New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4.

Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at No 47 Magazine street, wrapping paper, flour, tea and coffee.

By S. Guinault, at 11 o'clock, on the Canal Avenue parish of Jefferson, a dairy.

The attention of dealers in flour is called by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the 608 bbls advertised by him to be sold this day at 11½ o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, head of Girod street.

Aspinall's Ale.—A genuine article of this excellent and highly approved beverage is offered to public attention by Mr. Colin A. Conway, Nos. 51, 53, 55, and 57 Common street, and No. 5 Tchoupitoulas street. The Aspinall is especially adapted to wholesome consumption in southern climates, and dealers as well as consumers would do well to note that the establishment of Mr. Conway has already in store a large lot of this ale and is receiving by every steamer fresh shipments sufficient to supply the market. To this healthful drink, qualified to cheer but not inebriate, might not inappropriately be applied the old Latin proverb: "*Bonum vinum lætificat animum.*"

We learn by the arrival of the schooner Gleaner, now laying at the Quarantine, from Matamoros 23d ult., that Matamoros was not taken up to that time, and that Cortinas had 1000 men at that place ready to meet the French, which were expected from Monterey.

A New Paper in Lafourche.—The Lafourche *Memorial* is the name of a new paper at Thibodeaux, La., edited and published by Messrs. C. M. Dyer and H. D. Minzies, the first number of which comes to us dated September 30th. We judge from appearances that the *Memorial* is a sort of resurrection of the lately suppressed Thibodeaux *Sentinel*.

The Legislature.

The Members of the House of Representatives assembled yesterday, in Liberty Hall building, at 12 o'clock, and provisionally organized by choosing Mr. Thomas U. Lester temporary Speaker, and Mr. John Foley temporary Secretary.

A communication from the Secretary of State was read, after which, on motion the Speaker appointed a Committee on Credentials composed of nine members as follows: J. G. Baum, S. Belden, J. Dejean, S. M. Todd, Boyd Robinson, D. W. Shaw, B. Collins, L. A. Laboire, T. F. Kavanagh.

On motion the House adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Senate met also at 12 M., in the room prepared for it in the City Hall building, and was organized under the Presidency of Lieut. Governor J. Madison Wells. John E Neelis was made Secretary, John F. Wood, sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Baumbach, Doorkeeper, and Hugh McManus, Postmaster.

Messrs. Gutner and Curtis were elected Messengers.

Preliminary to the foregoing permanent organization, a communication from the Secretary of State, containing the names of the members elect was received, when the following Senators were admitted to seats on taking the oath of office.

St. Martin and Vermilion — Robt. H. Benson.

Sabine, De Soto, Caddo and Natchitoches—A. Wood

Rapides and Avoyelles—C. W. Boyce.

Total—23 Senators.

Absent—Messrs Hills of Orleans, Tillotson of Ascension, Lawton of St. James and Newell of Avoyelles.

Orleans—Messrs. E. B. Bell, E Hart, J. P Montamat, John Purcell, Louis Gastinel, J. T Barrett, M. B. Kavanagh and John Sullivan.

Orleans right bank, St. Bernard and Plaquemines—John Brewlee.

Jefferson—W. Mithoff

St. Charles and Lafourche—Joseph Nicholas.

Iberville—W. Brown.

Assumption, Ascension and Terrebonne—Marcellad Lare.

East Feliciana—John Springer.

East Baton Rouge—J. D. O'Connell.

Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge and West Feliciana—W. H. Watson.

Tensas and Concordia—Robert B. Jones.

St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu—Z. Griffith and M. J. Wright.

St. Mary—Charles Smith.

The President appointed Messrs. Smith, Jones, Purcell, Mithoff and Montamat, as a Committee on Credentials to whom was referred the communication from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Montamat moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock to day—Rejected.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn until 12 o'clock to day—Carried. The Senate was then declared adjourned until 12 o'clock M., to day.

Late News via Clinton.

A Victory Claimed for Early at New Market—He was Afterwards Driven to Port Republic—Fatal Lightning Stroke—Gold at 200.

(Special Dispatch by Telegraph to the N. O. Times.)

Baton Rouge, 10:30 A. M., Oct. 3, 1864.

[From the Feliciana Clinton Democrat, Sept. 21.]

Richmond, September 26.—The Baltimore *American*, of the afternoon of the 24th, received dispatches from Sheridan, which claim another victory over Early's forces at Fisher Hill on the 22d. All Yankeedom is excited and jubilant over the news from the Valley.

Gold declined to two hundred (200.)

Wheat declined eight (8) cents.

Postmaster-General Blair has resigned at the request of Mr. Lincoln. His successor is ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio.

Admiral Porter has returned to his old post on the Mississippi river.

Richmond, September 26.—A private letter from Staunton, Va., 24 h, reports Early whipped the enemy severely at New Market, driving them two miles. The following is just received:

Headquarters, Sept. 26.—Early reports that the enemy advanced against him on the 24th at New Market. He fell back to Port Republic on the 26th. Enemy advanced towards Harrisburg, his cavalry having passed that place.

R. E. Lee.

Richmond, Sept. 26.—New York papers of the 23d have dispatches from the Valley representing Sheridan as continuing to pursue Early's forces in the direction of Staunton.

Nothing important from Grant or Sherman.

A stroke of lightning yesterday killed one and mortally wounded three others of the 11th New York on picket duty.

[From the Era, Last Evening.]

From Pensacola—Successful Union Raid—Large Rebel Force on the Tensaw.

The transport steamer Alabama, Capt. John H. Brown, commanding, arrived from Pensacola on Sunday evening, October 2, brings the following particulars of General Asboth's expedition:

A messenger from General Asboth announces a successful march upon, and capture of Escambia C. H., on the morning of the 23rd inst. About 20 prisoners were taken, including a Col. Terrence and Lieut. Francis Gordan, 15th Confederate Cavalry. Mr. Allen Hart, a large rebel beef contractor, was taken, and a great many head of beef cattle, horses, mules, etc., were captured at the same time.

The expedition had destroyed Douglass Ferry, with all the small boats in that vicinity, and at the time the messenger left, the command was ready to resume its advance toward Cerro Gordo.

It is reported that from 10,000 to 12,000 troops are on the Tensaw, watching the Union movements about Mobile.

A rumor, just as the Alabama sailed, reported the expedition at Marianna.

Additional from Southern Papers.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Columbus *Sun*, of the 24th, gives the following account of a fatal railroad accident:

A bad run off, we are informed, happened yesterday morning on the Southwestern Railroad, three miles this side of Fort Valley. The train was loaded with soldiers, mostly Kentuckians, from Hood's army, that had just been exchanged and were on their way to join their commands. Two or three cars in the middle of the train ran off a steep embankment, it is supposed from the widening of the track. By this accident seven soldiers and one negro were killed, and about thirty soldiers and four women were wounded, some badly. The deaths were caused by the cars falling over upon the men who had jumped off. Names and regiments we are unable to learn.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. H. Ware, of the Distributing Hospital, from whom we have received the above information, was on board the train, and used his best endeavors to relieve the wounded. A lady passenger aided greatly in caring for the suffering.

Five cars were totally wrecked and others badly damaged. The engine and six cars came on to Butler.

In the list of casualties by this disaster we find the name of but one Louisianian—H. C. Brassett, Company E, 4 h Louisiana, who was severely wounded.

RAID INTO FEDERAL LINES.

The Petersburg *Express* gives a long account of Hampton's raid into the Federal lines in front of Petersburg, on the 16th, by which he captured 300 prisoners, a large number of horses, wagons, arms, etc., and 2,500 head of cattle. Hampton made his attack at daybreak, north of the Norfolk Railroad, near Sycamore Church. While returning, in the afternoon, he was attacked at Blecker's Mill by a force under Gen. Gregg, but succeeded, it is stated, in getting off safely with his spoil, suffering a loss of only fifty men.

MOBILE.

The Georgia *Rebel* publishes a letter from Mobile, from which we extract the following:

Every line of intrenchments around Mobile, made during the reign of Leadbetter, Withers, Buckner, Maury, *et id omne genus*, will be occupied. The guns mounted are of the best description, and those in the forts near the city, are of the largest calibre. The gunners are veterans, and officers skilful. There is no point from which the city can be shelled, which is not commanded by 10 inch columbiads.

