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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1862.

HISTORY AS WRITTEN.

[illegible] a learned friend—and most men [illegible] the habit as a principle that we [illegible] nothing that history says, for history itself is false. This is a startling theory, [illegible] well calculated to destroy the brightest [illegible] of those who have placed their trust and faith in the words of the old recorders of the past. It would be a heresy, indeed, to teach [illegible] we should discredit all the revelations of [illegible] as they are presented to us through the [illegible] of history. It would be a fallacy unpardonable to maintain that history, considered as a simple recital of facts, is in itself false. But when it is considered that history, even as a mere recital of facts, of which the historian was an eye-witness, or a participant, may come to us tinged with the prejudices and hate, or heightened by the devotion or zeal of the writer, we may then halt in our search after truth, and begin to doubt the credentials of the revealer. For it is a characteristic essential of history that it should vary in its character and aspect, according to the facts that are related, according to the person that relates them. Through a biased mind, the facts may be transmitted to us, distorted by the prejudices of the writer. An indifferent writer who has no cause to support or oppose in his recording of history, may abate the truth, if he neither distorts nor suppresses it. And moreover the historians, like every other art, has its phases determined by the theme of civilization. As [illegible] and nations have not always acted and thought in the same spirit, so have they not always seen facts in the same light. History is but the painting of the human race, it is but proper that it should vary with its model. A writer somewhere says that history, the only [illegible] which [illegible] by the eye-witness. This is true, in so far as it is the only real testimony of the past which has been preserved to us. This is the history, which we would consider it a heresy to call false; for the substance must be true, the facts must be real. Two writers may vary as to the cause, the effect or the relation of facts, but both will agreed as to the existence of the facts themselves; and this is history, for history is but a recital of facts. Succeeding generations may be better able to judge of these facts, may more readily comprehend and develop their spirit; they may more easily discover their causes and the effects and their relations; but they cannot falsify the testimony of those who, by writing or tradition have handed down the essential substance which goes to make up history.

It is true that history should be written and understood. For in our day of prevarication and deceit, when each historian makes it his task to falsify and distort existent facts, what shall future generations believe when they come to read the actions of this people, if they must discredit the facts as well the manner of their relation.

History in itself is not false; but as the historian is prejudiced, we may doubt the sincerity of his opinions, and it belongs to us to judge of the truth of his statement, and to ascertain how far he has distorted the facts from the original cause which gave birth to them, to subserve the aims and purposes of his ambition.

LA VIOLETTE.—Such is the title of a charming polka, being No. 1 of a series published under the title of "Les Fleurs des Attakapas," by L. Grunewald, 26 Chartres street, and composed by Mr. E. Bastoff.

[illegible]—the advertisement of Dolbear Commercial College. Penmanship, book-keeping, mathematics and languages taught as usual.

Summary of News.

Rarey, the horse tamer, closed his exhibition of horse taming, on the 31st ult., in New York.

Samuel Hallett, a merchant of New York, had been arrested on the 30th ult., by order of Judge Monorief, of the Superior Court, charged by the copartners, of the firm of Bagelow & Co., with obtaining money from them under fictitious representations. Hallett having obtained on the 30th January, 1862, of his copartners, the sum of $19,000, as a loan to an alleged firm, known as the firm of Samuel Hallett & Co., of which Hallett was in fact the managing partner, for which loan he gave the note of the firm, and offered as collateral security certain instruments, purporting to be certificates for $19,000 of 5 per cent. state stock of the State of Indiana, and the plaintiffs have since been informed that these instruments were invalid and spurious. The plaintiffs further allege that at the time the transfer was made, Hallett knew the facts connected with the issue of the instruments, which purport to have been made without right, by, or with the connivance of one Stover.

Upon this state of facts Judge Monorief granted an order for the arrest of Samuel Hallett.

The number of military and State prisoners, now confined in the old capitol prison, at Washington, is one hundred and fifty.

THE NEW STEAM CANNON.—A trial of the [illegible] was made at the arsenal in Washington, in the presence of Generals Sigel, Carl Schurz and a number of army officers. Major [illegible] fired the piece at the rate of two hundred balls a minute. The balls fell in the water at a distance of half a mile. Gen. Sigel fired twenty-four balls in ten seconds, all of the balls striking the target within a space of four inches diameter.

It was thought in naval circles that the bill before the Federal Congress for increasing the grade of the officers of the navy, so as to confirm to the systems of other nations, would pass.

Portions of the wreck of the Merrimac were being raised. It was supposed that a considerable sum of money could be realized from her, as there is an immense amount of iron in her. It was thought that her guns were not much injured, and they also are worth no inconsiderable sum.

THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORT.—The manuscript sheets of the forthcoming preliminary report on the eighth census consist of some twenty chapters, devoted to important illustrations of the progress of the country in population, agriculture, manufactures and other permanent interests, written in a manner to render statistics attractive to the common reader. It embraces a view of the progress of slavery and the colored race, and of slavery among Indian tribes. It contains a carefully prepared chapter on immigration, and illustrates the changes which have been wrought in the representation in Congress. The subjects of medicine and disease are treated at some length, and a complete history is given of the progress made in the treatment of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic in this country and Europe. The progress of the country in its banks and monetary concerns receives due mention, while the condition of the newspaper press and its progress are given with accuracy and care. So far as the subjects embraced by the census have been tabulated, the report of the Superintendent details the results of that great work. The chapter in the progress of manufactures and the mechanic arts will excite wonder, not only in this country, but in Europe, at the amazing advance of this country within the last ten years.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from that place on the [illegible] ult., says:

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night. It is said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a corporal, named John Harbe, Company C, Ninety-ninth New York Regiment. The disturbance became general, and the greater part of the company was engaged.

Three negroes were killed, and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were sent to the Rip Raps to-day. Many others were arrested, but were afterwards released. All is quiet now.

Carleton, the correspondent of the Boston Journal, with Gen. Halleck, says that Gen. Grant has been deprived of his command in the field.

President Woolsey has presented to the Yale College Library nine hundred volumes from his own collection.

After a race at the Fashion Course in New York on the 13th ult., Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, drove the double team [illegible] the judges to time it, for [illegible] Commodore Vanderbilt, who [illegible] the next best team to Bonner, was in the judges' stand. The time of the first mile was [illegible] and thirty two and one-half seconds; the time of the second mile was two minutes, and twenty-eight and three-quarter seconds—making the two miles in the unprecedented time of four minutes one and one-quarter seconds. Mr. Bonner afterwards announced that he would give two thousand dollars to any gentlemen who would accomplish the same performance.

A Dangerous Ball of Yarn.

A wholesale [illegible] the country was opened with counterfeit bills on various banks, and all attempts to detect the parties who manufactured or passed them were rendered abortive by the cunning of the operators. Detectives had puzzled their brains to no purpose. They could obtain no clue to the mystery, and acknowledged to their chiefs that they were "[illegible]." About this time the deputy chief of the Boston police received information which [illegible] to arrest a fashionably dressed lady [illegible] the Boston and Maine depot. He performed the [illegible] act in a quiet, gentlemanly manner, but still he did not escape words of scorn and a bitter [illegible] the lady. This the officer submitted to in silence, for he was not sure but he [illegible] had in view justified him in incurring [illegible] the deputy [illegible] to the City Hall, and the lady was escorted into the private room.

"Now," said the lady, taking out her crochet-[illegible] and a large ball of yarn, "please tell me why I am brought here?" She was quite cool and resolute, and made her fingers fly without dropping a stitch. The deputy watched her motions with some misgivings, but he did not manifest them.

"Madam," he said, "I have arrested you because I suspect that you are engaged in uttering counterfeit money."

The lady looked at the speaker with an expression of scorn and indignation.

"You shall smart for this," she said.

"Reveal to me the whole plot, and I'll stand your friend," the deputy said.

The lady smiled scornfully, but just at that moment the huge ball of yarn dropped from her lap and fell at the feet of the deputy. He picked it up and was about to return it to the owner, but noting the eager manner in which she stretched out her hand to receive it, he paused and retained possession of the yarn.

