New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1860.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Union Meeting and Personal Liberty Bills—A Northern Picture of Slavery—New Demands of the South—Senate Bill to preserve the Peace of the Union—A Black Republican Idea of a Moral Victory in the House—Notice to the Post-Office Creditors—Jefferson Davis' Army Bill—The Drama in Washington—Researches of a Modern Pickwick Club in Washington.

[Special to the New Orleans Daily Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1860.

I have written you repeatedly that the so-called "Union" meetings in the North have been utterly despised by Southern members, who, indeed, could not be expected to value the expression of a sentiment which had no power to enforce itself, and which, however loud-mouthed its manifestation in the mob, is unable to exert itself with effect in legislation at the North. So far from this "Union" spirit vindicating itself in Northern legislation, and the action of their authorities, Southern men see with pain sectionalism triumphant in the legislative hall of the North, and manifesting an insolent and aggressive spirit exceeding that of former times, and already successful in having destroyed the objects of the federation of the States. Indeed, even those circumspect politicians who have advised the tarrying of the South in the Union, until overt acts of aggression were committed, are forced to confess that such acts fully as open and defiant as the raids of John Brown may be already recognized in the code of Personal Liberty laws, by which the Northern States have nullified the Constitution and violated and scorned the rights of the South. It is understood that another of these Personal Liberty laws is on the eve of being enacted by the Legislature of the great State of New York, which State, through "Union" meetings held in New York city, Rochester, Troy and other places, has so recently offered such lavish protestations of fidelity to the cause of the rights of the South and the integrity of the Constitution. What a commentary on Northern faith! It is said that from all quarters of the great empire State of the North, thousands of petitions have poured in upon the Legislature, not only supplicating the passage of the law referred to, but in language the most infamous and insulting to the South. These people invoke their rulers (to use the words of one of their circulars) "not to help to send the slave back to the land of chains and tortures, from which he fled through troops of bloodhounds scenting out his track through forests where wild beasts prowl in the darkness, through rivers and dismal swamps, with no eye to pity him save God's shining through the North Star, guiding his despairing child to the elysian asylum where the wicked cease from troubling!" This is a happy picture indeed, especially that portion in which the elysian asylum figures.

Seriously, it is thought to be time for the South to require additional guarantees for her rights under the Constitution. Indeed, I would not be surprised if at this juncture a distinct demand should be made by the South for an inter-State law for the protection of slave property, and a distinct issue made upon it. This proposition, indeed, is gradually developing itself. The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee in the Senate have already under investigation a bill to provide for the suppression of invasion from one State or Territory by or through another, and the fitting out of military expeditions or enterprises in one State or Territory against another, and for the punishment of such offenses. Here the power of Congress under the Constitution would seem to cease. But the South is being fast urged by the North into demands exceeding this, looking to the protection of their slave property, and which may put to a severe test the Union-loving and fraternal disposition of our Northern brethren.

The Black Republicans in the House still persist in their mad efforts to elevate John Sherman to the Speaker's chair. They will not be satisfied with a milder candidate, but are determined, as they avow, to elect an endorser of Helper's bloody book, in preference to any other of their members, for the sake of the moral victory of such a result! This reckless, sectional faction has repeatedly attempted to fasten the responsibility of the non-organization of the House upon the constitutional parties who oppose them, in the face of their own dogged persistence in their narrow purposes.

Notice is given to the creditors of the Post-Office Department that, in the event of the organization of the House and passage of the appropriation bill, the payment of cases will be made in the order of presentation, and that the statements of indebtedness should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in advance, to be carefully examined, recorded and filed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the Army, introduced by Senator Davis, and providing for a Retiring Board, etc., is very generally favored, and will probably be passed without difficulty. Its main provision is generally analogous to that contemplated by the constitution of the celebrated Naval Retiring Board, but is not obnoxious to the same objections. The Army Board is only to take cognizance and have jurisdiction of cases whenever any officer, on the plea of incapacity, shall voluntarily apply to be retired from active service, or shall report himself unable to comply with orders, or whenever, in the judgment of the President of the United States, shall have become incapacitated from performing the duties of his office. The Board are required, however, to report whether any officer who comes under their action is incapacitated by reason of vicious habits, and if so, he is to be court-martialed by order of the President.

The list of amusements in the national metropolis is very meager, if we except from it the daily exhibitions at the beer garden in the left wing of the capitol, which are extensively patronized by the million. Madame Bishop is to give a concert to-night, as a passing entertainment. Mr. Murdoch has just concluded a very successful engagement at our petty theater. Repeated disastrous attempts have been made to sustain a theater in Washington City, and there is certainly abundant room here for such entertainments; but the managements have successively made the absurd mistake of attempting to palm off upon the cultivated Washington public the blood-and-thunder patriotic drama of the Bowery. Mr. Howe, the late lessee and manager, inaugurated the season with a series of "Ledger" dramas, which, however, he was compelled to withdraw for Mr. Murdoch's engagement, as the public evinced but little appreciation of such sanguinary and mysterious pieces as "The Hidden Hand," "The Wrecker's Beacon" or "The Bloody Boot; or Corn-Doctor's Revenge." As a change of programme, Mr. Howe advertised himself to appear in the character of Richard III., but before the night of performance was constrained to enact the vulgar part of absconding from his creditors, and has not been heard of since.

In addition, however, to our list of metropolitan amusements, I must tell you that we have a literary, mutual admiration society here, known by the somewhat extraordinary and ominous term of the "Raven Club," and composed of a select number of members, all of Pickwickian celebrity. The Ravenites give public discussions of all matters in the range of human wisdom and speculative philosophy, and have promulgated a number of furious theories about the literatures of different nations, which cannot but attract the attention of the world. Nearly all the members of this extraordinary club have assumed the titles of "Professors" and "Doctors," though known to common report only as department hacks and ordinary individuals. This, however, is but another instance of the difficulty of appreciation by the vulgar of the hidden geniuses, whose volcanic fires slumber in boarding houses or pale beneath the drudgery of ordinary tasks. But I forbear to defend "the Raven Club." Its own keen sense of self-respect, and its own self-communions of admiration will, doubtless, compensate for the want of public appreciation. The gentlemen members of this club defy the remarks of poor, ignorant, common people; and if some Zyoilus should dare to flesh a vulgar critic's pen upon them he would no doubt be quickly demolished by the wrathful eloquence of the defiant literati, whose tutelary bird is not one of peace, for

"—— The croaking raven
Doth bellow for revenge ——."

The Senate elected the Brigadier General Bowman, proprietor of the Constitution, printer to that body on yesterday. The opposition to him of some of the members of the Democratic party would have defeated him, had the Republican Senators voted in a body against him. Fourteen of them, only, voted; the other eleven, declining to vote, could have compassed his defeat. This is regarded by Mr. Buchanan as a great personal triumph, the printer elect having no other strength (possessing, as he does, no social qualities or talent,) except that which he derives from the warm personal esteem of Mr. Buchanan. This office, by reason of the passage of a law at the last session, providing that the printer of the body first ordering the printing of a document shall print the entire number ordered by both Houses, is far more valuable than the printing of the House. The President, having a friend as printer of the Senate, will throw all the Executive documents into that body first, and thus secure the printing of the extra numbers subsequently ordered by the other branch, to him.

The Republicans came to the House to-day with the disposition to choke off all debate and force a vote upon the various propositions before the body until the plurality rule be reached. They commenced by raising a question of order upon Mr. Clopton, of Ala., who had been assigned the floor by the Clerk. The question of order was pressed by the Republican members with great vehemence, and was resisted by the South with a like spirit, until at one time a personal collision was feared. The firmness of the South finally triumphed, and Mr. Clopton was permitted to go on and deliver a speech, taking the strongest Southern secession ground, which he enforced with great eloquence and ability. X.

Badly Sold.

During the time there was so much excitement here, says the Savannah Republican, about "tar and feathers," "Vigilance Committees," etc., there were two men at work at the Central Cotton Press, putting up machinery, who were from the North, and the nervousness they exhibited induced some of their friends to play a practical joke on them. This was done by holding a mock court, the proceedings of which caused them much alarm and apprehension. They found out, however, in a day or two, that they had been made the victims of a joke, and their fears quieted down. Some uneasy wag dresses the affair up, and forwards it to the Brooklyn Daily Times, which lets off its thunder as follows:

THE SOUTHERN MONOMANIA—ARREST OF WILLIAMSBURGERS IN GEORGIA.

Amusement, contempt and disgust alternately predominate in our mind as we peruse accounts of the follies and tyrannies which characterize the "reign of terror" which the John Brown affair has created at the South. The tarring and feathering of James Powers, which we recorded last week, was not so much an isolated fact, as part of a system. We mentioned also the case of some of Messrs. Wildey & Bulger's workmen, now in Savannah, who had been brought before a self-styled vigilance committee in that city, for expressing Northern sentiments. This morning we received from one of the party an extract from the Savannah News, which, with the letter accompanying it, we subjoin:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIGILANCE.

At 10 o'clock last evening were ushered into the presence of Judge Roe (by the Committee) James Fitzgerald, who claims to belong to New York, No. 8 North 1st street, being charged with uttering abolition sentiments at the dinner table. Witnesses against the prisoner were Charles Gordon, John Breckenridge and Richard Floyd, of this city. Those in favor were Paul Bulger, Robert Corkin and James Bulger. Charles Landershine as attorney for the defense. As the Court could not decide upon the evidence before them, the prisoner was sent to jail for ten days, until further acts could be had of his guilt. The witnesses were bound in the sum of $500 each for their appearance.

The letter gives further particulars, and presents the accused's version of the transaction:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7, 1860.

Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you an extract from this morning's News, to show you the state of things here. I would like to call your attention to the facts as they did occur (what I state is from an eye witness at the Court). This Mr. Fitzgerald was a workman employed by Messrs. Wildey & Bulger to help put up a cotton press in this place, and at the dinner-table at the house he boarded at he remarked that "there were thirty thousand men in the North that would have marched down and liberated Brown if it were not for the law—that the Southerners would hear about it hereafter."

He was that night arrested by the mob, and carried before a man they call Judge Roe, (his name is, I think, William Roe, and a native of New York, but has got the Southern negro feeling as strong as any one that has been raised here.) On the table or stand of the judge were a brace of pistols, a large brass blunderbuss, two bowie knives and a sword. This was to intimidate. The way they entered the room was by a private door and by a private signal; it was three knocks, and their password was "Tiger." The whole court (as this morning's paper pleases to call it) were masked, and they said that the prisoner had been watched from the time he left the ship to the time of his arrest, and that they had their eyes on the whole party, and knew the politics of every one of them. They fined Paul Bulger two dollars for offering to speak in behalf of the prisoner (although he was prisoner's witness.) I would say to you, that you cannot be too full in cautioning our friends that may be coming South, through your press, as there are any number of spies here who are pretty well posted up in New York.

Yours, very respectfully, J. COOPER.

GEN. HOUSTON'S PLAN.—In his recent message to the Legislature of Texas Gov. Houston says:

I believe that the policy of extending our frontier too rapidly has already resulted in great loss of life, owing to the sparse settlements being an easy prey to the savages. If a base line were run at the extreme edge of present settlements, and the territory beyond withdrawn from locations and settlements, we could then, by a liberal policy, which would give an alternate quarter section of land to every actual settler, who would reside upon and cultivate the same for two years, draw to our frontier a host of hardy pioneers, who would not only be able to resist the encroachments of the Indians, but soon acquire sufficient strength to intimidate them.

If this plan were adopted, and a force of Texas Rangers, authorized by the United States, kept actively scouting in our Territory beyond the settlements, we would cease to hear of those calamities which now continually shock our ears. Thus our frontier could be gradually extended, the lives of our citizens spared, and a vast amount of money, necessary to protect the present scattered settlements, saved to the Treasury. The alternate quarter sections reserved would be increased in value from the occupancy of the settler, while he would be benefited by receiving the land at the bare costs of the fees of patenting and surveying. I believe that the policy of giving land to actual settlers is a good one; but we should, at the same time, endeavor to make our settlements compact, and should also confine our donation policy alone to the settler and his immediate heirs, and not extend it to his assignees.

A SPY IN THE FAMILY.—Some time ago there was an association formed in Paris under the title of "*Societe pour faire Suivre les Maris.*" The name sufficiently explains the objects of the society and the character of the persons who would probably be its associates. Competent agents were chosen, and it is said nothing escaped their vigilance. It was in vain that a French husband came back to his apartments in the evening, prepared to account for a laborious and well-spent day. He was met in his *salon* by his wife, calm as Destiny, and well informed as the Council of Three. He was suffered for a time, or rather invited and led on, to expatiate in his little circle of ingenious fibs. It was not until his powers of fiction were fairly exhausted that the inexorable partner of his destinies put down her crochet work, looked him full in the face, with a hard, stony glance, and said, "*Helas! Adolphe*, how have you passed your day?" *c'est ce que je vais t'expliquer?*" Every particular of the manner in which his time had been spent during his absence from the guardianship of the loving eye was then deliberately related to that astonished and immoral Frenchman.

He had not been at the Bourse; he had not been to meet his Bordeaux correspondent about that parcel of wines; he had not, unfortunately, wasted—if wasted it could be called—a part of the precious working hours of the day at the Bureau de Bienfaisance, as he hypocritically pretended. Oh! no; his time had been wasted quite in another way. A slip of paper was produced from the workbox, from which the smallest details of his misspent day were recounted in order to the treacherous culprit. A case was decided on Saturday last, by Sir Cresswell Cresswell. It is that of "Sopwith vs. Sopwith," which is an excellent example of the mischief which arises from the employment of professional spies in domestic life, more especially when the emoluments of the spy depend upon the extent and importance of the discoveries. Should the practice of spydom become universal, farewell to all domestic confidence and happiness. The wife or husband, as the case may be, will take measures to set the other's vigilance at defiance, and it will be strange, indeed, if occasion does not come to those who are ever on the watch for it. The country may well be grateful to Sir Cresswell Cresswell for having struck a decisive blow at this wicked practice before it becomes hardened into a system. [London Times.

There is one thing a drunken man can't do—drive a sulky without getting his legs mixed up with the wheels.

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STEEL-MIXED CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.
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ENGLISH SILK-MIXED CASSIMERE SUITS.
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"[Signed] W. H. VASSER."

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Fever Sores, Felons,
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Mercurial Sores,
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Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all the various forms of BILIOUS DISEASES.

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Restlessness and
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Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
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Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization of the
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200 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
300 pounds Honduras Sarsaparilla;
150 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100 oz. Sul. and Acetate Morphine;
25 ounces Otto Rose;
20 casks Sal Soda;
100 kegs Sup. Ch. Soda;
10 kegs Ger. Blue Wash;
20 bbls. Circuma, light;
5 cases Indigo, Car. and Manilla;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Saleratus;
52 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
40 bbls. Copperas;
20 bbls. Epsom Salts;
10 bbls. Flour Sulphur;
10 bbls. Roll Sulphur;
2 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria;
2000 pounds Gum Arabic, select, fine and sorts;
25 carboys Sulp. Nitric and Muriatic Acid;
25 jars Carb Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
300 pounds Acetic Acid;
1000 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barly
150 kegs Turkey Opium;
1000 lbs. Arrow Root, Amer.;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 pounds Assafœtida, in cans;
200 pounds Balsam Capabia;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
10 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Refined Camphor;
50 boxes Castile Soap;
500 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
10 gross Copabia Capsules;
3 casks Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
18 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Ext. Logwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 bbls. Uva Ursi;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
3 bbls. Valerian Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Maccaboy Snuff;
200 doz. Roome's Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
100 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ¼ assorted Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpetre;
5 cases British Luster, superior article;
20 cases Cooper's Isinglass;
5 bales Hops;
100 pounds Iodine Potash;
300 ounces Nitrate Silver;
2 cases Manna Flake and Sorts;
20 cans Magnesia, Cal., English;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb;
10 cases Ref. Borax;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot
50 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Aniseed;
20 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cedar;
10 pounds Oil Cubebs;
20 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
10 gross Seidlitz Powders;
10 gross Soda Powders;
30 gross Sugar of Lemons;
10 gross Yeast Powders;
5 cases Liquorice, Calab. and Sicily,
500 doz. Great Southern Mustard;
1 cask Gentian Root;
2 bales Liquorice Root;
10 kegs Tamarinds, fresh;
2 casks Bay Rum, pure;
25 doz. Bay Rum, pure;
5 cases Pearl Sago;
2000 pounds Madder;
5 casks French Lime Juice;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
20 bbls. Eng. Venitian Red;
20 bbls. Spanish Brown;
15 bbls. Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
10 bbls. Chalk;
20 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Pumice Stone;
1 bbl. Powdered Soapstone;
5 bbls. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead;	Chrome Yellow;
Vermillion;	Chrome Green;
Prussia Blue;	Paris Green;
Dutch Pink;	Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead;	Sienna B. and G.;
Turkey Umber;	Vandyke Brown;
Drop Black;	Black Paint;
Patent Dryers;	Litharge;
Copal Varnish;	Linseed Oil;
Coach Varnish;	Spirits Turpentine;
Japan and White Copal;	Tanners' Oil;
White Damar Varnish;	Neatsfoot Oil;
Black Leather;	Machinery Oil;
Asphaltum;	Lard Oil;
Paint Brushes;	Whale Oil;

1000 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Ointment Jars, blue and white;
Shoe Blacking; Bed Pans, metal and earthen;
Black Writing Ink; Syringes, large assortment;
Cotton Brokers' Ink; Trusses, large assortment;
Gold Leaf; Mrs. Bett's Supporters;
Dentists' Gold Foil; Apothecaries' Scales;
Glaziers' Diamonds; Apothecaries' Powder Boxes;
Medicine Chests; Pill Boxes, wood and paper;
Medical Saddle Bags; Scarificators;
Physicians' Cases; Tooth Forceps;
Amputating Instruments; Thumb and Spring Lancets;
Pocket Cases; Bougies and Catheters;
Cupping Glasses; Nipple Glasses;
Flagerty's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Cups;

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Bazar's Extracts;
Lubin's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Wright's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lily White;
Liquid Glue;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Katharion;
Buffalo Dressing Combs;
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Combs;
Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Tricopherous;
Hauel's Eruptive Soap;
Taylor's Peneine Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byron's Brown Windsor Soap;
Hauel's Chalk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Pastel;
Dr. Laurie's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison;
Vinaigre Rouge;
Rose Lip Salve;
Saponaceous Compound.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla;
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
SAND'S Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters;
STOUGHTON'S Bitters;
TALLY HO Bitters;
KLITT'S Worm Plums;
BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry and Tar;
ROGER'S Liverwort Tar;
COD LIVER OIL, Hedgeman, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Rushtons;
COD LIVER OIL, Burnett's;
HASTING'S Syrup of Naples;
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;
OSGOOD'S Cholagogue;
THOMPSON'S Eye-Water;
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAMPION'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SAPPINGTON'S Fever and Ague Pills;
SPENCER'S Vegetable Pills;
LEE'S and COOK'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MOFFAT'S Pills;
McLANE'S Pills;
HULL'S Tonic Pills;
SPEED'S Febrifuge;
THORN'S Extract;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Regulators;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
McMUN'S Elixir of Opium;
ARCTIC Liniment;
TARRANT'S Aperient;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment;
GRAY'S Ointment;
DR. MORSE'S Invigorating Cordial;
LUCINA Cordial;
JUNO Cordial;
DR. BEARNETHY'S Detergent;
DALBY'S Carminative;
INFALLIBLE Cholera Remedy;
KENDALL'S Cholera Syrup;
ALEXANDER'S Tricobaphe;
HARRISON'S Hair Dye;
BACHELOR'S Hair Dye;
PHALON'S Hair Dye;
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic;
CHRISTADORO'S Hair Dye;
WOLFE'S Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps;
WATERS' Indelible Ink;
PAPSON'S Indelible Ink;
KIDDER'S Indelible Ink;
WRIGHT'S Erasive Liquid;
2000 pounds GUM DROPS, assorted;
500 .. JUJUBE PASTE.

PURE BRANDY, PORT and SHERRY WINES, for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

Merchants, Planters and Physicians' orders respectfully solicited. Every article guaranteed fresh and genuine.

G. N. MORISON & CO.,
1 tf 12 Magazine street.

INSURANCE.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1859 .... $326,342 46
Amount of unterminated Risks, 30th November, 1858, 62,978 00
Total amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1859 .... $389,320 46

Viz:
Premium on Fire Risks $224,105 07
Do. on Marine Risks 119,290 98
Do. on River Risks .... 45,924 41 — $389,320 46
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated on Nov. 30, 1859 .... 79,597 99
For return Premiums .... 3,226 93 — $82,823 92
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1859 .... $306,496 54
Losses paid during same period, viz:
On Fire Risks $138,421 72
On Marine Risks 67,820 41
On River Risks .... 23,677 63 — $229,919 76
Reinsurances, Expenses, etc. 44,071 75
$273,991 51
Less Interest, Discount, Profit and Loss, etc., 25,827 17 — $248,164 34
Net earned Profit for the year ending 30th November, 1859 .... $58,332 20

The Company has the following assets, viz:
Bills receivable at short date for Premiums $57,460 20
Due for Premiums in course of collection 44,542 84
Invested in Bank Stocks 145,550 00
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage on Real Estate, worth double the amount due thereon 32,067 57
Invested in Notes secured by pledge of Stocks .... 12,22[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds, consolidated 24,476 66
Invested in first mortgage construction Opelousas Railroad Bonds 16,211 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies 7,052 00
Cash on hand 32,144 11
Total amount of Assets $371,720 38

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans,

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1859, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1859. ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third 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 for the years 1857 and 1858, on and after the second MONDAY in February next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the net earned Premiums of the Company, for the year ending November 30, 1859, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the second MONDAY in February next.

—TRUSTEES—

Geo. W. West,	R. P. Hunt,
Jas. A. White,	Ml. Musson,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jamison,	Numa Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger,	Cesaire Olivier,
J. Leloy,	A. Boim,
	Omer Gaillard.

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

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street. d15 1m

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., OF NEW ORLEANS.

Pursuant with the requirements of their Charter, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY make the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received for the year ending 30th of June, 1859 .... $875,212 41
Amounts of Premiums unterminated 1st July, 1858, 122,080 00
$997,292 41
Premiums on Fire Risks $404,278 59
.. Marine 286,495 71
.. River 306,210 81
.. Life .. .. 306 00 — $997,292 41
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated 30th June, '59 .... $125,698 00
Less Return Premiums .... 14,920 23 — $140,618 23
Net Earned Premiums for year ending as above 856,674 18
Losses paid during same period—
On Fire Risks $189,934 40
On Marine Risks 92,687 61
On River Risks .... 213,655 46 — $496,277 47
Deduct for Interest and Discount, Profits and Loss, Savings, etc. $151,179 47
Less General Expenses and Reinsurances, etc. .... $102,530 45—$48,649 02—$447,628 45
Net Profit $409,045 73

The Company have the following Assets—
Bills Receivable, Loans on Bond and Mortgage $231,560 50
Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks 628,224 17
Premium Notes .... 185,571 81 — $1,045,355 98
Due for Premiums and claims in course of collection 35,619 65
Real Estate 60,000 00
1600 shares Bank Stock 176,500 00
800 .. Gas Light Company Stock 115,206 00
$49,000 Consolidated City six per cent. Bonds 44,100 00
$50,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies 40,000 00
Cash 93,402 54
$1,609,581 17

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on all the outstanding certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the SECOND MONDAY in August proximo.

Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. (40 per cent.) on the Net Earned Premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of October next.

And resolved further, that after reserving One Million of Dollars of Profits, all the outstanding certificates of Profits of the issue of the year 1856, be redeemed on and after the Second Monday in August proximo, as well as to pay FORTY PER CENT. of the certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, on and after the 10th of September next—interest thereon to cease from 30th June ult.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MANSONI, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Bell,	J. W. Carroll,	W. T. Bartley,
John Watt,	M. Avendano,	Lionel C. Levy,
M. O. H. Norton,	Samuel Smith,	Geo. McGregor,
C. T. Buddecke,	John D. Bein,	L. B. Newman,
R. B. Sumner,	R. W. Estlin,	R. W. Adams,
H. M. Wright,	P. Simms,	W. B. Tullis,
G. S. Hawkins,	P. N. Strong,	J. J. Noble,
W. F. Tredenburgh	Thos. Henderson,	John C. Barelli,
H. Frellsen,	E. B. Sandes,	Alex. Duthil,
S. H. Kennedy,	J. J. Person,	John F. Caldwell,
	W. G. Robinson	jy25 1y.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 111 CANAL STREET.

Capital Subscribed .... $411,500.

DIRECTORS:

Alphonse Miltenberger,	J. B. Gribble,
A. Rochereau,	P. O. Nobloom,
H. M. Wright,	A. Reichard,
L. Millaudon,	G. Sabatier,
O. Lanve,	S. M. Darby,
J. M. Basnalde,	J. Tuyes.

This Company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the Loss and Damage by Fire, the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. n22 3taw6m

LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE NO. 38 CAMP STREET.

Capital $300,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. Lapeire,	E. H. Harris,
Theodore Frois,	J. N. Robert,
A. D. Grieff,	J. A. Bouisafon,
Jacob Zolly,	Amedeo Landry,
	E. Ganucheau.

This Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against the perils of the seas, rivers, and loss and damage by fire, and all usual risks at the current rates of premiums.

A cash return provision of FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be made to those insuring in this office.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 17, 1859. au18if

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

Amount of Premiums for year ending February 28, 1859 .... $701,802 31
Net earned Profits for the year 306,594 01
Assets on the 28th February, 1859 .... 997,227 02

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. after paying Six per cent. interest on outstanding scrip, and redeem the Certificates of Scrip of the years 1856 and 1857.

Interest and redeemable scrips payable in cash on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, and the certificates of scrip for the year ending February 28, 1859, will be issued on and after the 1st of June, 1859.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
m28 1y H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

CHAS. T. NASH, BROKER, AND DEALER IN SCRIP, STOCK, NOTES, REAL ESTATE AND EXCHANGE,

No. 25 Carondelet street,

o31 1y Between Common and Gravier.