Brooke guns guard the upper bay, which cannot be navigated by vessels drawing more than seven or eight feet. An attempt will hardly be made to shell the city, till the batteries below are reduced, of which such reserve are incapable. At the Apalachee battery there are not so many guns, but it is being strengthened, and guns can be floated to it on our iron-clads.

The iron clad Nashville is as strong as the Tennessee at all points at which she will be exposed in a fight. A land attack will not materially aid one made simultaneously by water. But I may not tell more of the defences of Mobile. In all that I have written, nothing is stated which may not be gleaned from the Federal publications.

It will be seen by the above that the reported sinking of the Nashville (twin of the Tennessee) in the channel at Dog River bar was incorrect.

OCCUPATION OF GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, Saturday morning, gives credit to a rumor, "from a very reliable source," that the Yankees occupied Griffin on Friday morning. We received by yesterday's mail, the Griffin *Rebel*, of Friday morning, which makes no mention of any Yankee forces approaching. Still this report may be true, as the *Rebel* was probably printed Thursday evening.—*Columbus Enquirer*, 25th.

[The town of Griffin above mentioned is situated on the railroad between Atlanta and Macon, and a little more than fifty miles from the latter place.]

Thieving and Burglary in Baton Rouge.—Thieving is so common now that there is no variety of incident about it to furnish an item for the local column. A few nights ago the establishment of Allen & Simon, on the corner of Third and Laurel streets was forcibly entered, the front door opened, and between two and three thousand dollars worth of dry goods and groceries taken away. Some of the goods, we learn, have turned up in Catfish Town, and three or four negroes have been arrested on suspicion.—*B. R. Comet*, Oct. 1.

Cheap Dress for Gentlemen.

[From the London News.]

Those who are fond of seeking for facts on which to found disheartening generalizations, might easily find them, to all appearance, in the cheap dress of the day. Of course we are not alluding to the dress of the ladies. That has attained a degree of luxury which makes matrimony one of the largest financial undertakings in the market. We are speaking only of the humble dress of the male sex, which seems almost to have reached the verge of workhouse cheapness. While the ladies are flaunting in costumes which are denounced from the pulpits of unfashionable churches, the men have descended, step by step, through every degree of cheapness, until they have altogether deserted the old-fashioned five-guinea coat for suits which look passing well at half the money. They cannot be strictly said to have clothed themselves in sackcloth and ashes, but they certainly go as near the penitential style, in some of their tourists garments as decency will allow. The days of "guid braid claith"—as Robert Fergusson, the poetical progenitor of Burns, puts it—are as much things of the past, as the days of hair powder, patches, and satin breeches. Materials which at one time would have been considered only fit for hearth rugs now form the favorite walking dress in the most refined cities.

Such a radical change in the foundations of dress was sure, sooner or later, to affect the minor articles of clothing, and we can hardly, therefore, feel surprised at the rise and popularity of paper collars. There is nothing like a shrinking modesty about these articles, and those who sell them. Paper collars are boldly exposed in the shop windows, in every variety of shape and color, side by side with false cuffs, sometimes made of the same material, and waistcoats which are all front and no back. To those who remember the decent reserve which was always maintained, both by buyer and seller, about an old piece of harmless deception, popularly known as a "dickey," there must be something almost recklessly brazen in the new mode of dealing. The "dickey," or false shirt front, was a thing generally purchased in the dusk of evening, with a variety of excuses made by the purchaser about a pressing appointment. The shopkeeper on the other hand, was usually ready with a few searing remarks about the convenience of the garment as a makeshift, and the impossibility of always being prepared for everything. The purchase and sale were generally conducted in a private part of the shop, with as much ceremony as often accompanies a transfer of contraband articles.

Paper collars, paper cuffs, "Agathon vests," butterfly neck ties, constructed to show every atom of their surface, and neither to go round the neck, nor to dip down the chest, though all as deceptive as the old "dickey," are evidently not ashamed of their character. The way in which they are bought and worn doubtless gives them this confidence. Their stinking predecessor was the make-shift of the few, while they are the favorite adornment of the many. We have seen a noble duke in a paper collar, and a barrister of some position putting on a pair of cuffs in a railway carriage, on his way to Brighton to dine; but these were probably exceptions. The great consumption of these articles evidently rests with "Young England," and Young England seems rather proud than otherwise of its taste in clothing.

The influence of small articles of dress on the character of their wearers is a subject which has never received its proper share of attention. The fag-end of a newspaper article is hardly the place in which to discuss it as it ought to be discussed. We should like to take a young man of fair average moral qualities and test him with purple and fine paper, and then with purple and fine linen. It would be curious to see how far his self-respect would be increased when he knew he had nothing upon him which professed to be what it was not, and how far that self respect would be lowered when he felt that his adornment was more showy than solid. There may be natures so wanting in sensibility, or so philosophical, that they feel no more pride when their cravats go all around their neck, instead of merely sticking on their chests, and no more self-satisfaction when their white shirt-cuffs really represent a white shirt, instead of false gauntlets to a dingy woollen covering.

With people so disposed we, of course, can have little sympathy, because, while multitudes of men are compelled to herd together, the art and morale of dressing are worthy of a little study. If old Howel prayed in very dissolute times, as he tells us he did, when putting on a clean shirt, we may rest assured that there is something more in a clean shirt than meets the eye. We have known people to be singularly affected by some ornament or new article of clothing, worn under the dress; and we have seen a man's appearance of respectability surprisingly increased by dressing him in a pair of drab gaiters. These are facts which ought not to be despised by any inquirer into the springs of human action. A man may dress himself in a variety of make-believe articles without any moral degradation, or his nature may become subdued to what he appears in. It all depends upon whether he uses these articles as conveniences or deceptions, and the frank open way in which they are bought and sold would seem to point to the first course rather than to the second. As long as all these contrivances are constructed more for utility than display there is perhaps some guarantee that cheap dress—a good and wholesome thing—will be used more than it is abused.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lieber.—Mrs. Hays who was charged by the soldier Marshal Reynolds with having sold liquor to soldiers including himself, was discharged, the court not deeming the evidence sufficient to convict her.

The case of F. Kleinpeter charged with having attempted to ship goods on the lake without proper permit occupied the court a considerable time. Accused had followed the usual routine to obtain the revenue and the military permit by making application and handing in his manifest. The military permit did not state that part of the goods stated in the manifest had been scratched off by the authorities. After hearing all the evidence it was shown that accused had no criminal intent. He was acquitted.

Dan'l O'Brien was captured a year ago about Vermillion. An application was made that he be released to go beyond the lines, without his taking the oath of allegiance. The Court advised the applicant to address his application to headquarters.

In the case of Meister, Aldrich and others the court decided that officers had no right to sell fuel or forage drawn from the Government. The purchaser by entering into such transaction makes himself liable to punishment. Meister, the sutler and Aldrich the drayman were found guilty in the case. The first named was fined $300 and the latter $100. Zeigler was acquitted.

First District Recorder's Court — H. T. Vennard, Presiding.—Francis Fleury, of 104 Gaiennie street, made an affidavit on the 13th of September against F. B. Bogart, No. 195 Tchoupitoulas street, charging the latter with having in his possession certain jewelry, such as gold lockets, bracelets, chains, buttons, etc., to the value of $20. Some jewelry was seized under process and returned to the jeweller on the dismissal of the case.

Wm. Weaver had taken a very heavy load of spirits, and carried a loaded pistol besides.—The pistol was confiscated after a hearing.

Ellen Murphy and Mrs. Tabey were required to give bail in the sum of $5000 to answer the charge of being accessories to the robbery of a trunk with $15,000. Ellen is charged with having part of the stolen property, claimed by Timothy Spellman as his property.

Jacob Rapp is charged by Adam Angel with entering his coffeehouse and shooting him without cause. The case is fixed for the 13th inst.

The colored men Austin and Foster are charged with having broken into the premises of Jno. Miller No. 480 Poydras street and having stolen a gold watch, silver chain and gold and silver to the value of $175. The deed is alledged to have been committed Sept. 27, 1864, between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. The case is fixed for October 19th.

Bridget Bern, a vagrant, was assigned Workhouse quarters for sixty days.