"Give me the yarn," she cried.

"One moment," and the deputy commenced to slowly unwind it.

The lady turned deadly pale, but did not speak one word, but sat there and watched the ball grow smaller, until at last the yarn was all unwound and the deputy held in his hand a mass of stiff, crispy paper, which he proceeded to smooth out, and as his eyes caught the woman's face he smiled, but she did not return it.

"Do you always carry your money covered with yarn?" asked the deputy.

The lady did not answer him. She uttered a sigh and the next moment fell into the officer's arms. The shock was too much for her nerves. She had fainted. She was soon restored, and then the deputy continued his examination and found that he was the possessor of one thousand dollars in counterfeit bank bills. Then the woman at once confessed all. A gang of men were at work in Canada, and had their emissaries in all the New England States. Through the latter the bills were circulated, and most of them were supplied by the prisoner. She purchased her pardon by her confession, and through that confession the gang were arrested and sentenced. So much for a ball of yarn.—American Union.

The Steamer Planter—Excuse of Her Officers for their Negligence.

[illegible] particulars of the running off of the Confederate steamer Planter by her colored crew from Charleston Harbor:

Our community was intensely agitated Tuesday morning by the intelligence that the steamer Planter, for the last twelve months or more employed both in State and Confederate service, had been taken possession of by her colored crew, steamed up and boldly ran out to the blockaders. The news at first was not credited; and it was not until by the aid of glasses she was discovered between two Federal frigates, that all doubt on the subject was dispelled. A great variety of rumors and surmises were circulated in reference to the parties concerned and the number of the fugitives on board the steamer. The most authentic particulars that we could gather are as follows:

Between three and four o'clock Tuesday morning the steamer left Southern wharf, having, it is supposed, on board five negroes—namely, three engineers, one pilot and a deck hand. Upon leaving the wharf the usual wharf signal was given by those on board, and the usual private signals given when passing Fort Sumter. The officer of the watch at the latter post was on the alert, as usual, but observing the signal and supposing it to be all right, allowed her to proceed. She ran immediately out to the blockading vessels.

The Planter had on board four large guns destined for one of our new fortifications, and were as follows: One rifled forty-two pounder, lately put in splendid condition at the foundry of Eason & Brothers, and said to be a splendid piece; two eight-inch columbiads and one thirty-two pounder. In addition to these, she had on board her own armament, which consisted of one thirty-two pounder and one twenty-four pounder, making six guns in all taken out to the fleet.

The Planter was a new high pressure steamer, belonging to Captain John Ferguson. She was regarded as one of the fastest boats in the harbor, and very valuable for river service, but unfit for sea work. Three of the negroes who left also belonged to Captain Ferguson, one to Mrs. Michel and one to Mr. M. Kee.

There are rumors of others having gone, who were missing from the city yesterday, but for information on this point we suppose we must await the next arrival of Northern news from Port Royal.

The Planter was observed alongside of the fleet yesterday afternoon, and from appearances it was supposed that one of the Federal gunboats was engaged in removing the arms from her deck. Such are the material facts so far as we have been able to gather them in relation to this extraordinary occurrence.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 15.]

A CARD.

While the late captain, mate and engineer of the steamer Planter pretend to make no other excuse to the public for their apparent negligence in quitting their vessel at a late hour on Monday night, after the severe labors of the day, and making all arrangements for the continuance of the performance of their duties on the following morning, but a natural desire to spend a few short hours with their families, they really claim some little good feeling from a people whose kindness of heart has already overlooked several cases of like nature on the part of some in authority, and whose position enabled them at any time to prevent a recurrence of such misfortunes by a proper watchfulness on the part of men that should be appointed for that purpose.

Humble men as they are, they yield to none in devotion to the interests of the State and the Confederacy; and, while they shall bow with becoming respect to whatever judgment may be passed upon them, they hope that the justice meted out to them may be seasoned with a little of that gentleness which has been extended with bountiful hands to others who are chargeable with several similar cases of carelessness.

VERY NATURAL.—A man and his wife were seated by the fire. He was intently occupied in reading—she in some domestic cares. At length he raised his eyes from his book, and said:

"It is here stated that Lot's wife looked back, and was converted into a pillar of salt, because she coveted something she had left behind;" and added, "I never thought it was for that reason."

His wife quietly asked:

"What do you suppose induced her to look back if it was not covetousness?"

He replied:

"I always imagined it was curiosity." And after a moment he said, "It seems to me that I should have wanted to look back if I had been in her place, should not you?"

"Yes," she replied, "I think I should, especially if I had been told not to do it."

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.—The present war has taken the question of improved arms out of the hands of those who had only fears of possible failure, to wage against them, and has decided their claims in the field. The battle of Ball's Bluff, which resulted so disastrously to the National troops, was won by Barksdale's Mississippians, who were but seven or eight hundred in number, yet, being armed with the Maynard rifle, rained such a perfect storm of lead upon their opponents as to render their muzzle-loading arms entirely useless.

It is a curious fact that long before the present war broke out, Mr. Floyd, then Secretary of War, ordered a trial of all the principal breech-loaders known in this country. The trial, being, as he said, for his own satisfaction, was never reported for publication; but the result was to the Maynard rifle what that of the celebrated yacht trial was to the winner of that race—the competitors were "nowhere." One of the consequences of this trial was the purchase, before the war, by Mississippi, Florida and Georgia, of every Maynard rifle then in the market.—National Intelligencer.

The Lowell (Mass.) people, when the news of the Banks retreat came along, were so excited that they rang the church alarm bells! The fright could scarcely have been greater if Stonewall Jackson had turned up on Boston Common.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Execution.—Between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock this day, at or near the Parish Prison, two men will be hung by order of Gen. Butler. We cannot narrate the circumstances better than by publishing the following official order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 13, 1862.

Special Order No. 93.

William M. Clary, late second officer of the United States steam transport Saxon, and Stanislaus Roy, of New Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June inst., having forged a pretended authority of the Major-General Commanding, being armed, in company with other evil disposed persons, under false names and in a pretended uniform of soldiers of the United States, entered the house of a peaceable citizen, No 93 Toulouse street, about the hour of eleven o'clock in the night time, and there in a pretended search for arms and treasonable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority plundered said house and stole therefrom eighteen hundred and eighty five dollars in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one breast pin.

This outrage was reported to the Commanding General at 12 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th day of June instant, and by his order Clary and Roy were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the Commanding General at one o'clock, P. M., of this day, when and where it appeared by uncontrovertible evidence that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by Clary and Roy.

It further appeared that Clary and Roy had before this occasion visited other houses of peaceable citizens in the night time, for like purposes and under like false pretenses.

"Brass knuckles," burglars' keys and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were found upon the person of Roy and in his lodgings.

Whereupon, after a full hearing of the defense of said Clary and Roy, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered by the Commanding General that Wm. M. Clary and Stanislaus Roy, for their offences, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead, and this sentence be executed upon them and each of them, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M., on Monday, the 16th of June inst., at or near the Parish Prison, in the city of New Orleans.

The Provost Marshal will cause said sentence to be executed, and for so doing this order will be his sufficient warrant.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. L. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

Still Another.—We find in the Delta of yesterday the following:

"Yesterday Gen. Butler examined the cases of George W. Crane, first mate of the United States transport ship New York, Frank Newton, private of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, and Theodore Lee, a citizen of this city. Leib stated that that was not his true name. The defendants were charged with belonging to the same gang which robbed the house No 93 Toulouse street of $1885, on the night of the 11th instant. After a patient hearing of the testimony, General Butler sentenced all three of the accused to be hung by the neck until they are dead, at a time and place hereafter to be made public.

More of the Same Sort.—We learn from good authority that Sam Smith, of unenviable fame in this city, (not the banker) has been arrested, with others, for the same offense which Clary and Roy are to be executed for, and are to be tried by the same tribunal.

