window, in the second story of the Planters' Hotel, corner of Julia and Magazine streets. She was picked up by the watchman and conveyed to the Charity Hospital. Strange to say, she did not seem to be very seriously injured. For several days previously she exhibited signs of a "mind diseased," and is said to have been using laudanum quite freely. It is understood she was from Toronto, Canada, and had been recently engaged as a music teacher on a plantation near the city.

Fresh Beef.—Somebody gives notice that fresh beef may be had every morning between 4 and 7 o'clock, on Levee street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets, at 10 cents per pound in specie, 12½ cents in paper currency.

The City Council.—A called meeting of the upper Board took place last night, but it adjourned to this evening—when both Boards will be in session.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Yesterday two keepers of gambling-houses were arraigned for a violation of the statute against gaming. After an argument by their counsel, the judge concluded to view the cases as infractions of Gen. Butler's proclamation only, and fined the parties $100 each, with a promise that he would decide future cases according to the statute law.

J. G. Page was fined $25 for carrying a pistol, which it seems was accidentally shot off to the great danger of some body.

A. Caballero was fined $5 for selling meat without weighing it.

Martin Bada, opposite Poydras Market, was fined $50 for selling liquor without license. Sundry other traders in "red eye" were given until the 15th instant to procure their licenses.

One Saddler had the charge of being found in possession of stolen goods *saddled* upon, and was also *saddled* with a residence of six months in prison.

The "vags," as a class, were pretty numerous, and had to go one or to "fork over" fines.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—The case of Mary Donohoe, fixed for trial yesterday, was called; but her attorney, Mr. Budd, declining to act, the case was postponed, and the court adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, June 12, 1862.

SUGAR.—There were sales of two mixed lots, embracing 56 hhds, on private terms. The last sales reported were at 2¾c for inferior, 4¾c for Fair and 4¾c for Prime. The receipts to-day embrace 83 hhds.

MOLASSES.—There were receipts to-day of 113 bbls., but we have heard of no sales.

CORN.—The transactions are confined to retail sales at $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bushel.

FLOUR.—We have heard of no sales. The steamer Dick Keys, from Mobile, brought for the Committee of Subsistence 274 sacks and 381 bbls. Flour.

At auction we notice sales, by Mr. E. Scott, of 20 bbls. Brandy at [illegible] ℔ gallon; 13 bbls. Whisky at [illegible] ℔ gallon; 5 cases Castile Soap at 16c ℔ lb; 10 tierces Lard at 14@16c; 200 half boxes Raisins, $[illegible]; 27 cases Marseilles Soap at 22½c; 10 tierces Rice at [illegible]; 2 cases Holland Gin, Tonic, at $3 10 ℔ case; 20 boxes Soap at $2 90; 50 cases St. Julien at $4; 35 cases Hostetter's Bitters at $4 50, and 50 cases Haut Sauterne at $7 ℔ box.

There were several other lots sundries offered at auction, without finding bidders.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, June 12, 1862.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold was 36 Texas Beeves. Stock remaining on sale is 35 Texas Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	22
Hogs, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 13, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Marion, Phillips, from New York, 8th, via Florida ports—let cin, 17.

Ship Wild Cat, Mohns, 11 days from Matanzas, in ballast, to master—let dist, 47.

Brig West, Gulbrandsen, from Ship Island, in ballast, to master—let dist, 28.

Schr Alice, Corson, from Ship Island, to master—let dist, 12.

Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

Schr Mary Ann, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

Schr Fleur D'Italie, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

Sloop Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

Sloop G W Orr, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Iberville, Gould, from Baton Rouge
Dick Keys, Abels, from Mobile

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Murphy, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Fox, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up ship Wild Cat and schr West.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Medina, (British) Davis, from Liverpool, via Havana, to master.
Ship Theodore Koebe, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.
Ship Scotia, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to master—Gunny bags and rice.
Ship Havelock, Badger, from Boston, to master—Ice to order.
Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov.
Bark Harriet, (French) Rolli, from Bordeaux.
Schr Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Marion, from New York, experienced heavy winds throughout the passage.

Captain Murphy, of the towboat Fox, reports having towed the French bark Coubeo, Capt Guelb, from Marseilles, up to the forts.

SPOKEN.