P Gordon for furious driving paid a fine of $10. Mike Vagner for violating health regulations got off with a fine of $5. James Curry and Louis Stahlen for fighting, Pat Walsh for interfering with officers, McDoyle found drunk were severally fined $5 or five days workhouse.

First District Court—Judge Heistand.—This Court opened yesterday. The District Attorney, Mr. ——— entered 46 informations against persons charged with misdeeds. The accused will be arraigned to-day. Panels of Petit and Grand Jury were ordered, and the Court adjourned.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Next Steamers from St. Louis.—The Luminary and the Mary E. Forsyth left St. Louis on the 23d. The latter was to leave Cairo on the 24th. The Magenta was also to leave Cairo on the 26th. The Nicholas Longworth was to leave St. Louis on the 24th, and the James White on the 26th.

Late Southern News.

DATES FROM RICHMOND TO THE 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Hood's Army About to Make a Movement—A Fight Near Port Republic—Jeff. Davis Makes a Speech at Macon, Georgia—Gen. Beauregard at Raleigh—He Makes a Speech.

[From the Picayune Extra this morning.]

We are in possession of latest dates from all parts of the Southern States. In the papers before us we find much matter of interest, but nothing of major importance. The Evening Richmond *Whig*, of the 27th ult., says:

We have information of one of the most important movements of the war just made by Hood's army. Out of abundant caution we refrain from stating to-day what it is, but a few hours will make it known to the public and to the enemy—to the latter, we hope, with crushing effect.

In the Mobile papers we find the following dispatch:

Richmond, September 27.—Passengers by the Central train to-night reiterate the report received last night, that Early had repulsed an attack of the enemy in the vicinity of Port Republic.

We have nothing official or definite from the Valley to-day.

It is believed that the force reported to have been repulsed by Early is Torbert's cavalry, which Sheridan sent in pursuit of the retreating Confederates.

Lieut. Gen. Taylor is in command of the Department of East Louisiana, and has his headquarters at Selma, Ala.

Jefferson Davis was at Macon on the 23d, and delivered a speech at a meeting held for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the Atlanta refugees. His remarks are thus reported:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What, though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat sooner or later he must. And when that day comes, the fate that befell the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reenacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon, and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts. And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country women and children, and not come? By what influence they are made to stay away, it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who had lost all her sons, except one of eight years.

She wrote me that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said that it was characteristic of her. But I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall, or the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people.

I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State, but I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike an honest and manly blow for the city, and many a Federal's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won.

It does not become us to revert to disaster. "Let the dead bury the dead." Let us with one arm and one effort endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I had abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such a falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when General Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country.

If I knew that a general did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross into Cuba. But we must be charitable.

The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over, and our independence won, (and we will establish our independence,) who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say, when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young men keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all the letters sent me from the people, but have not the time to reply to them.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left. The boys—God bless the boys—are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned, when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling on Hood's army for defense, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Federal capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange to no purpose. Butler the Beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to an exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognise Butler. But in the future every effort will be given as far as possible to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home.

It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, two-thirds of the men are absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, at once appeals strongly to Executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied.

I love my friends and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here? It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and Gen. Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it.

This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, penetrating down the Valley and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and grave soldier, Gen. Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field.

With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

The President, says the reporter, then alluded to the objects for which the meeting had assembled, and expressed the hope that the refugees and exiles would be well provided for. His remarks were often interrupted by applause.

The Greensboro' (N. C.) *Citizen* has the following:

Gen. Beauregard was in Raleigh last Friday (23d) and spent most of his time with Governor Vance. On his arrival at Greensboro the cars were closed round by a throng of citizens of all ages and both sexes, to catch a glimpse at the immortal hero. Being waited upon, Gen. Beauregard presented himself on the car platform, and after the band had finished a patriotic air, he made a handsome, encouraging, conversational speech.

He said we had been crowned with many victories; that we must look for some reverses; that every rose has its thorns, and we are over and anon to feel them; that he never despairs, even in the midst of the most terrible battles; that all is going well at Richmond and Petersburg; that we must endure, hope and fight, and our independence will be vouchsafed by the wise and beneficent Ruler of the Universe.

[From the Columbus Sun. September 25.]

PRESIDENT DAVIS GONE.

President Davis left yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for West Point.

State Officers of Kentucky Taking the Stump for McClellan.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Governor Bramlette, we understand, left home last Friday to address the McClellan Ratification Meeting at Camp Dick Robinson on the following day. And a noble speech he made, we may be sure. The very ground is full of inspiration to him. Lieutenant-Governor Jacob during the last week spoke twice in our sister State of Indiana, meeting on one of the occasions the Rev. Mr. Curry, the Abolition candidate for Congress in the Second District, who found excellent reasons for regretting the encounter. The heart of Indiana, no one can doubt, is attuned to the heart of Kentucky, which knows no throb of Abolitionism. The heart of these sister States are attuned, and the manly eloquence of our gallant Lieutenant-Governor is just the instrument to bring out the kindling harmony. The Hon. E. L. Van Winkle, our able Secretary of State, is in the mountains, filling them with the echoes of his eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union and of McClellan.

Attorney General Harlan, as our readers know, delivered several days ago a strong and rousing speech in the county of Henry. He yesterday addressed a McClellan ratification meeting at the Capital. In short, every member of our State Government who is distinguished as a speaker, and perhaps no State Government in the Union can boast so many members of this description, has taken the field in behalf of McClellan, pleading for the triumph of the time-honored principles of Kentucky, as the sole hope for the preservation of the Union she loves so well. Nor are the remaining members of the State Government, though less conspicuous in this patriotic work than their colleagues, less zealous or less able.

The members of our State Government stand as a unit in favor of McClellan, and are working as a unit for his election. They are true to the pledges upon which they themselves were elected. They are true to the Union, true to Kentucky, and true to their own honor. In their persons, Kentucky takes the field, vindicating her proud name before the country.

The Pneumatic Railroad.

THE NEW UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN LONDON—AIR AS A MOTIVE POWER—SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE—DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE RAILWAY.

[From London Correspondence New York World, September 3.]

This week has been made memorable by the most important experiment in locomotion, since the first opening of a railway. This has been the successful commencement of a new railway—one to be worked without horses, locomotives, stationary engines, or water power—and what power then? you may ask. Why the pneumatic, to be sure—the atmospheric air as a motor.

I will not go so far as to predict that the days of locomotives are over, or seem to be among the things that were, but one thing seems certain, and that is, that for short lines, where a large traffic is required, lines in cities, and lines under rivers, and up and down steep ascents, the pneumatic propulsion must take the place of both locomotives and horses. As a power, under such circumstances, it is far more economical, more efficient, more comfortable, and will give travellers an almost entire immunity from accidents and casualties.

The pneumatic principle—using air as a motor—is not new, but this method of applying it to railways, is quite new—the patented invention of Thomas W. Rammell, Esq., of Bridge street, Westminster, a civil engineer of high standing.

Former pneumatic, or "atmospheric," railways, as they were termed, were worked by means of a cylinder and continuous piston, some twenty inches in diameter, under the carriages between the rails. In Mr. Rammell's pneumatic railway the "cylinder" is the railway tunnel and the piston is train itself. One carriage (or car), known as the piston carriage, has a projection or disc of metal the outer edge of it being a soft substance, like a brush of bristles, and this comes in contact with the brick work or other material forming the inside of the railway tunnel, touching it all around—sides, top and bottom, and thus excluding the air. It is not actually airtight, like a piston rod in a piston, but practically the leakage makes no material loss of power.

Then the pneumatic machine, or grand wheel of Eolus that "raises the wind," is stationed near one end of the railway tunnel, and is moved by a small stationary engine, or any other power. The first pneumatic railway experiment on this principle, you are aware, was a small line, about three feet in diameter, for carrying mails and parcels, and that has been in operation from the Euston (London and North-western) Railway terminus to the North west District Post Office, in the north-west part of London. That has been in successful operation carrying the mails twenty or thirty times a day for over a year and a half.