The Laborers at Work.—On Saturday we were in the Street Commissioner's office when the arrangements were completed by Col. Thorpe for carrying out the recommendations of Gen. Butler and the resolutions of the City Council with regard to the employment of 1000 laborers in the department of the Street Commissioner. About 40 overseers were appointed at $2 per day, and they were authorized to employ the required number of men for thirty working days at $1 per day—preference to be given to men of family, who are to receive, in addition, 50 cents worth of rations daily. Where single men are employed, their wages will be only $1 per day. Each overseer was furnished with a roll-book, and instructed to go the work at once (to-day.) It was announced that the old Deputy Street Commissioners would have the control and direction of the work. Both Commissioners were present, and seemed to be acting together very harmoniously.

We understand that Col. Thorpe proposes a short stay in the city, having accompanied the officials lately sent out here only to give the benefit of his experience and personal knowledge of New Orleans and its people, (acquired [illegible] residence years ago) and to make himself generally useful. Therefore it was that he was induced to accept the appointment conferred upon him by Gen. Shepley, at his urgent request. The excitement of literary composition—the editorial sanctum and the author's desk, we can readily imagine to be more congenial to the "Bee Hunter" than even a lucrative post in the Street Commissioner's office of New Orleans.

What has been done in the Surveyor's department with regard to the employment of the other 1000 laborers, we have not yet been able to ascertain—and as the information we have is rather contradictory, we postpone any report till we are more enlightened on that branch of the matter.

Since writing the above we learn that the city Street Commissioner, Milton Relf, formally handed over to Col. Thorpe, the Federal Commissioner, all the functions of his office on Saturday, and is now merely contributing his information and advice. The Deputy Street Commissioners are also acting temporarily.

"*The Assembly*" *Militaire.*—On Friday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, considerable excitement was created in the central parts of the city, by the shooting upwards of a rocket from Lafayette Square, followed by the "long roll," the galloping of cavalry, and the tramp of infantry through the streets, towards the St. Charles Hotel. The crowd of citizens which were drawn together by the stir, soon had their eyes opened to the fact that it was only a ruse on the part of the Commanding General to test the vigilance and efficiency of his troops by ordering unexpectedly "the assembly." This was confirmed in the Delta of Saturday, by General Butler's order No. 96, highly complimenting the troops on the "vigilance, alertness, activity and efficiency" displayed by them on the occasion.

City Council.—There was a meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Saturday evening, but it was in session only a few minutes. The principal item in its proceedings was concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to A. Mazureau, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, as extra compensation for losses sustained by him for the maintenance and keeping of prisoners in the Parish Prison.

It seemed to be understood that this was the *finale* of the City Council.

Counterfeits in Circulation.—The Bulletin folks say that they have been shown the half a $3 on the Bank of Louisiana, photographed from a genuine note, signed by E. M. Davis, numbered 16,305, dated Sept. 19, 1861. Others are in circulation, signed by Edward Chapman. There are genuine notes in circulation signed by Felix Labatut, President *pro tem*, and others, signed by Edward Chapman in the same capacity.

Confederate Soldiers Returning.—We notice an order in the Delta, dated June 14th, from Gen. Shepley, requiring all officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, coming or now here, to immediately register their names and residence at the office of the Military Commandant, in the Custom-house. They are also required to take an oath not to take up arms against the United States, or to furnish any aid or comfort to its enemies. Violators of this parole will be treated as spies.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—On Saturday the cases of interest were "few and far between."

Two ladies made their appearance, requesting the oath of allegiance to be administered to them, but we believe they had to go away disappointed.

John Boudro and A. Jones, who had been examined the previous day on the charge of being actively concerned in the sugar mob in Jefferson, and whose cases were held over for consideration, were fined $25 each.

Jos. Dyas, who had been in prison six months without trial, on the charge of forging a check on the Citizens' Bank, was admitted to bail.

A "family jar" between Mrs. Lorenzo and her husband was heard and dismissed, with a wholesome admonition to the pair.

Henry Row, for kicking up a row and resisting the arresting officer was ordered to prison for three months, and James Gorman, for a similar offence, was sent down for six months.

A man named Flanders, for firing his pistol twice in his own room, was fined $25 for his imprudence.

Released and Returned.—Dr. Stone arrived in the city on Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. Magionis (who carried down the order for the Doctor's release from Fort Jackson) and Mr. Duncan, Mayor Monroe's clerk.

The Witch of Walkerne.

It would probably be impossible at the present time to find, within the three kingdoms, any person of ordinary education who entertains a belief in witchcraft. We believe in spirit-rapping and in table-turning, in homœopathy and mesmerism, in Miss C. Smith, who exhibits her extraordinary powers in animal magnetism at 549 New Oxford street, and in Mr. J. Smith, who exhibits his extraordinary powers in prophecy at Utah. The doctrine of "Credo quia impossibile" never had more numerous disciples than now; but we do not believe in witchcraft. This scepticism is, however, of very modern date. Even at the early part of the last century belief was general, and we have only to go back about two hundred years to find it universal. From the days when Eleanor Cobham, the wife of a duke and the aunt of a king, (after walking in solemn penance for her witchcrafts, "hoodless save a kerchief," through all the most crowded streets of London and Westminster, to offer a "taper at the high altar of St Paul's") went to her life-long imprisonment at Kenilworth, whilst her accomplice, Bolingbroke, paid the penalty of his crime on the gibbet at Tyburn, down to those when Archbishop Cranmer directed his clergy to make strict inquiry after all "witchcraft, and suchlike craft invented of the devil," and Lord Chief Justice Coke declared that it would have been "a great defect in government if so great an abomination had passed with impunity," no one doubted the existence or questioned the power of the witch.

When Ford lays his cudgel across the shoulders of Falstaff, supposing him to be the "wise woman of Brentford," he only does what all around approve. Ford is a gentleman, and (excepting his groundless jealousy) a man of sense. In the presence of a justice of the peace, a clergyman and a physician, of his neighbor Page, and the several members of their families, he inflicts brutal chastisement upon an old woman, and not a word of remonstrance is uttered. There can be no doubt that Shakespeare has here given us a true picture of the feelings of his day. He has embodied the grander and more terrible idea of witchcraft in the tragedy of *Macbeth*. There is scarcely an ingredient of the witches' cauldron for which an authority could not be found in some of the trials of that day. The details of the enchantment, the sailing in a sieve, the "pilot's thumb," the "finger of birth strangled babe," the "rat without a tail," were all objects of terror in an age when it was believed that the life of the king had been endangered on his return from Denmark by a storm raised by these very means—when the king himself had presided in person at the trials of the witches, "taking great delight to be present at their examinations," and had employed his royal pen to prove alike their existence and their criminality. The tailless rats were peculiarly objects of terror. Imps, "in shape somewhat like a rat, but without tail or ears"—"things about the bigness of mouses"—"things like moles, having four feet apiece, but without tayls," meet us on every page of the witch trials. A little later we come to the times of Matthew Hopkins, the witch-finder. Then we see Sir Matthew Hale presiding at the trials of the Bury St. Edmunds witches, and Sir Thomas Brown, author of the *Religio Medici* and of the *Inquiry into Vulgar Errors*, giving the evidence on which those unhappy wretches were sent to the gallows. We find Baxter and Wesley declaring that the belief in witchcraft was essentially connected with the truths of Christianity, and, almost in our own day, Johnson doubting if not believing in the existence and power of witches.