By Captain Phillips of steamship Marion, from New York: Thursday, 5th June, at 3 P M, 15 miles north of Cape Florida, the United States frigate Niagara, from Key West, bound for Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Marion, from New York, via Florida ports—Messrs Meer, Phineas F Reilly, B Richton, S Romweck, H D Stetson, Van Norden, W S Wright, J P Whipple, Charles Maggan, H Bangs, E T Benedict, P Bessonnet, W F White, David Nelson, H Ross, A E Heiner, W E Whiteman, R E Webster, J C Merritt, B M Livermore, P F Whiteman, K Benjamin, Anthony Gage, Mrs C Stowers, Mrs Stewart, J Falven, Mrs M Bailey, Mrs Theo Heran, Miss Duncan, F Jamison, M Strauss, Master Hessler, H Rowell, G Von Seybold, J A Mitchell, A W Gill, D Ogden, A G Peckham, D Hostetter, A Dobbin, W Nagle, G W Goodhue, W Wright, Rev Duncan, J S Marshall, S Stright, C Gruber, R S Williams, F M Shepardson, D A White, G Riggs.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Marion, from New York—A S Stakeman; Exp—C E Currier—W P Converse, jr—Dimitry & co—F X Coombs—F Cammere—W C Genoss—A W Merriott, Byrnes & co—A D Grief & co—G Bendelari—Marshall & co—C Albro, Fretwell & co—D Gervey—F P Wichman—E G Pickett—S H Forde—North & Piott.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marion—Ass'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—46 hhds sugar H Sheppard, jr—54 do Fredson & Stevenson.
COAST—Per schr Mary Ann—25 bbls molasses 26 bbls bay to order.
COAST—Per schr Fleur D'Italie—6 hhds sugar 27 bbls rum to order.
COAST—Per sloop Tonnerre—15 hhds sugar 70 bbls molasses F Tessau.
COAST—Per sloop G W Orr—13 bbls molasses 5 do rum to order.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pontchartrain—Mobile—Per steamer Dick Keys—381 bbls flour 274 sks flour to Committee of Subsistence.

DIED,

Suddenly, at 10 o'clock Wednesday evening, SAMUEL HARBY, native of Charleston, S. C., aged 46 years, and for thirty years a resident of this city.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 312 Magazine street, between Thalia and Erato, at half-past 9 o'clock This Morning.

Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58.

The members of Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58 are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Room, Grand Lodge Masonic Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M., 13th inst., to assist in performing the last sad rites over the remains of deceased Past Master SAMUEL HARBY. All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. A. DeSOLA, Secretary.
June 12th, 1862.

Delta R. A. Chapter, No. 15.

Companions are fraternally requested to attend a meeting at their room, Grand Lodge Masonic Hall, at half-past 8 o'clock, Friday Morning, the 13th, for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. K. Comp'n. SAMUEL HARBY.

By order of the H. P.
H. MARKS, Secretary.
New Orleans, 12th June, 1862.

Howard Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

The members of this Lodge are fraternally invited to attend a meeting at the Lodge room, at half-past 8 o'clock, Friday Morning, the 13th, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro P. G. SAMUEL HARBY.

By order of the N. G.
D. DaSILVA, Secretary P. T.

Funeral Service.

A FUNERAL service will take place on MONDAY NEXT, June 16th, at 7½ o'clock A. M., at the St. Louis Cathedral, to the memory of the late Mrs. CAROLINE LALLANDE. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend. je13

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Builders and Bricklayers, and the public generally, that he has established an extensive SHELL LIME MANUFACTORY in the late ST. HELENA GARDEN, on Carondelet Walk, at Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market prices. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.
je13 1m J. MAURICE COSSAC.

For New York.

THE steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will leave for New York via Havana, June 14th, SATURDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to send on board their baggage and wanted on the vessel on Friday afternoon.
je13 3t WARNEKEN & CO., 41 Union st.

Cheese.

CHEESE—77 boxes real English Dairy Cheese, landing from steamer Roanoke, for sale at 48 St. Peter street. AVEQUIN DRUG STORE.
je11 1t

Branches of the City Corn Meal Mills.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH DISTRICTS.

Branches of these Mills have been established as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Robert LeLong, Family Grocer, corner of College and Liberty streets.

SECOND DISTRICT—St. Ann street, between Marais and Villeré streets.

THIRD DISTRICT—Corner Greatmen and Elysian fields streets.

FOURTH DISTRICT—No. 14 Soraparu street.

Meal in small quantities, for family use only, can be had at the above places.

JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee.
je12 1t

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 50 per bushel for unsifted; sifted, $2 00; bolted $2 25; Extra, $2 25; Grits, $2 25; Bran, $2 00 per 100 pounds.

JAS. BEGGS, JAS. DAVIS, Committee.
je12 1t

JEAN DUFAUT,

91..........ROYAL STREET..........91

RECEIVED per steamship Roanoke, an extensive assortment of—
White and Red Sole Leather.
200 dozen Lemoine, Ogireau and others, the best French manufacturers.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco Leather.
Patent Leather, Kid, Prunella and Shoemakers' Goods.
120 bales Canvas and Leather Shoes, assorted numbers.
The whole is offered very cheap for cash. je12 3t

Country Residence at Lewisburg to Rent.