Next, a line for goods and mails, about five feet in diameter, has been built under the streets like the smaller one, to carry the mails to and from the General Post Office, St. Martin's le Grand and that is soon to be opened. It will also connect the London and North western Railway with Chaplin and Horne's (the great railway carriers) premises, in Gresham street, near the Bank of England. That line, besides carrying the London mails between the Post Office and the railway, will transport one thousand tons of goods a day between the heart of the city and a suburban railway station, (Camdentown,) and all through a single cast iron tube, and with one stationary engine.

The passenger line opened this week is about 600 yards—say a third of a mile—in the Crystal Palace Park, and is between ten and eleven feet in diameter, and will take in a Great Western (broad gauge) train, and transport it from one end to the other. The line has been purposely constructed with all the disadvantages that any railway is liable to—neither straight nor level, but with a very sharp curve, and up a steeper incline (one foot in fifteen) than is practicable for any locomotive to work. The trains are blown through in one direction, and then sucked back on their return, the power working equally well in each direction. Take the train when it is sucked through, and what is the process? Why precisely the same as that of a boy sucking a pea or a bullet through a hollow reed.

The train starts at the farther end of the tunnel or tube, a quarter of a mile from the pneumatic machine. Then the air is sucked by this powerful apparatus out of the tunnel. Of course, as the air is gradually drawn out—the other end of the tube being closed by the train—the atmosphere becomes rarified, or attenuated, and this process goes on for a second or two, till the air in the tunnel is made thinner—rarified—by about one per cent., and the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere outside (equal to fourteen pounds to the square inch) then presses or drives the train into the tunnel, and the sucking process going on all the time, the train runs its third of a mile in some forty-eight or fifty seconds—eighteen to twenty miles an hour. On lines of any length, fifty miles an hour will be attained with ease.

The carriage is lighted by lamps that give a brilliant light; and, having none of the gases or smoke or the heavy jolting that attends the passage of a locomotive in a tunnel, the passengers glide along with the most luxurious ease imaginable.

The ventilation of course is perfect, the whole train being swept by a gale of pure atmospheric air every time a train passes.

This solves the problem of underground railways fully, and Parliament is to be applied to this winter for power to build several lines under London—one to go under Oxford street to the Bank from the West End.

The invention gives you the way to solve the great problem of city traffic in New York. A pneumatic railway under Broadway is entirely feasible, and can be made at once the cheapest, most comfortable and most rapid mode of transit from one end of New York Island to the other. I will give more of the mechanical details in another letter.

Miscellaneous.

Governor Brown, of Georgia.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation withdrawing the militia of the State from Hood's command. The Governor hopes he will be able to return the militia, who number some fifteen thousand, to the army, in greater numbers and equal efficiency, when the public service requires it. He presumes that General Sherman will be idle for some time. The conduct of the Governor in this matter is not approved by the military authorities of Georgia, and an effort is made to ridicule him through the papers. The Chattanooga *Rebel* (now published at Griffin, Georgia, says:

"We once heard a drunken soldier shout, 'What is freedom without liberty, and what is liberty without independence!' Gov. Brown says what is independence without sorghum, and how is sorghum to be saved without the militia!"

And again:

"We have heard of men 'saving their bacon by getting out of a fight,' but Gov. Brown has called his militia from the front to save their sorghum. This flank movement on the sorghum is certainly a 'sweetener.'"

In another place, "John Happy," (Captain Roberts, one of the editors,) gets off the following:

SORGHUM SYRUP AND THE MILITIA.

Tumultuous horror brooded o'er the van,
Presaging wrath to Georgia and to man.
Oh, Heavens! cried Joe, we must the sorghum save;
Is there no hand on high to save the brave?
What, though destruction sweep these lovely plains,
What's liberty to me if sorghum yet remains?
My that sweet name we raised our knives on high,
And swear to reap it while we live and suck it as we die.

DIED,

Last evening, at 8½ o'clock, ELLEN STEVENS, aged 21 months. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock from Casacalvo street, between Spain and Enghien streets

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

Mrs. J. H. Allen as Desdemona.
Mr. Barton Hill as Othello.

Tuesday Evening, October 4, 1864.
Will be presented Shakespeare's great Tragedy in five acts of OTHELLO.
To-morrow—Mrs. J. H. Allen and Barton Hill in a favorite character. oct4

Post-Office Notice.

POST-OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 3, 1864.

In conformity with an Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1864, Postage Stamps will hereafter be sold at this office, in quantities of not less than one hundred dollars in value, and Stamped Envelopes, in packages containing not less than five hundred envelopes, at one sale, at a discount of five per cent, from the amount paid thereof.

Internal Revenue Stamps may also be procured at this office.

oct4 3t JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DIQUELA & JAMISON are notified to settle their accounts between the present date and the 1st of November next, otherwise said accounts will be handed, on that date, to their attorney who will attend to the collection of the same.

DIQUEL & JAMISON, in liquidation, 128 Canal street

New Orleans, October 4th, 1864. oct4 1wt

Boarders Wanted.

AN honorable family of this city having a very large house, would take a few BOARDERS coming well recommended; also, boarders (two meals) who would lodge elsewhere. Apply at the office of the Bee. oct1

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Monday Evening, October 3, 1864.

The movement in the Market to-day has been principally confined to the sales of Western Produce, noted under our commercial head. Sugar has been at a stand still and the only sale of Cotton reported is said to show a further decline from the reduced figures of last week. This is mainly owing to the report taken from a Richmond paper of a 1d having declined at New York to 200 and that the Cotton Market had given way to a corresponding extent. This intelligence however was not received without considerable doubt, but still commanded sufficient confidence to have a marked effect on prices.

The Morning Star, it appears, did not start from New York as advertised, on the 24th ult., and cannot be expected until next Sunday. In the interim we may have a mail by a Wednesday steamer. We have neglected to mention that since the 1st inst the Banks have kept open until 3 P. M., instead of 2 P M. as during the summer.

The Money market was unusually quiet to-day. The only transactions reported in Domestic Exchange were a moderate amount of New York sight at par and some ten days' at 1 per cent discount. The Banks checked at ⅛ @¼ premium but met with very little demand. One of them sold a moderate sum at ⅛.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of Sterling at 221 and 221 for good private bills, embracing £4000, and £ 400, in two amounts, at 221. This indicates a heavy decline. Early in the morning sales could have been made at 230, but drawers asked 235. Later in the day the market gave way, and sales could not be effected unless at the decline noted. Nothing transpired in Francs, which, however, were offered at 2.60.

The Specie market opened at 2 3 @ 2 5 for Gold, but later in the day it was quoted at 205 @ 210. Nothing reported in Silver which was equally unsettled and depressed.

We did not hear of a transaction in Stocks, nor indeed of any inquiry. The last reported were at $101 for Gas Light, and $155 for City Railroad, which has since been held higher. Quotations are now entirely nominal for all on the list.

Nothing of any moment was reported in the Bank note market, which shared in the general depression.—Dealers pay 50 per dollar for Bank of New Orleans, 4[illegible] for Bank of Louisiana, 38[illegible] for Mechanics', and 75 for Citizens at City, but some could not be had unless at an advance on these figures. The Bank of New Orleans continues to give old State Bonds matured coupons off, at par, in exchange for its own notes. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes, which command a premium of ¾ @¼ cent. over City Treasury Notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, October 3, 1864

COTTON—The market was still more depressed to-day, and the only sale reported was 21 bales, classification and prices not reported, but understood a further decline. Quotations nominal.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Three steamers arrived from St. Louis since Saturday, with the assorted provisions and about 3000 barrels flour, all for the trade. There is [illegible] have still further depressed the market for Flour and the dealers being the only buyers, receivers could effect sales only by submitting to a decline of about 50c @ bbl.

Under the influence of restrictions in the trade regulations, extreme dullness continued to prevail in the general provision market, the movement being confined to retail sales to the city trade.

The reported sales to-day comprise about 1,900 barrels Flour, of which 55 and 50 barrels superfine at $ 12, 1[illegible], 140 and 15 barrels choice superfine at $13, 15 and [illegible] extra at $14 50, 14 good extra on private terms, and [illegible] extra at $ 14 75 @ barrel; there were several other small lots, but the particulars were suppressed. A lot of 1[illegible] barrels mess pork sold on private terms and several lots of 10 to 20 barrels at $[illegible] @ barrel; 50 bales prime Western Hay at $50 @ ton and 700 sacks Bran, to arrive on the landing, nearly all the receipts sold in the market, at $3 30 @ barrel. Whisky and Lard are plenty and dull, and Lard at [illegible]. Bacon are scarce, but only in retail demand. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 a 3 50 @ barrel. Onions at $3 50 and Apples at $5 @ 5 per barrel according to quality and condition. Western Eggs are selling on the landing at 3, 3 45c per dozen.

On Friday, not before reported, 4, 141 bags choice Louisiana, to order, sold, by auction, in several lots, at 4 [illegible] and a lot of 50 bags Rio at 4 [illegible].

FREIGHTS—What little Cotton there is to go forward is shipped by steamers for New York at 5½c. Sailing Vessels are taking Mississippi laid in bales.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, October 4, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 38 Veals and 77 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold 47 Beeves, 85 Hogs, 315 Veals and 27 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale 345 Beeves, 545 Hogs, 612 Sheep, 441 Veals and 58 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality @ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality @ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality @ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, @ head	[illegible]
Hogs, @ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep @ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, @ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, @ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality @ head	[illegible]
Calves, @ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 4, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Hamilton, Hawkins, for St. Louis

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr General Washington, Orr, from Fort Pike, to master—Santa.

Schr Mobile and Kruger, from Pass Manchac to master.

Schr Rowe, Rose, from Bonsecour, to master—Basin.

Schr Ant. Baguey, from St. Charles Parish, to master.

Schr Star, Gaines, from Pointe a la Hache, in ballast to master—Point.

Schr Leonard, Bang ont, from Pointe a la Hache to master—La district.

STEAMBOATS.

Mittie Stephens, Hens, from Baton Rouge.
Grey Eagle, Fisher, from Vicksburg.
Hannibal, Lere, from St. Louis.
Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux.
Arizona, Quaid, from Quarantine
Hetty Gilmore, Wood, from Coast.

BELOW, COMING UP

Schr Maria (Mexican), Benamentes, 15 days from Vera Cruz, with beverage and passengers to Joubert.

Bark Ardenne, Otis, from Palermo pale to master.

Bark [illegible], from Philadelphia.

Brig Ida McLeod

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Welcome (British), Morrison, 7 days from Matamoros, to master.

Schr J W Wilder, Lagomes, from Matamoros.

Schr Blossom, Foster, from Matamoros.

Schr Eliza Jane (British) Raymond, from Matamoros.

Schr Gleaner (British) Sawyer, 8 days from Matamoros—15 bales cotton and 2 passengers.

Schr Queen, Rose, Logo, 12 days from Tampico, to master.

Schr Ocean (British) Jenkins, 10 days from Matamoros, to master.

Schr John Douglass (British) 8 days from Matamoros, to master.

Schr Rescue (British) Jenkins, 10 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master.

Schr Lady, Warner, 7 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master.

Schr Henry Travers, Fowler, 8 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Independence—3 bales cotton, 4 bbls cotton to D Landry—21 do do E Guirand—1 bbl Potter—1 do do F Delbert, Tony—9 do do J Thompson—9 do do D Delbert—1 bbl Potter & Polk—6 do do E L Guirand.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Atlantic—122 bales cotton.

HETTY—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—35 do A D Sairant—9 do to 10 sacks rice F Martin.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Arizona—21 bags seed cotton on Wood, Winters & co—18 do do F J Davis—9 do do J M Urquhart—125 pumpkins F Martin—34 do A Johnson—sundries to order.

FORT PIKE—Per schr Gen Washington—22,000 feet lumber 12 cords wood to order.

PASS MANCHAC—Per schr Elizabeth—25 cords wood 250 staves order

BONSECOUR—Per schr Rover—13 M bricks 5 cords wood to order.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Leonard—364 bbls corn to P Cosmeave

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—19 bales cotton Bower, Garner & Harrison—12 do do J Parkins—9 do do W H H Witherill—7 do do W B Hodges—1 do do V Pesou—18 do do B F Flanders—5 do do A Thibaut—12 bags cotton in seed Wood, Winters & co—13 do do U A White—19 do do P Maspero—9 do do E Maurer—and sundries to order—Total cotton 79 bales and 46 bags in seed

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Gray Eagle—45 bales cotton U S Mandeville—49 do do Riggin & co—19 do do E H Buckner—19 do do S Murnagh—7 do do D S Green & co—37 bags cotton in seed J M Jones—36 do do Z L A Dexter—1 do cotton Dud Gress & co—37 do corn F D Darling—and sundries to order—Total cotton 114 bales.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Hannibal—63 bbls apples 3 do beans to order—300 bbls flour Welsenbach & Kemp—361 do P Slater—300 bbls apples and bbls flour to Hann Converse & Kennett—300 bbls flour Joe Gennelly & co—59 bbls potatoes Griffin & Porch—Sorbeis S M do [illegible] & Meleever—100 do do s bbls kraut 36 chic apples 8 and potatoes 3 bbls eggs to Miller & Meire—3 bbl shoulders 6 bbls tongues J W Gosses—30 bbls beef to C Manor—300 bales hay W B Armstrong—140 bbls flour to G E Atwood—50 head cattle J Devlany—19 head cows to Dr Hastings to Levy.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. R.

3 bales cotton E Durand—1 do do Legane & Ferre—2 do do Montgomery Bros—2 do do Hall & Rodd—2 A Leforet—2 do do to [illegible] Macafield—44 sacks cotton in seed A DeGruy—19 do do A Minchenberger—15 do F J DeSilva

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Ike Davis left Matamoros on the 2 th ult, for this port with 3 passengers, and not arrived at Quarantine Station yesterday morning (Monday).

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Stingaree from Matamoros at Quarantine—A Guirre, L Jacob, S Rosental, F Bellag, B Monsbeck, D Leartenberger, E Bohne.

Per schr Wilder from Matamoros at Quarantine—Manuel Meza, M Verdier, A Volach.

Per schr Lillie from Matamoros at Quarantine—J J Marshall, M Sawyer, B Moses, M Bacon.

Per schr Blossom from Matamoros at Quarantine—Mr Dickenson.

Per schr Gleaner from Matamoros at Quarantine—Jno Wilson, Jas L. Ott.

Lessons in Fencing.

J. B. SOUILLARD, Fencing Master, and J. BRUN, Counterpoint Master, beg leave to inform all persons wishing to take lessons that they are still at No. 112 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, in the rears. oct1 1m

Removal.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have removed from No. 51 Canal street to No. 53 Magazine street, where they shall continue to keep on hand a large and well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all description.

AVARETT LANK, RUBE'S & AUGUIN.

New Orleans, October 3, 1864. oct4 1m

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!!

RECEIVING AND IN STORE, a large Lot of ASPINALL'S ALE, GENUINE, and will receive by every steamers a supply for the market.

COLIN A. CONWAY,
Nos. 51, 53, 55 and 57 Common street,
and No. 5 Tchoupitoulas street.

oct4 1

For Rent.

THE large and comfortable residence 191 Delord street, for the 15th October. Apply to

C. L. BRAUER & SCHOERNFELD,
17 Commercial Alley.

oct 3t

Notice.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg Coal, Fire Wood, and all descriptions of Lumber, &c. For sale by
G. E. MEDINA,
Corner Gen. Taylor and Water st., Jefferson City.
Orders left with E. Raymond, corner Bienville and Royal streets; M. Jaleos, corner Camp and Canal sts; or Box 316 Mechanics Exchange, will receive prompt attention. sept26 tf

FEATHERS, Cotton, Rope, Plough line and sundries.—Just received—15 half bbls. For sale by
B. J. HART & CO.,
76 and 78 Tchoupitoulas st

AUCTION SALES.

Flour .... Flour .... Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, Tuesday, October 4th, 1864, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, head of Girod street—

18 bbls. FLOUR, Huron mills.
[illegible] Pearl [illegible]
[illegible] Orange [illegible]

Terms—Cash in Treasury notes. oct4

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

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, October 4th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in store No. 47 Magazine street: 15 chests Fine Moyune Imperial TEA, 45 [illegible] Very superior Oolong [illegible]

Terms—Cash. oct4

Wrapping Paper.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY, October 4th, 1864 at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street: 97 Reams WRAPPING PAPER, damaged per schooner Hoick Hine, on her voyage to this port.

Terms—Cash, in Treasury Notes. oct4

62,500 Havana Cigars.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, October 5th 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the second story of store No. 78 Common street between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets—

62,500 Havana CIGARS warranted genuine brands and of direct importation by Jayme Magi.

Sold in lots to suit.

Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes. oct4

Coffee ...... Coffee ...... Coffee.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, October 4th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern:

47 sacks Laguayra COFFEE, (more or less damaged) per schooner S. H. Hoskins [illegible]

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. oct3

Valuable Plantation and Fine Orange Grove in the Parish of Plaquemines.

Succession of Michel Ovide Andry—No. 20,605.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, cor. Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, November 5th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom house streets by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans dated [illegible] September, 1864, the following described property belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit:

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, in the Parish of Plaquemines, at about 55 miles below the city of New Orleans, measuring 4 arpents front on the river, by 40 arpents in depth, bounded on the upper line by the lands of Widow Manuel Roquelin, and on the lower line by the land of George Lanaux, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a large house and dependencies.

The property is under full cultivation, and contains a fine orange grove.

The above Picket fencing belongs to the neighbor, Mr. H. Lorich, who is entitled to the fence cultivating said property.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, not. public. oct4 12 et 27 nov5

Furniture on Account of Departure.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 5th of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., in No. 34 Marais street, between Dumaine and St. Ann street:

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in Bedsteads and Bedding, Armoirs, Tables, Washstands, Toilets, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Clocks, Mantle Ornaments, &c., &c.

Also—A lot of Household Linen, Blankets and Bed Spreads, &c. &c.

Terms cash. oct4

Dairy ..... Dairy ..... Dairy.

Succession of Barthélemy Moreré

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court for the Parish of Jefferson, dated 26th September, 1864, and in presence of [illegible], on TUESDAY 4th October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, by Miss Widow Barthélemy Moreré, [illegible] in community property and of the heirs of the deceased, on Canal Avenue, at a distance of a mile from the Mississippi river, in the town of Carrollton, Parish of Jefferson:

39 Fine Milch Cows, 2 Milk Carts,
2 Horses, 1 Lot of Lumber,
1 Bull Yearling, 1 Set of Harness,
... 1 Lot of Barrels
... 1 Lot of Household Furniture,
2 Mules, [illegible]

The Lease of the Dairy, &c.

Terms—Up to $300 cash, from $300 to $600 four months, and above $600 eight months credit, for notes of the purchasers endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendors.

[illegible] The Cows will not be delivered until the terms of sale are complied with. sept24 to oct4

Succession of Widow Jose Tirogalo.

No. 20,624.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on MONDAY 24th October, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Bank Salle, Royal street, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 19th September, 1864, the following described Movable Effects, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit:

One Lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms cash. sept21 to oct24

REMOVAL.

E. EICHELBERGER,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS
—AND—
TAILORS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HAS removed from No. 12 to No. [illegible] BARONNE STREET, where he will be happy to receive the patronage heretofore extended ... [illegible] sept 2t

Notice.

IF the notice should reach the eye of a Lady who has received a package... [illegible]

Notice.

THE French ship CHATILLON, Tostain, master, from Havre, is now discharging... Consignees are hereby notified to take out their permits within five days from the present notice.

PIAGGIO BROS.
62 and 64 Old Levee street.

New Orleans, September 3rd, 1864. sep3 1w

Notice.

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the French ship CHATILLON, now in port, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

PIAGGIO BROS.
62 and 64 Old Levee street

New Orleans, September 3rd, 1864. sep3 1w

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned ... [illegible] ... Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 111 (up stairs) Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN T. DUFOUR. s 4—1m

TO THE LADIES.

The undersigned begs leave to remind his numerous customers that he has removed from Baronne street No. 200 to No. 182 corner Baronne and Girod streets. He has just received, per steamship Cromwell, a very extensive assortment of Hair. All the works, such as Wigs, Bandeaux, Back Braids, Side Braids on Combs Cachepeignes, Puff, Waterfall, being manufactured by him, he can sell them cheaper than any other house. He also offers a fine assortment of Combs and French and American Perfumery. Depot of Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin, guaranteed one of the best article in the world.

A large Saloon is specially reserved for Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing for the Ladies and hair cutting for children.

A liberal discount for hair dressers' goods.

FELIX SARON.

sept29 2m 182 Baronne street corner Girod.

Removal and Opening
Of Fresh Imported Dry Goods,
OF NEWEST STYLES.
Large Stock of Goods in Bond, Suitable for the Mexican Market.

MARBURG & FOSTER,

HAVE removed their stock from No 20 Chartres to No 4 CHARTRES STREET, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, UP STAIRS, where they open just now, their well assorted fresh importations for the fall, consisting of SILKS, VELVETS, WOOLLENS, and a great variety of other WORSTED, COTTON and LINEN French, English, German and Swiss DRY GOODS and HOSIERIES.

Their Friends and Customers are invited to give them a call and to favor them kindly with the continuance of their patronage. sep21 15d

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans

FOR PLANTATION USE

A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to Tirrell & Bates,)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 8 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. oct1 3m

Carpet Warehouse.

19........Chartres street........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY;
WILTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.;
WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Coco MATTING.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

sept [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of HENNING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date. WM. H. HENNING will liquidate the business of the late firm.

WM. H. HENNING,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE business of the late firm will be carried on by the undersigned on his own account.

WM. H. HENNING.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

HAVING sold my interest in the grocery business to WM. H. HENNING, Esq., in future I can be found at No. 31 Camp street where I shall carry on the business as heretofore for my own account.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864. Sept 2nd

For Rent

THE upper floors of the spacious building, No. 53 Chartres street, adapted for a wholesale business. Possession given 1st October. Apply to KATZ & BARNETT, 48 Chartres street.

sept17 tf

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz.

HOPS—40 bales Old and New, in store for sale by E. J. HART & Co.,
y 14 76 & 78, Tchoupitoulas street

New York Mail Steamship Co's
Line of Side-wheel Steamers,
Carrying the United States Mail to
NEW YORK—DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR...Bell.......Saturday, October 1st.
MORNING STAR...Hepburn...Saturday, October 8th.
GUIDING STAR...Knapp.....Saturday, October 15th.
EVENING STAR...Bell......Saturday, October 29th.
MORNING STAR...Hepburn...Saturday, Nov'ber 5th.
GUIDING STAR...Knapp.....Saturday, Nov'ber 12th.
DAY STAR.......(Building).

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR is 2048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 3416 tons, and the DAY STAR 2778 tons, Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing. ☞ For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
Sept 17 33 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do. do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK........do. do. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
do. to London	85 00	do. to London	34 00
do. to Paris	95 00	do. to Paris	40 00
do. to Hamburg	90 00	do. to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 69 Gravier street. mh9

For Matamoros.

THE fast sailing British Schooner THE ALLISON, P. A. Frosty master, having most of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to N. H. LLAMBIAS, 113 Old Levee.

sept26 1w

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Secret Visionist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, via Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has earned an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are entitled to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and answered. Consultations given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen moderate, to suit the times. Madame LaBlanch's residence at the corner, No. 101 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts., two squares below Canal street. oct 1m

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED
By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.
No. 95 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dr. HUARD,
FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.
Residence, No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets at Dr Lambert's.
Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

Consultation Office.

DR HUARD of the Faculty of Paris has opened a CONSULTATION OFFICE at No. 87 DAUPHIN STREET, between Bienville and Conti where he will be found daily, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

Residence—115 Royal street

WM. EDWARDS, New Orleans, Louisiana. — WM. T. GAY, R. F. HARKSHAMP, St. Louis, Missouri

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 35 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans (La.)

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake same day 50 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 10 cents each way

ON and after MONDAY October 31, 1864, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS
[timetable illegible]

☞ Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to the departure of the train.

sept 17 G. PANDELLY, Superintendent

DISEASES.
Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions Carbuncles. Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOZ, Druggist, corner Orleans and Bourbon streets

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONNORRHEA and GLEET DETERGENT—Price One Dollar.—The only infallible remedy ever discovered, has now become too well known and established in all parts of the country to require any commendation... [illegible] ... Strictures, Weakness of the Loins, irritation of the Urethra and Uvula, as well as a Chronic affections of the Urinary Bladder, &c., &c.

Sold at Drug Store No. 14 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally. jan1 6m

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 156 CANAL STREET NEAR CARONDELET ST.

CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Foster,) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery with the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

For Sale in Bond and Landing ex bark Leverrier, from Bordeaux.

60 CASKS Claret, F. Marinet,
15 do do A. Cahusac, St. Emilion,
50 half casks Haut Sauterne white Wine,
300 boxes Claret, F. Marinet, Margaux,
[illegible] do Chateau Sydrol;
350 cases 1/4 quarter boxes sardines;
76 do 100 half boxes do
44 do 50 half do do

For sale by COUTURIE BROS.,
sept3 3t aw 4w 42 Old Levee street.

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

150 TIERCES Choice Kettle rendered Lard.
100 kegs do do do do.
50 tierces J J Rae choice Sugar-cured Hams.
25 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee.
30 boxes Prime Northern Cheese.
150 bbls full weight Mess Pork.
200 coils Missouri Hemp Rope.
35 bundles Twine.
100 bales Blanket Bagging.
2000 sacks Prime Yellow Corn.
300 bales Prime Western Hay.
200 boxes Parrafine Gas Oil, genuine
25 do do Sewing Machine Oil.
5 cases Worcestershire Sauce.
10 do Fruits in Juice.
17 6 kins strictly choice Goshen Butter.

Landing and in store, and for sale by
sept. 26 E. S. KEEP, 62 Poydras st.

Leaf Tobacco.

4 BALES Connecticut Wrapper.
2 bales do Filler.
5 do New York State Filler.
4 do do Wrapper.
4 do Pennsylvania do.
2 do do Filler.

Ex bark W. H. Wall, for sale low by
E. WITTING, 74 Common street,
sep21 1w bet. Tchoupitoulas and Magazine sts.

Flour, Potatoes,

300 BARRELS "Sun Mills" FLOUR.
100 do Neshanock POTATOES.

Landing from steamer Minnehaha and for sale by
B. P. EYRICH & Co.,
sep29—4t 52 and 54, Poydras street.

Havana Cigars.

85,000 HAVANA CIGARS—Londres, Conchas, Brevas, Media Regalia, Cilindrados, of Intimidad, La Impalar, Ingenuidad, La Carolina, Pena Cubana, Amorosa, La Louise, Alvero de Bahia, in store and for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER,
sep20 54 Gravier st.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		
Viz—On Fire Risks	$172,869 45	
On Marine Risks	18,420 70	
On River Risks	3,168 95	
		$199,459 10
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863	43,806 10	
Less Return Premiums	3,230 52	
		47,025 52
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$152,674 47
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$44,136 55	
On Marine Risks	29,694 15	
		$73,830 50
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount and Interest		18,486 47
		92,341 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$60,332 50

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	$502,000 00
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	211,500 00
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c	235,800 00
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	17,752 00
Bills receivable for Premiums	50,948 79
Premiums Due in course of Collection	30,860 72
Uncurrent Notes	68,680 75
Cash in Bank and on hand	83,057 72
Total assets	$1,184,064 64

The above statement is a just, true and correct script from the books of the company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of January, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 8th day of February next.

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

—Directors—

Jas. D. Denegre, R. J. Hart,
Jno. C. Richs, H. Renshaw,
J. H. Stauffer, John G. Gaines,
Hampton Turner, H. F. Baldwin,
S. Hinse, J. B. Ross,
Thos. Sloo.

PREVENTIVE AND Cure of the **DISEASES OF THE CHEST**

SPECIFIC TREATMENT BY MEANS OF THE

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Dr. CHURCHILL.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE Of Sodium. HYPOPHOSPHITE PILLS Of Manganese. | SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE Of Lime. HYPOPHOSPHITE PILLS Of Quinine.

Those preparations are the only ones acknowledged and recommended by Dr. CHURCHILL (Medical Circular April 9, 1862.) Price 4 francs a bottle with instructions.

No 12, Castiglione, In Paris. —SWANN, Druggist, — 12, Castiglione street, In Paris.

The Syrups are sold in square bottles with the name of Dr CHURCHILL cut in the glass. The Pills are also in square bottles—NOTICE. The only genuine Hypophosphites of Dr. Churchill are those having on the label on the red paper around the cork H. H. SWANN's signature.—Depot in New Orleans, at Mr LOUIS CASTELS drug store.—In New York at JOHN MILHAU & SON's, druggist, No. 183 Broadway

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Pierre Soulé alias Lastiguotes—No. 20,594

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. 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 Curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the fund distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. MOREL,
sept29 1019 Deputy Clerk.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862		$66,353
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863,		
On Fire Risks	$151,517 78	
On Marine Risks	16,866 [illegible]	
On River Risks	1,855 15	
		170,[illegible] 86
Total premiums		$237,691 86
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1863	$47,081 00	
Return Premiums	4,967 44	
		52,028 44
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863		$176,653 [illegible]
Losses paid during the year		
On Fire Risks	$43,523 04	
On Marine Risks	22,026 00	
On River Risks	5,616 00	
	71,210 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,076 64	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest account	27,263 00	
		102,550 44
Profit		$72,[illegible]
Net earned premiums		176,453 14
Less amount of premiums at which 15 per cent. have been returned		20,512 [illegible]
Amount participating to Profit		$156,[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	47,[illegible] 46
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	187,[illegible] 29
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	4,[illegible] 19
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	1[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	9,[illegible]
Less Claims unsettled	$2,[illegible]
Interest on scripts	17,[illegible]
Net	$418,314 19

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

Be it remembered that on the 6th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared P. J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL 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 correct extract from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 6th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday of November next all interest of six per cent on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, and to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ... [illegible] ... after the 1st of January.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Babcock, J. M. Caballero,
T. Betty Blanchard, Ls. Marbleau,
Placide Forstall, F. A. Lesasu,
J. M. Lapeyre, J. A. Lebreton,
Aniza Rochereau, Cons. Hanscom,
Chas Lafitte, P. J. Tuyes.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned		
On Fire Risks	$304,879 34	
On Marine Risks	35,[illegible] 17	
On River Risks	3,[illegible]	
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less premiums unearned on 31st May	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	183,841 34
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864		$100,[illegible] 67
Losses paid during the year		
On Fire Risks	$71,741 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Total losses	$[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Ten per cent.	[illegible]	
Reinsurances	[illegible]	
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest	[illegible]	19,578 54
Net Profits		$112,601 [illegible]

The company have the following assets

Cash on hand	$73,111 6
Real Estate	[illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage	[illegible]
Notes secured by pledge	[illegible]
Bank stocks	[illegible]
Mortgage bonds	[illegible]
Uncurrent Bank Notes	[illegible]
Deposit in Crescent City Bank	[illegible]
do in Merchants Bank	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
	$1,056,526 [illegible]
Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrip	[illegible]
Interest payable on scrip outstanding, in July next	[illegible]
Net assets	$1,001,117 [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 16, 1864 before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is just, true and correct, and taken from the books of the company.

CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 16th, 1864. E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger, Alfred Penn, J. P. Labouisse
P. Maspero, J. M. Hall, B. Z. Relf,
E. F. Voorhies, Charles Sagory, F. Peschier,
M. Puig, David McCoard.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1864		$293,039 7
Viz—Fire Premiums	$158,754 82	
Marine do.	64,319 30	
River do.	5,965 54	
		$ 2[illegible],039 7
Less Return Premiums	3,147 74	
Less Unterminated do	37,846 [illegible]	
		40,994 74
Net earned Premiums		$252,040 [illegible]
Losses paid, viz—		
Fire Losses	$35,[illegible]	
Marine Losses	47,[illegible]	
River Losses	2,600 [illegible]	
	$85,073 67	
Expenses, Taxes &c., less Discount Account	16,934 [illegible]	
		112,012 7
Balance		50,297 06
Six per cent Interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip		20,823 00
Net		29,504 0[illegible]

Which the Company reserve to pay unadjusted losses.

The Company have the following Assets, viz

Invested on mortgage on Real Estate	$78,[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds	84,770 [illegible]
Invested in State and other Bonds	84,[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	44,200 [illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies	24,[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	[illegible]
Bills receivable	37,[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	45,115 [illegible]
Real Estate	18,166 [illegible]
Cash on hand	25,[illegible]
	$[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of March, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after Monday, 9th day of May, 1864.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs, P. Anderson, G. W. Dunbar,
Ant. Carriere, F. A. Luling, H. J. Voss,
G. A. Fosdick, A. R. Montgomery, Jas. Jackson,
M. Flicher, Wm. Frehn, F. W. Schonfeld,
E. Cramer, Alf. Kearny, Arch Montgomery
E. Dupasseur, A. Frericks, E. Marquese,
C. Lafitte, U. Prempeick, Alf Dolhonde,
J. Viosca, Jr., Geo W. Hynson, C. G. Talcott,
J. Avet, E. P. Buchmeyer, W. C. Watts,
E. Brugier, N. M. Benachi, Gab W. Cowes,
J. S. Mannsell, A. P. Nobison, Cha. Weisner.
march 17

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes in Bond.

35,000 DIFFERENT SIZES of Genuine and other brands, and 10,000 packages La Honradez. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 54 Gravier street.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York.
WM. J. REID,
45 Carondelet street

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St Claude streets. Apply to H. GOURGUES, No 12 Orleans street.

Havana Cigarettes.

30,000 PACKAGES of the manufactory of La Honradez, just received, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 54 Gravier street.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS

SEVENTH 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, 1864—		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$60,597 51	
River Risks	3,236 66	
Marine Risks	19,466 5	
Total		$83,[illegible] 17
Less return Premiums		1,[illegible] 96
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1863		$96,[illegible] 36
		30,[illegible] 00
		$127,796 36
Paid Losses during the year viz:		
Fire Losses	$28,391 59	
River Losses	3,528 00	
Marine Losses	16,874 00	
Total Losses	$48,794 31	
Reinsurance	1,349 04	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	27,8[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	11,[illegible]	
Reserved for unterminated Risks	38,276 01	127,796 36

The Assets of the Company are—

Capital Stock Notes	$143,[illegible] 10
Loans secured by Mortgage	18,[illegible] 10
Loans secured by Pledge	20,[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	30,270 47
Scrip of other Companies	5,[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	32,6[illegible]
Uncurrent funds	61,4[illegible]
Cash	34,560 60
Individual accounts for premiums	32,[illegible]
	$404,201 34

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1864.
ED. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip on and after this day.

—DIRECTORS—

Jno. J. Adams, F. Durrive,
J. H. Rimer, C. Kohn,
J. Goldsmith, Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Casanova, A. Rousseau,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez,
S. W. Ogden, J. J. Bergeouret,
P. Lobit, A. Comits,
A. Chiapella. my19

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863		$156,361 51
To-wit:		
On Fire Risks	$118,222 02	
On Marine Risks	26,[illegible] 02	
On River Risks	3,0[illegible] 47	
		$156,361 51
Less Premiums unterminated	$21,565 [illegible]	
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible] 76	25,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863		130,416 86
Losses paid during the same period		
On Fire Risks	$34,[illegible] 89	
On Marine Risks	27,[illegible] 89	
On River Risks	6,[illegible] 76	
	$68,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	1,[illegible] 74	
Ten per cent. returned	4,703 22	
Add profit and loss, expenses, taxes, less discount, interest, &c.	22,204 [illegible]	104,573 19
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863		$26,[illegible] 3
Less amt reserved for unsettled claims		11,[illegible]
		$14,[illegible]

The Company has the following assets

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$154,129 [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1863. P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingent losses arising from depreciation in the value of Stocks and bonds) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits on and after the ninth day of February, 1864.

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at current rates of premium.

Office, No. 5 Carondelet street

—TRUSTEES—

J. Lotry, G. Odrine,
Jos. A. White, Ar. Miltenberger,
E. M. D'Mâce, J. A. Barnes,
Bohn, A. Ridault,
J. Lemore, U. Lancastel,
Paul Jugé A. Marques,
dec15 tf O. GAILLARD, President.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle
DE LA LOUISIANE.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 1er mars 18[illegible]

DIXIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

Conformément aux réquisitions de sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant des affaires:

Primes reçues pour l'année expirée le 29 février 1864		$293,039 75
Savoir—Primes d'incendie	158,754 82	
do de marine	64,319 30	
do de rivières	5,965 54	
		$293,039 75
Primes remboursées	3,147 74	
do non expirées	37,846 00	
		40,994 7
Montant net des primes		$162,040 61
Pertes payées, savoir—		
Pertes par le feu	$35,[illegible] 86	
do sur mer	47,[illegible] 72	
de sur rivières	2,600 00	
	85,073 67	
Dépenses, taxes, &c., moins l'escompte	26,934 [illegible]	
		$112,012 35
Balance		50,027 06
Six pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de scrip non payés		20,823 00
Net		29,204 06

Que la com agnie garde en réserve pour payer les pertes non encore réglées.

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Placé en hypothèque sur propriétés foncières	$78,210 00
Placé en bons de la ville	84,770 00
Placé en bons de l'Etat et autres	84,[illegible] 00
Placé en actions de banques	44,200 00
Placé en scrip de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle	27,[illegible]
Prêts garantis par des actions	[illegible]
Effets	37,[illegible]
Primes en voie de perception	45,115 [illegible]
Propriétés foncières	18,166 [illegible]
Encaisse	25,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 15 mars 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Deuxième juge de paix de la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les directeurs ont résolu de payer six pour cent d'intérêt, sur les certificats de profits non encore payés, partir de lundi, 9 mai 1864.

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-Président.
J. P. Roux, Secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS.

Chas Briggs, P Anderson, Geo. W Dunbar,
A Carriere, F A Luling, H J Voss,
Geo. A Fosdick, A R Montgomery, Jas. Jackson,
Moses Flicher, Wm. Frehn, F W Schonfeld,
E Kramer, Alfred Kearny, Arch Montgomery
E Dupasseur, A Frericks, E Marquese,
Chs. Lafitte, U Prempeick, Alf Dolhonde,
J Viosca Jr., G W Hinson, C G Talcott,
J Avet, E P Stockmeyer, W C Watts,
E Brugier, N M Benachi, Gab. W Cowes,
JS Mannsell, A P Nobison, Chs. Weisner.
17mars

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Septième état annuel de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union, publié ainsi que l'exige la loi et sa charte.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1864—		
Primes sur les risques d'incendie	60,597 51	
" " des rivières	3,236 66	
" " des mers	19,466 [illegible]	
	83,[illegible]	
Moins, primes remboursées	1,[illegible] 96	
	81,[illegible]	
Primes non expirées le 30 avril 1863	30,315 00	
		127,796 36
Pertes payées dans la même période, savoir:		
Pertes par les incendies	28,391 59	
" sur les rivières	3,528 00	
" sur les mers	16,874 00	
Total des pertes	48,794 31	
Ré-assurances	1,349 04	
Dépenses et intérêt sur scrip, escompte et intérêt	27,811 58	
Quinze pour cent remboursé	11,[illegible]	
En réserve, pour risques non expirés	38,276 01	127,796 36
L'actif de la compagnie est comme suit:		
Billets de capital	143,[illegible] 10	
Prêts garantis par hypothèque	18,[illegible]	
Prêts garantis	20,[illegible]	
Billets pour primes	30,270 47	
Scrips d'autres compagnies	5,[illegible]	
Actions, bons et autres garanties	32,6[illegible]	
Fonds n'ayant pas cours	61,4[illegible]	
En caisse	34,560 [illegible]	
Comptes individuels pour primes	32,[illegible]	
	404,201 34	

Le susdit tableau est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane.
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans.
Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 14 mai 1864.
ED. MEUNIER, 3e Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt, à partir de ce jour, sur les certificats de scrip.

—DIRECTEURS—

Jno J. Adams, F Durrive,
J H Rimer, C Kohn,
J Goldsmith, Jos Deynoodt,
P Casanova, A Rousseau,
L F Generes, J J Fernandez,
S W Ogden, J J Bergeouret,
P Lobit, A Comits,
18 mai—1 m A. Chiapella.