The statute which made witchcraft a felony punishable with death, was not repealed until the year 1736, nor had it become obsolete. A trial of the most solemn description took place under its provisions on the spring circuit of 1712, before the judge of assize at Hertford. The several collections of State trials, so rich in the earlier cases, contain (as far as we have been able to discover) no report of this very remarkable trial, though it is frequently referred to in various law treatises. There exists, however, a full, minute and trustworthy account of the whole proceedings, in a very scarce tract entitled "A full and impartial Account of Sorcery and Witchcraft practised by Jane Wenham, of Walkerne in Hertfordshire, upon the Bodies of Anne Thorn and Anne Street, &c.; the Proceedings against her, from her being first apprehended till she was committed to goal by Sir Henry Chauncy; also her Tryal at the Assizes at Hertford, before Mr. Justice Powell, when she was found guilty of Felony and Witchcraft, and received sentence of death for the same, March 4, 1711-12. 4th Edit." This tract was written by Mr. Francis Bragge, one of the principal actors in the transaction. He was a young man of family and education. He had recently taken his degree at the University of Cambridge, and appears to have been, at the time in question, residing sometimes with his maternal grandfather, Sir Henry Chauncy, and sometimes with his father, the Rev. Francis Bragge, vicar of the neighboring town of Hitchin. We shall draw largely upon his narrative, with the view of rescuing from oblivion the only record of this very remarkable trial, and throwing some additional light upon one of the most interesting and at the same time most obscure pages in the history of human nature.

The village of Walkerne, the scene of the events we are about to narrate, lies a little more than four miles eastward from the Stevenage station of the Great Northern Railway. Nestling in a narrow valley, and embowered among gigantic elms, the low tower of the church, and the thatched roofs of the farm-houses, are hardly seen until the traveler is close upon the entrance to the village. Few places probably have changed so little in the last hundred and fifty years. Yew trees, clipped into the most fantastic forms, attest the antiquity of the gardens they adorn; and the low-roofed warm mud cottages, swarming with chubby rosy cheeked children, are evidently unconscious of the existence of Mr. Edwin Chadwick and all other sanitary reformers. At the extreme north end of the village stands the Rectory, a fitting residence for some learned fellow of King's College, Cambridge, in the hands of which venerable Society the patronage of the living is invested. Successive incumbents have impressed upon the Rectory the marks of their individual tastes: one added a library of such dimensions, and so well stored, that his parishioners were wont to call it "The Doctor's tu-ara fu' o' books." Another smoothed the lawn which slopes down to the clear stream, over which a foot-bridge leads to the church, and made it brilliant with [illegible] and the scarlet verbena. [illegible] Rectory has experienced more change than any other part of the village, and retains but little of what it was at the time to which our story relates. It occupies, however, the same site, and the alterations have been so gradual as scarcely to destroy the identity.

Our narrative does not, as might be supposed, relate to any obscure or remote locality, or to a dark or ignorant period of history. Walkerne is within an easy afternoon's ride of London, and the literary intellect of England has never shone more brightly than in the year 1712. Dryden had set, but Pope had risen. Addison was painting his genial portrait of Sir Roger de Coverley, and, sickening with envy at the rising luminary which threatened to overpower all other lights, was scheming how he might dim its brightness, and "cuff down the rising merit" of the "little nightingale of Twickenham." Arbuthnot, unnamed, had just sent forth from the press his *History of John Bull*. Careless, kind-hearted Steele was living at the old cottage, which still stands surrounded by parallelograms of modern brick, half-way between London and Hampstead. Looming large in the distance, his gigantic proportions developing themselves more and more as he recedes from sight, and a darker and grander mystery clouding his features and enveloping his form, Swift towers above his comrades, stern and lonely. Dictating to ministers, and domineering over peers, the poor proud vicar of Laracor was at that moment more courted, followed, flattered, and feared, than any man in England. Night after night he returns to his lodgings—"at eight shillings a week"—in Bury street, sighing for the willows of Laracor, and pouring out his heart in childish prattle to the woman who loved him through all the trials of his strange career—the star at whose sitting a darkness more terrible than death descended on his soul. Nothing is too minute, nothing too trivial, to be recorded in the touching pages of that "Journal to Stella." But on one subject he is silent. Day after day he dines with "neighbor Vanhomrigh," yet no word escapes him of her whom he has made world-famous to eternity—with whom, years afterwards, he sat under the laurels at Celbridge—laurels planted by her hand to signalize his last visit. A few short years pass, Laracor and Celbridge are both lonely. The willows and the laurels find no hands to trim their branches or weave them into chaplets. A gaunt figure sits by the fire-side in the Deanery of St. Patrick's. Months and years pass away, but it utters no word and makes no sign. Day and night, in silence and in darkness, it lives on, a strange and a terrible spectacle. It dies. Earth, only earth at last, is laid to rest in the silent grave where the shell which once held that mighty intellect, has long since mouldered into dust. Let us not seek to penetrate a mystery too deep for us to fathom, but meekly trust that the Great Searcher of Hearts has mercifully dealt with him he so loved and so chastened, on whom he showered down his rarest gifts, and inflicted his most terrible doom. Let us fancy that the gentle spirit of Hester Johnson and the passionate soul of Vanessa still hover lovingly around, and in the divinity of glory which encircles his head let us forget that the feet of the idol they worshipped were of clay!

But of Swift and Pope, of Arbuthnot and Addison, the world of Walkerne, though within thirty miles of London, knew nothing. They cared neither for the *Spectator* nor for the *Rape of the Lock*. Sir Roger de Coverley and Miss Bell Fermor were nothing to them. They were busily employed in hunting a witch, and a very absurd farce, which but for the good sense of one man, would have turned out a very deep tragedy, was being acted in that village by high and low during the month of February 1712.

One of the parishioners of the Rev. Godfrey Gardiner, the rector of Walkerne, was an old woman of the name of Jane Wenham. She was married, and had children, but her domestic life had not been happy. She was suspected of too close an intimacy with the devil, and as her Cresswell then sat to adjudicate upon matrimonial differences, her husband adopted the simpler plan of sending the town crier round to proclaim that he would not be answerable for her proceedings. The husband soon afterwards died miserably, and his death was of course attributed to the witchcraft of his wife. Nor did her vengeance stop there. The wife of Richard Harvey, whom the husband had employed in some step of this extrajudicial separation, lay sick. Jane Wenham "went under the window where the sick woman lay, and said, 'Why do they let this creature lie here? why don't they take her and hang her out of the way?' and that night the sick woman aforesaid died!" A child of Susan Aylot, who had nursed Harvey's wife, was the next victim, and soon after another child sickened and died through her enchantments. Her time, when not occupied in murder, was passed in sending bumpkins on fools' errands, in bewitching cattle, and making elderly rams and discreet ewes stand on their heads in the fashion of the performing elephants at Astley's. Living a solitary pariah in her cottage, how she kept body and soul together is a mystery. Somehow or other, however, she managed to live on, in miserable poverty, the object of the hatred, terror, and contempt of every one around her. Abundance of abuse must have been showered upon her; she appears, however, not to have become wholly callous, for one morning meeting a neighbor, one John Chapman, he applied to her the very words which the little foot-page addressed to Queen Guinever when the magic mantle revealed her infidelity to the astonished eyes of the knights and dames of King Arthur's court; whereupon Jane Wenham, feeling no less indignation than her royal prototype, sought vengeance for the wrong at the hands of a neighboring knight, Sir Henry Chauncy, of Ardley-Bury. We shall now avail ourselves of Mr. Bragge's narrative, which begins as follows:—

"It often falls out that, by the over-ruling providence of Almighty God, the most hidden and private wickednesses are discovered by the very means used to conceal them; and so it happened to Jane Wenham. One John Chapman, a farmer at Walkerne, had long entertained a suspicion that the strange deaths of many of his and the neighbors' horses and cattle were occasioned by the witchcrafts of this woman, and thought that he himself had suffered by them to the value of £200 in a short time; but not being able to prove any thing upon her, he did not inform against her, but waited till time should present a favorable opportunity of convicting her. And soon after, an accident fell out, which in its consequences brought on this prosecution. I shall relate it in the very words of the information of Matthew Gilston, servant to the above-said John Chapman, taken on the 14th day of February 1711-12, before Sir Henry Chauncy.

"Matthew Gilston, of the parish of Walkerne, says, upon oath, that on New Year's Day last past, he carrying straw upon a fork from Mr. Gardiner's barn, met Jane Wenham, who asked him for some straw, which he refused to give her; then she said she would take some, and accordingly took some away from this informant.

"And farther, this informant saith, That on the 29th of January last, when this informant was threshing in the barn of his master, John Chapman, an old woman, in a riding-hood or cloak, he knows not which, came to the barn door, and asked him for a pennyworth of straw; he told her he could give her none, and she went away muttering.