A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, with a garden and out houses, situated on the lake shore. Inquire of A. TOE WATER, At Messrs. Sterzed & Piaget, No. 46 Chartres street. je12 3t

Tea............Tea.

TEA—60 chests Black and Green fresh Tea, of fine quality for sale by WARNEKEN & CO. je12 3t 41 Union street.

Notice.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office 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, Successions and Port Warden Sales. All out-door and Furniture Sales attended to with promptness and dispatch.
je12 1m M. BARNETT, Jr.

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 Livaudais, Fourth District of New Orleans; which note is for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, made to his own order, and endorsed by himself, payable one year after date, signed Ne Varietur by Th. Lisboney, notary public, on the 9th of May, 1860, to bear interest from year to year, up to the 9th 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.
je3 1m JOHN BARTCHY.

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 20 City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river Mississippi in front, Julia street and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified that the first installment of the assessment for cost of draining said district is now due and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 12th of July next will be subject to proceedings according to law.
my20 3m N. E. BAILY, President.

SULPHURIC ACID—8 carboys, for sale by
my12 E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL,
For sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,
my20 1m 15 New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

SALERATUS, Sardines, Sealed Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Old and Choice Liquors, Assorted Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.
my12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
63 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. [illegible]

SOAP, SARDINES, SHOT, CIGARS, for sale by
je6 E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDY—GIN—RUM—For sale by
je6 E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PRINTING PAPER, Newspaper, Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes; for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

STAR CANDLES—A few boxes full weight, in store and for sale by QUESTROY, [illegible]
my16 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

House and Lot on Customhouse street, between Franklin and Treme streets.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange—

ONE LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Franklin, Treme, Customhouse and St. Louis streets, measuring 2 feet 7 inches and 6 lines on Customhouse street, by 127 feet in depth; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick house, with gas fixtures, water-works; two-story back kitchen and servants' room.

Terms and conditions cash. je10

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. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 5th, 1862, for account of said succession, viz:

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Warehouse, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets—55 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. je6

Sundries......Sundries......Sundries.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, the 13th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in the store of Messrs. Grief, Byrnes & Co., Nos. 42 and 44 Tchoupitoulas street—
100 gross Goodwin & Bro. Pressed Tobacco;
10 half chests Imperial Tea;
10 boxes Saleratus, in 1 lb. papers,
50 boxes Adamantine Candles;
20 boxes Pine Apple Cheese;
20 sacks Rio Coffee;
20 boxes superior Cas. Soda;
20 bbls. Pale Hams;
2 cases Sardines, half boxes;
5 bags Pepper;
5 bags Pimento;
17 firkins choice new Goshen Butter;
5 boxes English Dairy Cheese.
Terms cash. je13

Starch! Starch! Starch.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 14th June 1862 at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 42 Magazine street—
50 boxes superior Starch, 40 lb. boxes.
50 do do 40 lb. boxes, 1 lb. papers.
100 do Maizena, [illegible] boxes
50 do Corn Starch.
Terms cash. je11

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in salesroom, up stairs, first floor, store No. 42 Magazine street—
75 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
Terms—Cash on delivery. je12

Groceries at Auction.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Casacalvo and Louisa streets, Third District—
A lot of GROCERIES, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Soaps, Candles, Rice, Soap, Starch, Cranberry-ware and Groceries in general.
Terms cash. je11

CRESCENT CITY
STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.
Double Refined
LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED and CLARIFIED
Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,
Equal to any made in the North.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
jan24 6m 42 Tchoupitoulas

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862		$[illegible]
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861		96,477 00
		$[illegible]
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$270,181 00	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	58,[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Less Premiums Unterminated	$[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	11 [illegible]	
		96,877 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period viz:		
Fire Losses	$ 81,[illegible] 44	
Marine Losses	110,[illegible] 53	
River Losses	18,[illegible]	
	$[illegible] 37	
Re-insurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	6,[illegible] 42	
		$[illegible]
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$[illegible]
Invested in bank stock, cost	[illegible]
Invested in city and other bonds	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of stocks	116,[illegible]
Insurance scrip, &c.	[illegible]
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	45,[illegible] 11
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$771,[illegible]

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

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

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

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of March, 1862, before me, D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice President.
H. P. JARVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Gordon,	John Thornhill,
E. Briggs,	John Fox,
Henry Fisher,	C. Fasey,
G. A. Fosdick,	W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon,	A. Costa,
Thomas Byrne,	A. R. Montgomery,
R. Hogan,	S. M. Bennett,
J. M. Pomroy,	R. A. Wermley,
J. L. Macaulay,	Wm. Freke,
J. S. Waltz,	J. Causey,
A. Lonnert,	Wm. Lorenzen,
C. Lafitte,	Louis Gueyraud,
Wm. Urquhart,	A. P. Noble,
Henry Bridewell,	A. J. Rugely,
Wm. C. Waltz,	G. W. Dunbar,
J. Avet,	Albert Gammack,
	B. C. Oglesby. mh26

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],752 37	
On River Risks	80,[illegible] 76	
On Marine Risks	85,647 07	
Total premiums		$[illegible],943 70
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1862	$[illegible],310 00	
Return Premiums	22,916 85	340,[illegible] 85
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1862		$[illegible],716 85
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible] 36	
On River Risks	25,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	72,276 56	
Total losses	$261,[illegible] 36	
Ten per cent. returned	12,[illegible] 87	
Taxes	16,[illegible] 22	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	21,430 56	412,[illegible] 19
Net Profits		$[illegible] 66
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1862		$[illegible],716 85
Less amount of earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned		132,101 70
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible],615 15

The company have the following assets:

Cash in Bank	$[illegible] 88
Bills Receivable for Premiums	148,[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Bonds	446,[illegible] 90
Real Estate	3,[illegible] 50
Due for Premiums in course of collection	35,[illegible] 62
Southern Shoe Manufacturing Stock	1,[illegible] 00
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Company	2,[illegible] 00
	$1,[illegible] 72
Less:	
Net earned premiums as above	$[illegible],716 85
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrip	44,151 20
Scrip and interest due and not claimed	37,120 85 — 395,574 66
Net assets	$[illegible] 64

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 Lemassier, 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. LEMASSIER, 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 scrips 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,
S. O. Nelson,	J. M. Nixon,
John Pemberton,	David Urquhart,
Joseph Menard,	M. Puig,
	S. P. Voorhies. je6

GOTTSCHALK & MASNER, NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 22 Carondelet street.
(Ground floor, back office.)

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of Mme. Rouen, No. 275 Dauphine street.

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal Bookstores. [illegible]

W[illegible]

L. O. Barbier & A. T. Wehrmann,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
mh17 1y 91 Front Levee and 93 Poydras street.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$191,386 71
Viz—		
On Fire Risks	$130,[illegible] 89	
On Marine Risks	30,[illegible] 36	
On River Risks	30,[illegible] 27	
		$191,386 7
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$22,[illegible] 75	
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible] 62 — 27,[illegible] 37	
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,[illegible] 34
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$44,[illegible] 11	
On Marine Risks	12,[illegible] 50	
On River Risks	12,[illegible] 79	
Re-insurance	$[illegible] 79	
Fifteen per cent. returned	11,[illegible] 14	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c	21,047 20 — 116,[illegible] 44	
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		$[illegible] 00
		12,[illegible] 00
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$[illegible] 40
Earned premiums		$164,[illegible] 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,716 73
Amount participating in profits		$141,481 61

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	18,917 83
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Insurance Scrip	[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 16th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 28th 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. Bottemer,
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Delaunde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	B. Bordenave,	F. Hickman,
J. Lepeur,	B. F. Logan,	P. Rascaford,
M. H. Harris,	G. Gavarre,	Chas. J. Leeds,
J. H. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McLean,
A. D. Grief,	B. Bandounquis,	Valery Hencenne,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Roman,	Ramon Puig,
J. B. Morison,	J. Zelly,	Wm. Cruest,
J. A. Boussaint,	J. J. Herr,	W. S. Comer.

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		130,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine premiums	[illegible] 17	
River premiums	[illegible]	
		$[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] 97
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less 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.	[illegible]
City and State Bonds	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	[illegible]
Confederate Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that, on this 10th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is 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 due (any fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1858. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.