"And this informant saith, That after the woman was gone, he was not able to work, but ran out of the barn as far as a place called Munder's Hill (which is above three miles from Walkerne) and asked at a house there for a pennyworth of straw, and they refused to give him any; he went farther to some dung-heaps, and took some straw from thence, and pulled off his shirt and brought it home in his shirt; he knows not what moved him to this, but says he was forced to it, he knows not how.' Thus far this informant. It was also further observed by some persons, who met this Matthew Gilston running on his fool's errand, that he went at a very great pace, and when he came to a river, he did not go over a bridge in his way, but directly through the water. The odd story, and the strange account the boy gave of it, made his master, John Chapman, suspect that Jane Wenham had played this trick upon his servant; and upon after, he meeting her, told her of it, and in heat of anger called her a witch and bitch. After the scolding bout was over, this Jane Wenham thought she had got an advantage over her neighbor Chapman, and that she would make him pay for his words; accordingly, on the 9th of February she applies herself to Sir Henry Chauncy for a warrant against this man for calling her a witch, expecting not only to get something out of him, but to deter other people from calling her so any more; besides, this show of innocence might make her the less suspected for the future."

[To be continued.]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
SATURDAY EVENING, June 14 1862. }

SUGAR.—The sales to-day embrace about [illegible] hhds., in several lots, on the levee, at 4½ @ 4¾c and 6½c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 5½ @ 6½c for Prime, and about 40 hhds. in store, also in lots, at 3¾c for Inferior, 5c. for Fully Fair, and 5½c for Fully Fair to Prime.

MOLASSES.—There is none on the levee, but the supply in store is liberal. The market is extremely dull, and [illegible] only as we were at auction, in store, by Messrs. E. M. Montgomery & Bro., embracing 175 bbls. Fermenting at 17¼ c., 140 half bbls. at 21c., and 100 at [illegible].

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

There has been considerable sales of sundries at auction, but we have heard of no transactions in any other regular branch of trade.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 14, 1862.

Arrived Saturday, 383 Texas Beeves and 307 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 50 Texas Beeves and 20 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 370 Texas Beeves and 20 Veals. We quote:

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

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 16, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, for New York. Master
Bark Young Turk, Harding, for New York. Master
Bark White Sea, Rooms, for New York. Master
Bark Emily, Rathsane, for New York. Master
Bark Mendi, Smith, for Philadelphia. Master
Bark Hamamsa, Bonuits, for Matanzas. Master
Brig Golden Lead, Tully, for New York. Master
Bark John Randolph, Wells, for Plymouth. Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Bark Harriet Ball, (French) Martin, from Marseilles 11th Dec., and Vera Cruz 10th May, to Saulnier. [illegible]

Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Schr Brazos, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Sloop Belone, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.
Dorsigny's boat, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Time and Tide, Eckels, from the Fort Jackson.
Sallie Robinson, Ham, from Ship Island.
Eleanor, Mallo, from Alexandria.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Chas W Poultney, ——, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—in the stream.

TOWBOATS.

Anglo-American, Hopkins, from the Passes.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Anglo-American, from the Passes—Brought up bark Chas W Poultney and [illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Statesman, Pendleton, from Matanzas.
Ship Medina, (British) Davis, from Liverpool, via Havana, to master.
Ship Theodore Koehn, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.
Ship South, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to master—Gunny bags and rice.
Ship Havelock, Young, from Boston, to master—Ice to order.
Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov.
Bark Cosmos (French) Gendebien, from Marseilles.
Schr Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Roanoke—302 bales cotton, 110 hhds sugar 3 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per bark Young Turk—5 bales cotton 380 hhds sugar 41 bbls do 15 do turpentine 300 bbls molasses 3000 staves.
NEW YORK—Per bark White Sea—67 bales cotton 1030 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses.
NEW YORK—Per bark Emily—354 hhds sugar 311 bbls molasses 17 half do syrup.
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Mendi—487 hhds sugar 34 bbls molasses.
MATANZAS—Per bark Hamamsa—Ballast.
NEW YORK—Per brig Golden Lead—487 hhds sugar 1 tc do 25 bbls do 267 bbls molasses 23 bbls mess [illegible].

IMPORTS.

MARSEILLES—Per bark Harriet Ball—2000 pieces wine 120,000 bricks to master.
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Chas W Poultney—Coal to U S Gov't.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Eleanor—2000 sks corn 150 bales cotton to Greenwood & Co.
COAST—Per schr Brazos—3 hhds sugar Freeman & Co. 2 do H Sheppard, jr.
COAST—Per schr Acadeo—15 hhds sugar Kirchhoff & Co.
COAST—Per schr Louisa—169 hhds sugar 126 bbls molasses to master.
COAST—Per schr Reconnaissance—67 bbls rum Leeve & Lefitte.
COAST—Per sloop Belone—41 hhds sugar Brand & Lowry.
COAST—Per Dorsigny's boat—39 hhds sugar 40 bbls molasses.

A Card.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES having my name having [illegible] the public are hereby cautioned against receiving the [illegible] I have already [illegible] immediately those I had issued [illegible] Holders of the latter will please call immediately. The public are requested to decline receiving all my notes, without distinction, so that I may be able to pay the amount of the same to the holders.
ETIENNE POQUE,
No. 38 Magazine Market, and No. 296 St. Mary street, betw. Camp and Magazine.
je16 3t

Dolbear Commercial College,
176 CANAL STREET.

WILL be open the entire Summer. Classes as usual in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish and German. Now is the time to improve the vacation holidays.
je16 3t RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership with E. Roger, informs his friends and the public that the firm will carry on the Auction and Commission Business under the style of E. ROGER & CO., at No. [illegible]
HENRY SAMORY.
New Orleans, June 13th, 1862.

Referring to the above, the undersigned respectfully solicit from their friends and the public a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.
Days of Sale—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments, and credit sales made on moderate terms.
New Orleans, June 13th, 1862. E. ROGER & CO.
je14 6t

Flour!! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE public are informed that 490 barrels double extra FLOUR, [illegible] on ship Blackstone, will be sold to families, at the foot of Marigny street, in the Third District. The Flour is offered at twenty one dollars ($21) per barrel.
je16 3t

Lime!! Lime!! Lime!!!

255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Builders and Architects, and the public generally, that he has established an extensive SHELL LIME MANUFACTORY in the rear of St. HELENA GARDEN, on Carondelet Walk, where they can obtain a superior Lime at the lowest market prices. Dealers in builders' material are offered a fair discount.
je12 1m J. MAURICE CESSAC.

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 Calliope 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. SPOGG, } Committee.
JAS. DAVIS, }
s12 tf

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 00; Extra, $2 25; Grits, $2 25; Bran, $2 50 per 100 pounds.

JAS. SPOGG, } Committee.
JAS. DAVIS, }
je12 tf

Country Residence at Lewisburg to Rent.

A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, with a large garden and out houses, situated on the lake shore. Inquire of A. TOE WATER, At Messrs. Bienvenu & Plagne, No. 66 Chartres street.
je12 2t

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.
my13 3m N. E. BAILY, President.

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.,
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas st.
jan26 6m

SULPHURIC ACID—5 carboys, for sale by
R. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SALERATUS, Sardines, Scotch Malts, Fruits and Vegetables, Old and Choice Liquors, Assorted Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals.
For sale by R. J. HART & CO.,
my13 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

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

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

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

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

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL,
For sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,
my13 1m New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Agent,)
66 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.
apl 9

L. C. Harbour & A. W. Warrensburg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
[illegible] by [illegible] Poydras and [illegible] Poydras street.

AUCTION SALES.

Forty-One Lots of Ground in Second District—One Square of Ground in Third District.

Succession of the late Mrs. A. Carraby, wife of P. O. Peyroux.

BY P. O. PEYROUX, Administrator.

BY virtue of an act from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 10th, 1862—Court Docket No. 16,354—will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, July 19th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described real estate, for account of said succession:

1. SIX LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tréme, designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of square 19, comprised within Dumaine, Dorgenois, St. Philip and Broad streets, measures (American) lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, each 30 feet 2 inches 1 line front on Broad by 120 feet in depth. Lots 5 and 6 each 30 feet 5 inches front on Broad street by 100 feet in depth.

2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND designated by the Nos. 3, 4 and 5, of square No 28, comprised within Tonti, Orange, Rocheblave and Lapeyrouse. Nos. 3 and 4 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 2 lines front on Tonti street, by 118 feet in depth, and No. 5, 32 feet 1 inches 3 lines front on Tonti street, by an irregular depth.

3. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in Faubourg Tréme, in square comprised within Fifth, Sixth, St. Ann and Dumaine streets, designated as lots 1 to 8. Lots [illegible] measure each 32 feet 9 lines front on Sixth street, by 101 feet 7 inches 6 lines in depth. Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 31 feet 3 inches 6 lines front on Fifth street, by 1 6 feet in depth.

4. ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in same Faubourg, designated by Nos. 1 to 15 in square No. 32, bounded by Dumaine, St. Ann, Fifth and Sixth streets. Lots 5, 6 and 7 measure each 31 feet 4 inches 5 lines front on Dumaine street, [illegible] feet in depth. Lot No. 8 forms the corner of Fifth and Dumaine streets. Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 measure each 31 feet 4 inches 6 lines front on Dumaine street, by 100 feet in depth. Lot No. 22 measures 32 feet 6 lines front on Sixth street, by 101 feet 7 inches 4 lines in depth, and 32 feet 1 inch 7 lines on the rear line. Lot No. 3 measures 32 feet 7 lines front on Sixth street, by 101 feet 7 inches 6 lines in depth, and 32 feet 1 inches on the rear line.

5. A LOT OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tréme, designated as lot No. 3 of square No. 32, bounded by St. Ann, Dumaine, Fifth and Sixth streets, measuring (American measure) 32 feet 3 inches 1 line front on Fifth street, by 101 feet 7 inches 5 lines in depth.

6. A SQUARE OF GROUND situated in Third District, (Marigny) designated by No. 3, bounded by Elysian, Castiglione, Clay and O'Kelly streets, and subdivided into 38 lots, designated by the Nos. 1 to 38.

7. TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tréme, designated by the Nos. 1 and 2, of square No. 18, bounded by First, Second, St. Philip and Dumaine streets, measure each 30 feet 8 inches and 1 line front on First street, by 120 feet 11 inches in depth, and 26 feet 8 inches and 3 lines in width on the rear line.

8. TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in New Suburb Marigny, on Columbine street, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle, square No. 67, designated by the Nos. 11 and 12, and measure each 30 feet 4 inches front on Columbine street, by 120 feet in depth.

9. A LOT OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tréme, in square bounded by Dumaine, Second, First and St. Philip streets, forming the corner of St. Philip and Second streets, and measures 30 feet 9 inches and 4 lines front on St. Philip, by 100 feet in depth and front on Dumaine street.

10. NINE LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tréme, square No. 15, bounded by Bellechasse, Dumaine, Van Buren and Fourth streets. Lots 2 and 4 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 5 lines front on Dumaine street, 35 feet 2 inches 7 lines front on Bellechasse street. Lot No. 5 measures 31 feet 5 inches 6 lines front on Dumaine street, 35 feet 2 inches 7 lines front on Bellechasse street. Lots 3 and 4 have 142 feet 9 inches and 5 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 2, and 165 feet 9 inches on the line of lot No. 5. Lot No. 6 having in depth 174 feet 5 inches 6 lines on one side, and 186 feet 5 inches and 3 lines on the other side. Lots No. 6 and 7 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 6 lines front on Dumaine street, by 186 feet in depth. Lots Nos. 10 and 11 measure each 32 feet 9 inches 2 lines front on Fourth street, by 125 feet 11 inches in depth. Lot No. 12 measures 32 feet 9 inches 2 lines front on Fourth street, by an irregular depth. Lot No. 13 is of a triangular form, and forms the corner of Fourth and Bellechasse streets.

Terms and Conditions—One-fourth cash, and the balance on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. interest in case of non-payment at maturity until final payment.
je16 25 jy5 12 19

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Joseph Benson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 17,[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 natural tutrix of the minors should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court,
jy7 11 16 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Margaret Melinger, wife of George Heller.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 15,[illegible].—Whereas Xavier Dreil has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Margaret Meltinger, wife of Geo. Heller, 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,
je17 16 21 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Henry B. Keaner.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,[illegible].—Whereas John Bridges has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Henry B. Keaner, 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,
je17 16 21 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

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		$387,799 50
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1862		20,477 60
		$408,267 10
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$270,135 30	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,722 30	
Premiums on River Risks	33,390 50	
		$408,267 10
Less Premiums Unterminated	$85,[illegible] 00	
Less Return Premiums	11,270 41	
		$96,677 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		$462,266 69
Losses paid during same period viz.:		
Fire Losses	31,082 44	
Marine Losses	110,203 09	
River Losses	15,165 00	
		$[illegible]
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.		5,006 62
		$[illegible]
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$114,368 66

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 state bonds	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of stocks	[illegible]
Insurance scrip, &c.	[illegible]
Bills receivable, of short time, for premiums	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$771,685 [illegible]

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRUSTEES:

A. Gardere,	John Thornhill,
E. Brugier,	John Fox,
Moses Fisher,	C. Hagy,
G. A. Fosdick,	W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon,	A. Gross,
Thomas Byrne,	A. D. Montgomery,
J. Hewitt,	H. R. Bonchi,
B. F. Pomroy,	J. A. Warnebau,
J. J. Manning,	Wm. Probst,
J. B. Waltz,	J. Gross,
A. Leonard,	Wm. Langer,
C. Lafaye,	Louis Grangersand,
Wm. Urquhart,	A. J. Nelson,
Henry Rothschild,	A. W. Bagely,
Wm. C. Watts,	C. W. Hacker,
J. Avet,	Albert Commisch,

R. G. Ozborty. mh25

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY AND RHEUMATISM.

A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at No. 117 ST. ANN STREET, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Also, instant relief of Croup, Sore Throat, Cholera, Lockjaw, Earache, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, &c. &c.

All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.

Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Mouth, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Corns, &c., &c.

A special remedy for each and every disease.

Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office No. 117 St. Ann street many more may be seen.

Office hours from 1 to 5½ P. M. every day; also Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 11 A. M.

By reading the certificate of Mr. P. Bougardier in the newspapers, some people find it astonishing that his certifies his daughter was cured of her sore throat by the third application of the remedy procured at No. 117 St. Ann street, and I don't deny it, I was one of the unbelievers; but I was afflicted with sore throat, and thought I will go anyhow and see. I went and had the article, and the result was the same: after three or four applications I was cured; therefore I would recommend to every one who suffer from Croup or Sore Throat to go with full confidence at No. 117 St. Ann street, and he will find a sure cure.

New Orleans, July 15, 1861. L. GIRAUD.

JEAN AUGE,
No. 66 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.

MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mrs. Augé has returned from Europe, and has made in Paris and London an extensive selection of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:

A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths. A fine assortment of Hair Work, manufactured by themselves, such as new style Sets with gold setting, Bracelets, Necklaces, Breastpins, Watch Chains, &c. Beautiful Combs for Medallions, &c.

A complete variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Plaits on Combs. The splendid selection of Combs [illegible] The above works on tulle, which, in imitation, are such as to defy the nearest inspection.

Perfumery, from the houses of Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, Sonnet, Guerlain, &c.

Jouvin Kid Gloves, Alexander Jouvin Gloves, [illegible] Gloves with two buttons, a [illegible] pair. Hair Nets of all sizes. Hair Nets of the latest styles. Head and Opera Sets. Hair Flowers, Chenille, Velvet, Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses.

Mme. Pearl White and their Compound for strengthening and beautifying the hair, so favorably known in the public [illegible] particularly recommended to the public.

Hair Dressing and Manufacturing Saloon up stairs, under the management of the best Parisian artists. Ladies' Hair Dressing. [illegible] under the special [illegible] Augé.
[illegible]

STAR CANDLES—A few boxes full weight, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE BROS.,
no19 No. 14 St. Louis st.

HEALTH IS MAN'S CHIEF BLESSING!

"Oh Happiness, how far we flee
From thy own paths in search of thee!
From Health, thy own pure fount, we stray,
Her God-given instincts o'er obey;
Too proud from Nature's self to learn—
Nature's own remedies we spurn."

ARE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

WRIGHT'S SOUTHERN INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

AS A

PURE, HARMLESS, SIMPLE,

AND

NATURAL

Alterative and Blood Purifier,

FOR THE

Toning and Fortifying of the System against Diseases, either Occasional or Epidemic; and for the cure of all Ailments having the name of

Intermittent, Remittent Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Small pox and Erysipelas; Inflammation of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys and Bladder; Pains in the Stomach, Back and Side; Consumption; Dropsy of the Head, of the Chest, of the Abdomen and of the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Cancer; Gravel; Loss of Appetite; Sick Headache; Spitting of Blood; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Diarrhea, Dysentery and Colics; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia, Hypochondria, Tetanus, Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, Ulcers and Sores of every description, Hysterics, Weak Nerves and Lowness of Spirits, Suppression, and other delicate Female Complaints.

WHAT ARE THESE PILLS?

Composed of the simple extracts of four plants, common to most of the woods in Central Alabama and Mississippi, these pills combine in a remarkable degree the four great curative powers known to modern science, enabling Nature to expel all disease from the system without crushing its elasticity or poisoning its sources by the introduction of noxious drugs or mineral agents.

There is not a remedy used by the medical profession, or known to the scope of science, that combines, in such perfection and with such harmonious results, the four great agencies of health—the Sudorific, the Diuretic, the Expectorant and the Cathartic.

This is not a "patent medicine." These pills have been used for many years, they have been analyzed by chemists, they have received the fullest endorsement from the most eminent medical practitioners, and they have never failed of success.

No pretensions of originality are made in their favor; no assertions of astounding discoveries in some impossible manner are set forth; no effort is made to delude or humbug any one. All that is claimed is, that these pills have been proven to be a remarkable remedy, operating with certainty upon the whole system, prompt in their effect, agreeable in their nature, and as harmless for evil as broad and water.

How They Are Made.

Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have been hitherto solely and are now mainly prepared to fill special orders from physicians, druggists, planters, and other regular customers, who use them altogether on account of their knowledge that they are made of pure, simple and efficacious ingredients; and because of their confidence in Dr. Wright, as being free from the imputation of offering any thing to the trade that is not pure and genuine. The new process of distilling the plants and purifying the essential elements from all foreign matter, (which was made by the discovery of that great chemist, Dr. Torrey,) has alone enabled him to make these pills at a cost sufficiently reasonable to place them before the public as a general remedy. The following certificate, from the well known analytic chemist, Dr. Preston, is a sufficient guarantee of their purity.

DR. JOHN WRIGHT: Sir—At your request I have subjected to the test of analysis a quantity of your Southern Indian Vegetable Pills, selected at random, and take great pleasure in certifying that I found them to contain nothing deleterious to the human system, but on the contrary, they possess the Sudorific, Diuretic, Expectorant and Cathartic properties in a remarkably harmonious combination, and my opinion is that they are the greatest universal remedy known to the world.
Respectfully, A. D. PRESTON, M. D.

Their Use by the Profession.

If the endorsement of their virtues by every leading physician who has tried them, and their general use among their practice, can be a recommendation to the public, then Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills have a claim upon the popular confidence which can be set up for no others that we know of. On this subject we are induced to insert the following extract of a private letter from the venerable Dr. Hinshaw, one of the ablest and most experienced leaders of his profession in the whole South:

"It may be said that I am injuring the prestige of my profession by acknowledging how much its services can be dispensed with, but I permit no narrow prejudices of that nature to sway my conscientious sense of duty toward those who have placed their bodily wellbeing so much in my keeping. I might easily have told them these pills were of my own preparation, but that I adhere to the good old principle, 'Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.' My advice to all who are within the range of my practice is to keep your pills by them, and at the first warning which disease gives them, commence taking them according to the directions, and keep up their use until they are certain they have driven off the enemy. In nine cases out of ten where I am afterwards called in, I only reiterate the same instructions, and my patients recover their health in spite of themselves, and greatly to the annoyance and astonishment of those who believe they cannot be cured of any ailment without swallowing an immense quantity of nauseous and disgusting drugs."

Testimony of a Minister.

In this respect we think it worth while to publish two letters received from gentlemen whose high standing renders their testimony of no little weight with people of common sense. One is from the Rev. J. H. Barnes, so widely known and loved throughout Arkansas, and more lately called to a new field of labor in Northern Texas. He wrote to Dr John Wright, under date of the 29th of September, 1859, as follows:

"You little know the good which has been accomplished already by those few boxes of pills you recommended to me at that visit. They have been a blessing to many an unfortunate member of my little flock, and to all this neighborhood they are hailed as the harbinger of health. I am satisfied now, my dear friend, that your own undervaluation of their value at the time you explained their effects to me. Such a sure and pleasant remedy was never before given to helpless man by the merciful Author."

The other is from a wealthy and successful planter in Alabama, which we insert entire.

Letter from a Planter.

ROSEVALE, ALA., November 4, 1860.

Messrs. JOHN WRIGHT & Co., New Orleans, La.

Gents—Inclosed please find my check, No. 791, at three days' sight, on Mobile, for $160 to in settlement of account to date. You will please forward to me three dozen boxes more of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills. They are the greatest things I ever came across, and save me a heavy medical bill yearly, on my place. The directions are so plain and so easily understood that my overseer finds no difficulty in treating every case of sickness that occurs to his knowledge with promptness and perfect success. My negroes are healthier and stronger than those of any plantation I know, and I candidly confess it to be my opinion, and that of my overseer, that this agreeable fact is solely due to the care which is taken of them at the first complaint of sickness, and their being treated by a course of these pills. I use them altogether in my own family, and would not be without a full supply for a small fortune. This may seem high praise to you, but I assure you it is nothing more nor less than the plain, matter-of-fact truth. Please forward the pills at once, and by the same route as before. Yours truly,
THOS. C. HENDERSON.

From Dr. Humphries, of Charleston, S. C., we have received the following honest letter, written to him a poor but worthy man, who is now a strong and west soldier in the army of Southern independence:

Liver Complaint.

DR HUMPHRIES: Dear Sir—I don't know what to say to make you know how grateful I feel for those boxes of Wright's Southern Indian Vegetable Pills you gave me. After having suffered for so many years, and thought I never was going to get my health or be worth one good day's work, I am now as strong and hearty as I ever was in my life, and that, too, after having tried every thing else I ever heard of, and getting all kinds of doctors, who could tell me it was an affection of the liver, but could not cure it, although God knows I took enough of their prescriptions. If the prayers of a poor man like me will help you any, doctor, you have mine.
Yours, gratefully and truly,
JOHN W. SIMMONS.

Send for a circular of these pills. It contains full and interesting facts, with important suggestions to the sick and suffering, complete directions for the use of the pills, and a special card to females, which every one of the sex ought to read.

WRIGHT'S Southern Indian Vegetable Pills

Are manufactured expressly for use in the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

Under the personal direction of Dr. John Wright, in his Pharmaceutical Laboratory, New Orleans.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 21 Chartres street,
de15 3m4 6mo New Orleans, La.

Jefferson Academy,
52....BOURBON STREET, N. O.....52

Conducted by

G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1852, has long held a high position in public opinion as one of the leading institutions in the South of the United States.

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

The premises are, perhaps, the best to be found in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation, and every convenience for an institution of learning.

The Professors are gentlemen of talent, chosen with care. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

TERMS.

For boarders, per month, payable quarterly in advance		$25 00
Half boarders, per month		15 00
Day Scholars	under 12 years of age	5 00
"	above 12, but under 15	10 00
"	above 15 years of age	12 00

Instruction in the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mathematics, &c., is comprehended under the above terms.

The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the necessary arrangements, and are for Latin, Greek, Spanish or German .... $ 4 00 per month.

Music	4 00 "
Drawing	16 00 "
Fencing	[illegible]
Dancing	[illegible]
Military Exercise	[illegible]

The school hours are from half-past 8 till 3, and from half-past 4 till 7 o'clock. nov 18 1y

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 23 Carondelet street.
fab1 ly (Second floor, back office.)

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1862, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:

24 to 38 inches at $1 25 an inch.
40 to 66 inches at $1 50 an inch.
72 to 84 inches at $1 75 an inch.
Grate Bars at 8c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $35, $40 and $45, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.

R. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant,
jan7 1 15 Union 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,[illegible] 71
To wit—		
On Fire Risks	$129,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		$191,[illegible] 7
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$22,[illegible]	
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible]	— 27,[illegible]
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz—		
On Fire Risks	$44,[illegible] 11	
On Marine Risks	12,[illegible]	
On River Risks	12,[illegible]	
Re-insurance	$69,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	11,[illegible]	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	31,[illegible]	—[illegible]
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		$47,[illegible]
Net profits 30th September, 1861		[illegible]
Earned premiums		$164,[illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible] 61
The Company have the following assets—		
Bills receivable for premiums		[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection		13,317 [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Insurance Scrip		[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		10,[illegible]
Subscription notes		[illegible]
Total amount of assets		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, 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 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 20th 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. Betterton,
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dohonde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	R. Bordelois,	P. Haskin,
J. Lepine,	D. P. Logan,	P. Rotchford,
E. H. Harris,	G. Cavaroc,	Geo. J. Leeds,
J. H. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McLeran,
A. D. Grieff,	A. Boudousquié,	Valen. Hessmann,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Roman,	Magin Fuig,
J. B. Murison,	J. Zelly,	Wm. Grant,
J. A. Bonnabon,	J. J. Hart,	W. S. Cooper,

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		$466,091 9
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		135,777 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		601,868
Viz—For Fire premiums	$366,021 60	
Marine premiums	76,343 17	
River premiums	36,[illegible]	
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$88,[illegible]	
Less return premiums	4,153 01	
		$191,727 [illegible]
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$430,141 [illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.		
On fire risks	$139,075 [illegible]	
On marine risks	43,[illegible]	
On river risks	59,[illegible]	
		$242,[illegible]
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for exchange, less expenses, reinsurance, &c.		42,211 [illegible]
		$199,[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$230,[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.		331,[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums		[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies		[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection		[illegible]
Confederate Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Total amount of assets		1,[illegible]

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

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

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862. 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 (say fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent., on the net earned premiums for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 1st March next.

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

DIRECTORS:

James D. Denegre,	R. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	Wm. C. Richs,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw,	J. H. Stauffer,
A. G. Tourney,	John G. Gaines,
E. T. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.

oct12 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		$126,[illegible] 70
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible] 36	
" " Marine do	28,[illegible] 41	
" " River do	16,[illegible]	
Less premiums returned		126,[illegible] 70
		1,[illegible]
		$124,[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz		
On Fire Risks	71,[illegible] 44	
On Marine Risks	15,[illegible]	
On River Risks	1,[illegible]	
		[illegible]
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	14,[illegible] 43	
Re-insurance	3,[illegible]	
Expenses, less interest	13,[illegible]	—120,[illegible]
Profits		$4,[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Stock Notes		88,[illegible]
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon		96,701 [illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledge		3,[illegible]
For premiums		5,[illegible]
Stocks		5,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		27,[illegible]
Cash on hand		37,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 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.
my18

Bear 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 premiums.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Giraud	firm of	P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt	do.	Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan	do.	Logan, Sonist & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot	do.	Elliot & McKeever.
F. Laling	do.	Bunny, Laling & Co.
E. Burnett	do.	Bennet & Lanlon.
Lloyd R. Coleman	do.	Coleman, Britton & Withers
G. Carroll	do.	Wm. Probst & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne	do.	
Cha. A. Castillo	do.	W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Fuentes	do.	S. Oser & Co.

EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELLAMME, Secretary pro tem. au15 1y

NEW ORLEANS Female Collegiate Institute,
No 269 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOSQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be re-opened on the 16th of September. Madame Losquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantages of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 269 Camp street, or by letter through the Postoffice, box 214. nov15 ly

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

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

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger,	J. B. Sobbie,
[illegible]	F. C. Robbins,
[illegible]	A. Reichard,
[illegible]	G. Spinder,
[illegible]	[illegible]
J. M. Reynolds,	J. Tuyes.

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

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. [illegible], Secretary.
nov13

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY
No. 309 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN R. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, A. SWOOP.

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

Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Iron Fronts, Columns, Railings, &c., and Blacksmith Work of all kinds. au18 6m

CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Vin Imperial, Bouché Fils & Dreuet, vintage of 1857, in quarts and pints, 60 baskets Sillery Grand Mousseux 1857; for sale by LOUIS F. MA[illegible] Conti st.
nov7

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

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862		
Premiums on Fire Risks		$[illegible]
River Risks		[illegible]
Marine Risks		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Less return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Premiums		$[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
Total Losses		$[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	[illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip less discount and interest received	21 664 88	[illegible]
Gross Profits		$[illegible]
Reserved for intermediate Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are:		
Capital Stock Notes		$[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgages		[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stocks		[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 16th day of May 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President; and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me 16th May, 1862.
(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

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

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

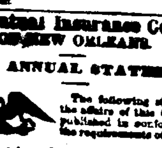
The certificates of profits for the year 1856, issued by this Company, being due and payable in full, and also the interest on all certificates of profits issued up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company for payment and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS:

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Eimer, firm of Eimer & Co.
P. B. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams
J. Goldsmith, firm of O. Tatum & Delacroix & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Zunts & Zunts.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Generes, firm of Abat, Generes & Co.
John Dolbonde, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Cusachs & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co.
Fred Burrive, firm of E. Durive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Dorycourt.
mh15

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	174,[illegible]	
For premiums on Marine Risks	38,[illegible]	
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$55,[illegible]	
Return premiums	[illegible]	
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On River Risks	22,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.		$171,[illegible]
		14,[illegible]
		$[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 73 Camp street)		[illegible]
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums		[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 accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the 11th 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 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 1st of March.

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

The Company continues to insure against the loss by fire, on Shipping, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 73 Camp street.

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

TRUSTEES:

John R. Shaw,	R. L. Levy,	W. L. Leckie,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	A. B. May,	Philip A. Snow,
Edward Raffe,	D. B. Moore,	J. Villarubia, Jr.
Elisha Frank,	John Hall,	Alex. T. Byrs,
J. P. Harrison,	John Matheny,	Wm. H. Avery
Joseph Hoey,	Thomp. Breedlove,	J. F. Leonhard
E. G. Jury,	Edward Hobert,	Jno. H. Rodenberg
Jno. G. Swett,	Belaratte Folger,	A. G. Kendall
Alfred Moulton,	John Kemp,	R. K. Converse
[illegible]	John G. Goodrich,	Perry Nugent
[illegible] Wood,	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. Ward.

[illegible] January 12, 1862.

[illegible] Mutual Insurance Company.

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

[illegible]

Net profits, 30th November, 1861	$[illegible]
Net earned premiums [illegible]	[illegible]
Less amount premiums [illegible]	$[illegible]
Amount participating in profits	$[illegible]

[illegible]

Office, No. 5 Commercial Place.

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

Be it remembered that on the 16th 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. Schreiber, Secretary of the [illegible] 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.

[illegible], President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of December, 1861.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

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

[illegible]

Geo. W. [illegible], Vice-President.

[illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at [illegible] O'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Passengers [illegible] desirous of being landed at [illegible] Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
[illegible]