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

DIRECTORS:

James D. Denegre,	S. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John C. Rieke,
Hugh Wilson,	Robert McGee,
Henry Renshaw,	J. H. Shaffer,
A. C. Townsend,	John G. Gaines,
H. W. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.
mh7 1m	

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] 41	
" River do	[illegible]	
		136,[illegible] 79
Less premiums returned		1,[illegible] 25
		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	71,[illegible] 44	
On Marine Risks	15,[illegible] 43	
On River Risks	1,[illegible] 90	
		88,[illegible]
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	18,[illegible] 43	
Re-insurance	2,[illegible] 40	
Expenses, less interest	[illegible] — 129,[illegible]	
Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Stock Notes	86,[illegible] 00
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledge	[illegible]
For premiums	[illegible]
Bonds	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	27,[illegible]
Cash on hand	27,461 [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.
my16

Star Mutual Insurance Company,
No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

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

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Giraud	firm of P. A. Giraud & Co.	
A. Watt	do.	Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan	do.	Logan, Bagley & Chaboche.
A. F. Elliot	do.	E. Hall & McEnnery.
F. Laling	do.	Musgrove, Laling & Co.
E. Duplantier	do.	Bonnet & Morales.
Lloyd R. Coleman	do.	Coleman, Britton & Withers
W. Campbell	do.	Wm. Freke & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne	do.	
Cha. A. Castille	do.	W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. F. Pecan	do.	R. Carr & Co.
		EMILE DUBUYS, President.
J. B. BELAUME, Secretary pro tem.		au21 1y

NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
No 209 Camp street,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the [illegible] of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantage of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 209 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 214. [illegible]

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co
111..........CANAL STREET..........111

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

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. [illegible] Gravier street, New Orleans.
[illegible]
GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the [illegible] 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		5,[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Premiums		$[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$[illegible]	
River Losses	12,[illegible]	
Marine Losses	13,[illegible]	
Total Losses	$67,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	4,[illegible]	
Expenses and interest, &c. — less discount and interest account	21 [illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Profits		$[illegible]
Reserved for indeterminate Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are:		
Capital Stock Notes		[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage		$[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stocks		[illegible]
Bills Receivable or Premiums at short time		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem. of the [illegible] 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 the Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th 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 twenty five per cent. be declared to the stockholders, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next; also twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the [illegible] 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 of the year [illegible] by this Company, being due and payable [illegible] the interest on all certificates of profits [illegible] 30th of April last, holders are [illegible] of the Company to receive and [illegible] the same.

DIRECTORS:

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Fisher, firm of F. [illegible] & Co.
F. G. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein, firm of G. [illegible] Deconomme & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Rhoser & Zunts.
Ed. Norman.
Victor Maignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abel, Généres & Co.
John Bethnode, firm of Martin [illegible] & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cornelle & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Commeny & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Geri Koss.
Jos. Deynoodt.

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] 51	
For premiums on River Risks	174,[illegible] 4	
For premiums on Marine Risks	38,[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$ 56,[illegible]	
Return premiums	[illegible]	
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$376,[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$ 41,[illegible] 31	
On River Risks	38,[illegible] 25	
On Marine Risks	92,[illegible]	
		$171,[illegible]
Re-insurances, expenses, interest security [illegible], less interest, discount, etc.		18,565 [illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December, 1861		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, [illegible]	[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank [illegible] and City Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate	[illegible]
Bills receivable at short [illegible]	[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 [illegible] day of 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, 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 [illegible] 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. 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 reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in full, to the holders thereof, the certificates of profits issued for the year 1857, on and after the 10th February next. These certificates to be produced at the Office of the Company for cancellation.

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. 74 Camp street.

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

TRUSTEES:

John E. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. L. [illegible],
Jno. A. Stevenson,	A. R. Hay,	Philip A. Smith,
Edward Ballo,	S. B. Moore,	J. Villarubia, Jr.,
[illegible] Poole,	John Ball,	Alex. V. Dyer,
J. F. Harrison,	Rufus McIlhenny,	Wm. H. Avery,
[illegible] Hoey,	Thomas Greenfield,	J. K. Isaacson,
[illegible] Jury,	Edward Hubert,	Jno. H. Rosenberg,
[illegible] Moulton,	Lafayette Folger,	A. G. Kennett,
W. C. Thompson,	John Leeds,	E. K. Converse,
R. B. C. Wood,	John G. Gaines,	Perry Nugent,
	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. Ward.

New Orleans, January 12, 1862.

Citizens' 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] 46	
" on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
" on River Risks	[illegible]	
		$251,[illegible]
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30 '61	$ 42,658 [illegible]	
For Returned Premiums	2,[illegible] 70	
		45,[illegible]
Net earned premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$[illegible],543 [illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible] 65	
On Marine Risks	7,[illegible] 77	
On River Risks	8,[illegible] 42	
	$[illegible] 74	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	
	8,[illegible] 53	
		$[illegible] 76
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.		[illegible] 47
		$[illegible]
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		$[illegible]
Net earned premiums		$[illegible],543 [illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible]

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$64,771 [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Invested in mortgage security	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge of Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	24,075 [illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	31,511
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 this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th 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 tax of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to their holders 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. Watt, Vice-President.
[illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

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

[illegible]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible]