New Orleans Daily Crescent.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY BY THE MAILS.

Texas Intelligence.

From the San Antonio *Texan* of the 13th we extract the following:

Yesterday we had a slight fall of rain, but not enough to do one particle of good. The clouds, however, still hover around, and we hope they may yet vouchsafe to shower their blessings upon us before they depart. The grass in this section of the country is completely burnt up, and nothing can appear more gloomy or un-Texas-like than our prairies at present.

We understand in the direction of Gonzales the rain was very heavy.

We were visited on Saturday last by two gentlemen from Medina county, just on their way from Austin, where they had been endeavoring to persuade his Excellency to adopt some measures for the protection of their section of the country. They represent that they had been continually annoyed by the Indians—had seen their friends and relations slain before their eyes—and had often been divested of their property. They petitioned his Excellency to allow them the privilege of forming a company to protect themselves, but old Sam gave them the rebuff, and sternly told them that he would not. They go to their homes to undeceive their people with regard to their Governor's policy; and they will add much to the strength of the tide which is already setting in from the frontier against him. All the signs indicate that he will retire from office with as fierce a storm behind him as that which threw him in.

The *Ledger* publishes a letter, dated Dec. 15, Caddo Creek, Ark., and picked up in the woods near Camp Cooper, on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, which, if genuine, indicates the existence of an organized band of horse thieves and murderers along the frontier.

A letter of the 7th inst. from San Felipe says:

On last Monday night a desperate fight occurred at the school-house in this town. The Aldermen and Mayor met for the purpose of transacting business, and a dispute arose about selling a tract of land which was claimed by John Bollinger. Some words passed, when the parties drew their pistols and commenced shooting, and John Bollinger and Thomas Penice were shot dead by Wm. Cook, who had one of Colt's revolvers. Cook was also dangerously wounded himself.

This is the first murder which has occurred in our town for ten years, and it is to be hoped the like may never happen again.

Cook has long been known as a desperate man, and it is to be hoped that if he recovers he will be brought to justice. John Bollinger leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

Mr. Penice leaves a wife and many warm friends.

The Corpus Christi *Ranchero* of the 11th has the following:

Letters have been received here by the last mail from Laredo, stating that the Indians had attacked a man in charge of Billy Johnson's caballada, at the charco of Don Ventura, and had run him into Laredo, a distance of four leagues, capturing the animals from him. The flocks of sheep belonging to Messrs. Sanchez, of Laredo, are kept in the neighborhood of the charco of Don Ventura, and two shepherds are reported to be missing, having probably been killed by the savages.

A party of citizens from Laredo started in pursuit of the Indians on receiving information of their presence.

Mississippi Intelligence.

The Oxford *Mercury* of the 16th has the following:

Our depot is utterly choked with cotton; there are at least 800 bales there awaiting shipment. Some of it will go direct to New Orleans when the company get ready to take it. Our railroad is sadly in need of more "rolling stock." It will never do to suffer cotton to remain on hand as long as the bulk of the present lot has done. The present state of affairs will ruin the cotton buyers and depreciate the value of the staple to the planter.

On last Friday night, as the regular passenger train was passing a point five or six miles above here, three stones were hurled through the windows into the cars. Fortunately no one was hit, and no other damage than the breaking of three lights done. The rocks appeared to have been thrown about the same time, and if so there must have been more than one person engaged in throwing them.

The officers of the railroad are at a loss to conjecture who it is that would resort to such base and unprincipled means to injure the company.

It will be remembered that about two years ago stones were several times thrown into passing trains in the same locality. It seems to us that the villains might be caught if watched.

The Carrollton *Democrat* of Friday last says:

We very much fear that the warm, moist weather will bring up the vitality into our fruit trees, thereby endangering the coming crop, by subjecting the tender bud to the action of late frosts.

The Jackson *Eagle* of Saturday says:

We have again to record a tremendous rise in Pearl river. It is doing great damage to the stock and fences, both up and down the river.

The Brandon *Republican* of the 16th says:

We learn that a young man named John Graddy accidentally shot himself on the 7th inst. near Cato, in this county, producing a very dangerous, though probably not a fatal wound. He was riding on horseback when his pistol went off, and the ball entered his abdomen and went through to the saddle.

Our Affairs with Great Britain and Mexico.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes:

Since the arrival in this city of Mr. McLane, from Mexico, it has been stated that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will avail themselves of all the information he can afford them concerning the condition of the Constitutional Government with which he has made his treaty. There are contradictory rumors as to some of the stipulations of the treaty, and it is not probable that it will be published as promptly as treaties have been sometimes, heretofore, while pending in the Senate.

Opinions, said to have been given for or against the treaty by Senators, cannot have much foundation, inasmuch as they cannot have been formed upon information or consideration. It is quite certain that the President is urgent for the ratification of the treaty, and for that reason it may be supposed that there is nothing in it that can give much dissatisfaction.

The President's recommendation, in his annual message, of armed intervention in Mexican affairs, at his discretion, will, of course, receive attention from the Senate.

Effectual intervention cannot be adopted without the hazard of a war, and perhaps a long and expensive one. Then will follow the question of the retention of the Mexican territory, and another contest between the North and South for its enjoyment. The North will persist in their exclusive enjoyment of all acquisitions of territory. The two sections have quarreled over this subject long enough to have come to some conclusion in regard to their respective rights in the common territory; but they are, in fact, further off from such a conclusion than ever.

The Queen's speech in Parliament in relation to the San Juan affair is not so conciliatory as has been represented. That a collision was prevented by the forbearance of the British naval officer is certain, and it is equally certain that the officer would have been justified by his Government in resorting to force. Further, it appears that the British construction of the first article of the treaty of 1846 will be adhered to. The adjustment of the dispute is, therefore, far off. In the diplomatic correspondence that has occurred between the two Governments on the subject, the British Government has certainly assumed a very decided tone, which was evidently assumed in the speech prepared for the Queen.

The British and French Governments are drawing their ties of amity more closely than ever, and are now about to consummate their peaceful policy in relation to each other by reciprocally free and beneficial commercial intercourse. Intimations of a significant nature have lately been given that they will, ere long, take into hand the subject of Mexican affairs.

From Arizona.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a letter from Tubac of the 28th ult., from which we extract the following:

There is every probability that another "Indian Treaty" will be made with the Pinal Apaches. This farce is repeated, with slight variations, almost every year. If presents are distributed liberally, the "sons of the forest" will refrain from committing depredations upon the whites till a new supply is needed, when they again commence their forays with renewed activity. During the recent campaign a number of prisoners were taken, who are still in captivity at Fort Buchanan. Anxiety as to the safety of the prisoners, with a strong desire for their release, has induced the tribe to sue for peace. Some weeks since Colonel Walker, the Indian Agent in Tucson, was called [illegible]on by two old women of the tribe, who stated [illegible] they were sent in to learn if the whites would [illegible] to a new treaty. The Agent replied that [illegible] their warriors, and sent one of the [illegible] Indian country with his reply, but de[illegible] as a hostage for her return. [illegible] appeared, accompanied by two [illegible] whose wives and children are [illegible] at the Fort. They were very [illegible]ssions of good feeling to[illegible]med, as usual, that other [illegible]ing, while they were [illegible] depredations com[illegible] Agent sent them back with the reply, that, if a treaty was really desired, they must return with some of the principal chiefs, when he would proceed with them to Fort Buchanan, there to confer with the commanding officer. The Indians, anxious for the recovery of their captive brethren, complied with Col. Walker's instructions, and he passed through this place with the party, several days since, on his way to the Fort. The probability is, that a time and place will be fixed upon for the treaty, at which time the captives will be restored, and friendly relations be established between the Indians and the whites, until the former again meet with a good chance for robbery, too irresistible to be affected by treaty stipulations.

Soon after the departure of Col. Walker with the Pinal Chiefs for the Fort, several of the tribe, who had accompanied them to Tucson, left for the Indian country. They had been gone but a few hours, when several valuable animals belonging to Col. Robinson were missing, and the opinion prevailing that they had been stolen by these Indians, a party was sent in pursuit. They were overtaken at the Canon del Oro, peacefully encamped, with only their lawful property. Upon the return of the party, they found that the animals had only estrayed, and had the satisfaction of knowing, for once, that "ye gentle savages" had been accused wrongfully.

A Fearful Boiler Explosion.

The boiler in the steam mill of Lyman Hoag, near Romeo, Michigan, exploded on the 2d instant, killing an Irishman named Rhodes and the wife of Mr. Hoag, and wounding four other persons, two of them, it is feared, fatally. The following incidents attended the explosion:

After the boiler left the arch, it darted though the side of the building and passed on north across the street, and struck the lower part of an old log house over ten rods from the arch. It then glanced and proceeded some twenty feet east, where it struck a frame building and broke a hole in it some fifteen or twenty feet long. In this house were Mrs. Hoag, the aged father of the two Hoags, and two children, aged one and five years. Mrs. Hoag was killed instantly by the boiler, the falling timbers, the bricks of the chimney, etc. When found her head and chest were underneath the boiler; the upper part of her head was frightfully crushed. The old gentleman was in another room some ten feet from Mrs. Hoag, and received fatal injuries in the back. It is thought he cannot survive. He received his injuries probably from the falling bricks of the chimney or falling timbers. The youngest child was near the old gentleman in the same room, and was thrown into the fire-place where there was a hot fire at the time, and nearly buried up with bricks, timber and splinters. The child was considerably burned about the hands and arms, and was severely injured in the eyes from the dust and mortar which was thrown into them during the confusion that occurred from the falling of the chimney. It is very doubtful whether the child will recover, although on Sunday night there was a slight hope. The other child, aged five years, was thrown from the house into the yard, but was not dangerously injured.

A Niece of Daniel O'Connell Arrested for Vagrancy.

[From the Chicago Journal, Feb. 13.]

The Police Court, usually developing nothing but the dregs of lowest life, occasionally reveals a bit of romance more astonishing than the imaginations of fiction, and displays the revelations of life in a manner almost incredible.

This morning a case was examined before Justice Akin, which has an air of romance around it, and exhibits a revelation of real life from which a most thrilling tale of fiction could be wrought. A woman named Ellen Welch was found last night, by one of the policemen, roving about the streets, slightly intoxicated. She was arrested upon the charge of vagrancy. Parties, who are knowing to her history, inform us that some five or six years ago, Ellen ran away from Ireland in company with a dashing young Irishman, whom her parents had forbidden her to marry. Her father lived at Castle Kearney, and was a man of opulence and influence, and Ellen had been well brought up. But with that perverseness which is always characteristic of love, was bent upon marrying the young officer.

She accordingly eloped with him and came to Philadelphia, where she was married. She lived with her husband about a year, at the expiration of which time he died. She then came to Chicago and married again, but again was doomed to misfortune. Her husband, who had the reputation of being an excellent man, was drowned in the river by falling from a schooner. Ellen maintained herself by sewing, for a time, but finally fell in with disreputable characters, who fleeced her out of her clothing and an allowance of $30, which she had received every three months from her father, through the priest. She took to drinking, and by gradual descents soon fell to a low depth. We know from indubitable sources, that this woman, this morning arraigned before the Police Court for being a common vagrant, is an own *niece* to Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator and reformer, her mother, Mary O'Connell, being his sister. Her parents, as we said before, occupy Castle Kearney in Ireland, and are known through the length and breadth of Ireland as a family of opulence, and are widely esteemed for their many acts of kindness.

Cortina and His Cut-Throats.

A letter from Rio Grande City to the Corpus Christi Ranchero, written just previous to the fight at the Balsa, says:

The man who brought the express to Col. Davis was taken by Cortina's men, but escaped through the aid of some friends in Cortina's camp. His companion was shot by Cortina himself, who also shot two servants of a Mr. Thomas, and says he will shoot all Mexicans who serve Americans. He also says the Reynosa people offered Cortina another cannon.

Zamora, the second in command, is now in Mexico recruiting for Cortina. He has been nearly to Monterey, and men have joined him from Calderela, China, and, in fact, from all places on that route, and also on the river as far up as Guerrero.

Gen. Caravajal is in Victoria, and I think he is afraid to bring his troops to the frontier, knowing they will nearly all desert him and join Cortina; the great inducement being *manos libres* which Cortina gives them.

Augusta Races.

First Day.—From the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 15th we extract the following summaries of the races over the Lafayette Course on the previous day:

FIRST RACE.

Thos. Puryear's b. c. *Congaree*	1	1
R. A. Alston's ch. f. *Miss Kaloolah*	2	2

Time: 1:53½; 1:52½.

SECOND RACE.

Thos. Puryear's ch. f. *Rosa Bonheur*	1	1
H. C. Caffey's br. f. *Emily Blount*	2	2

Time: 1:54½; 1:54.

Sonora, Mexico.—A letter from a gentleman, at Guayamas, Mexico, of the 10th of December last, says:

It will be an easy matter to dig out of Sonora at least sixty million dollars of silver yearly, and no one knows how much gold and copper. On the Yaqui river there are gold washings from which a single hand with a pan can get from one hundred to five hundred dollars per day. The Indians will not take the trouble to wash for it, as they say they get enough to eat without it. There are copper, gold, tin, bismuth, silver and coal mines all over the State of Sonora; besides, the soil is fertile, and the port of Guaymas one of the finest in the world. At the present time, in mid-winter, oranges are growing in the open air, and I sleep pleasantly without covering.

The U. S. sloop St. Mary's is lying here, and is in the most perfect order; her officers and men in health, and as happy as crickets on a summer hearth.

Weather.—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday last says:

We are in the midst of glorious, sunshiny, balmy weather—weather that compels us fully to realize the splendors of the fabled Indian summer. The cane already appears above ground, and vegetation generally is putting on its spring garments of green. We must not get too poetical, but the weather is really very fine. We beg leave to report the same quality of weather in Baton Rouge.

The Calcasieu Press of the 11th says:

On Tuesday last, after copious showers, snow fell for an hour or more, but soon disappeared, since when it has been moderating, and we are now enjoying the sweets of balmy weather.

Quite Correct.—The Baton Rouge Advocate endorses the late State Treasurer in the following equivocal style, playfully pretending next day, however, that the word *not* had no business in the paragraph, but we know better:

Col. H. like other men, has his failings and his faults, but that he did not perform the duties of Treasurer with a conscientiousness and honesty which he thought would redound to the benefit of the State, all who know his character will cordially admit.

A Buffalo Shoe Dealer Cowhided for Insulting a Lady.—The Buffalo Courier reports a cowhiding affair thus:

Mr. Timothy Paige, who keeps a boot and shoe store on Main street, was the subject of a severe flagellation yesterday about noon. It is alleged that he offered an insult to a lady who came into his store, of what nature we are not fully cognizant. The lady went home and told her husband, who, however, from some cause was incapacitated from acting as her champion. The duty accordingly fell to her father, who proceeded to Mr. Paige's store, and in the presence of numerous witnesses, gave him a sound drubbing.

Particulars of Foreign News.

PER STEAMSHIP BOHEMIAN.

Advices from Liverpool are to the 1st instant, and to the 2d from Queenstown. We extract the following:

The ship Endymion, of the Dramatic line of the New York packet line, was destroyed by fire in the Mersey on the 31st ult.

She was lying in the stream ready to sail, when a fire suddenly broke out from some unknown cause, about 4 o'clock in the morning. In addition to the crew, numbering 30, there were 25 cabin passengers on board; all of them were saved together with their luggage.

The vessel was scuttled, but the receding tide left her well out of water, and in spite of every exertion the flames raged for many hours. She had a large and valuable cargo, consisting of machinery, silks and satins, crate goods and general merchandise, some portions of which, it was supposed, would be saved in a damaged state. The loss is estimated at £30,000.

The ship was insured, but it is not known whether the cargo is covered.

The English budget was to be brought forward on the 6th. The London Times says that proposals have been made to America in the San Juan affair which may fairly satisfy both countries.

The Paris *Universe* has been suppressed.

The latest news, viz.: Queenstown, reports that the ship Armorial, from Bristol for Savannah, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Prince of Orange was on a visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle.

The London Times, in an editorial, explains the present position of the San Juan difficulty. It says: "We have reasons to think that the proposals made to the Americans are such as may fairly satisfy both countries. Instead of standing out for the Rosario channel, and the whole group of islands as against the Deharo channel, a third channel is proposed for the boundary line, which will not only evade the two disputed courses, but will leave the Americans in possession of the largest share of the disputed territory.

"This channel in its course cuts off the Island of San Juan alone to the west, and consequently leaves us with this island alone, while the Americans will retain the remainder. So considerable in fact is the concession thus made that it reasonably suggests a little compensation, and we believe that the American Government will be asked to give us the whole of a certain coast of headland, which the 49th parallel now cuts in two. We do hope this reasonable proposal will be accepted."

The riotous proceedings at the Church of St. George's, in East London, reached a most disgustful hight, on Sunday, the 29th ult. The church was crammed with a noisy mob, who not only prevented the services from being performed, but endeavored to demolish the altar, and indulged in the pastime of throwing about cushions, prayer-books, etc., The officials of the church were treated with personal violence, and considerable property was destroyed. The matter had claimed the attention of both houses of Parliament, and the Government had promised measures to put a stop to the disgustful proceedings.

France.

The Paris *Univers* is suppressed. The *Moniteur*, in publishing the decree of suppression says, among the reasons for the measure is the irritating controversy of the journal, by which religious opinion was disconcerted, the country agitated, and the fundamental basis on which the relations between the Church and civil society are established undermined. It is stated that the immediate offense which led to the suppression of the *Univers*, was the publication, on the 29th, of an Encyclical letter of the Pope to the Archbishops and Bishops, in which he states the motives of his refusal to accept the advice of the Emperor to give up the Romagna. Other journals had been forbidden to publish the letter. The correspondent of a religious periodical had received a second warning.

The *Moniteur* of the 31st says, the government had only deplored the irritating character of the controversy on religious questions. The *Univers* having been suppressed, violent articles in reply to the provocation are henceforth without motive and without excuse.

The whole press understand that these grave questions must be discussed, with that quietness and moderation which are required by the interests of the public peace, and respect for religion.

A medal was about to be struck at the Paris mint, to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France.

Orders were received at Toulon to prepare the plated frigate Gloire for sea, with the utmost dispatch. She carries thirty-six rifled guns and a prow of enormous dimensions. Her destination was unknown.

The Paris Journal publishes a dispatch from Chambery, which states that on the 29th the party hostile to the accession of Savoy to France, made a demonstration. Nearly 250 persons assembled from all parts of Savoy at the request of the citizens at Chambery, and asked information from the Government as to whether it was the intention of the King of Sardinia to cede the province to France. The Governor replied that the King would not willingly cede the Province. The statement was received with loud cries of "Vive le Roi." The population of Chambery were complete strangers to the demonstration which took place on the street, and it was inferred that their feelings were consequently sympathetic with France.

The Paris Flour market had declined 1@2f. ⅌ sack. Wheat was difficult to sell at the reduced rates. Wheat was also lower in most of the provincial markets.

The Paris Bourse was greatly depressed, and a fall off of one per cent. had taken place. The panic is ascribed, by the Paris correspondent of the Daily News, to the breach between the Emperor and the Pope.

The Swiss Federal Council had drawn up a circular dispatch, expressing alarm at the possibility of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Austria.

It was considered not unlikely that a state of siege would be proclaimed in Hungary as well as Venetia before long.

Agitation continually prevailed at Venetia. In the course of one day seven officers were attacked and wounded in Verona, and the cavalry were ordered to clear the streets.

Attempts were made to hoist the tri-colored flag at Chioggia, Portlecq and Palestriana.

Numerous individuals had been arrested at Venice for insulting persons promenading while military music was being performed.

The authorities of Venice had been made acquainted with the determination of Austria to retain that place, and defend it to the utmost.

The India and China mails from Calcutta, December 22d, and Hong Kong, December 13, have been delivered.

Their news was generally anticipated.

The death of Nena Sahib was regarded as almost certain. He is said to have died of fear, and that his chief adviser in the Cawnpore massacre survived him but a few days.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says the only point of importance was the intended establishment, at Swatow, of British and American consuls—the latter under the new American treaty, and the former under the most favored nation clause under the old supplementary treaty. The Germantown, Powhattan and Hartford, American men-of-war, were all at Hong Kong.

Latest by Telegraph from Liverpool.—*Madrid*, Thursday.—Yesterday a considerable Moorish force attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, but were repulsed. The Spanish then made an attack on the Moorish lines, threw the Moors into disorder and took their position which they maintained to the end of the fight. The Spanish artillery caused immense losses to the enemy, estimated at 2000, while their own losses were about 200.

Le Nord says the Encyclical letter was drawn up by the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, with the greatest secrecy.

Gen. Garabaldi arrived at Milan on the 28th from Como, with his bride.

A Turin letter says that the military ties between Sardinia and Central Italy are very positively and openly being drawn closer, and they almost authorize the assertion that a military fusion is accomplished.

The question being discussed at Turin at the present time is how the de facto annexation will be affected, and it is thought most probable that the deputies of Central Italy will meet in their respective capitals to decide whether they might take, as subjects of King Victor Emanuel, their places in the National Parliament at Turin. There can be no doubt their decision will be in the affirmative.

The Hungarian Protestant deputation has left Vienna without obtaining an audience of the Emperor. His Majesty offered to admit to his presence two members of the deputation separately and as private individuals, but this was declined.

The Hungarians demanded the restoration of all the rights and privileges of their Church, and will accept nothing less. If the Emperor complies, it would be tantamount to a confession that the Austrian policy for the past few years had completely failed. One side or the other must in the end give way, and a violent struggle is feared.

Fatal Leap.—The Charleston Courier of the 15th, thus relates the death of a German named Meyer:

The deceased was in the employ of the South Carolina Railroad Company as fireman, and was on the Sunday night train for Augusta. When about fifty-three miles from the city, at Reeves' Turn-Out, one of the flues of the engine blew out, and Meyer becoming alarmed, jumped off, fell into a culvert, and broke his neck.

Murder Trial in Mobile.—The trial of George Brown, for killing Edward Patterson, whom he found in his wife's bed, was concluded on Friday last, and the jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree—penalty, sixty days imprisonment in the county jail.

State Legislature.

Friday, Feb. 17—*Senate*.—Mr. Gardere presented a memorial from the Presidents of the Banks in New Orleans, praying to have the Free Banking laws amended; and a bill to further the purposes of the memorialists, which was referred to Committee on Banks and Banking.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the act relative to the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, was made the order of the day for next Thursday.

Mr. Hunt introduced an act relative to evidence which was referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Goode, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the following acts;

Relative to sequestrations, arrests, attachments, seizures and injunctions.

To amend Art. 676 of the Code of Practice.

Relative to District Judges.

To enforce the better attendance of witnesses and unfavorably on acts organizing Superior Courts and defining their jurisdiction.

Amending the charter consolidating the city of New Orleans.

Relative to prescriptions of payments.

Repealing article 3510 of Civil Code.

Also reported a bill to repeal the "act to provide for the collection of back State taxes on lands either forfeited or mortgaged to the State for non-payment of State taxes in the parish of Orleans;" passed March 18th, 1858.

Mr. Loughborough, from Committee on Education, reported favorably on the bill amending the law establishing the Normal School system in New Orleans.

Mr. Laidlaw's bill, giving the District Judges in New Orleans a salary of $5000, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Tucker's act providing for the reclamation of swamp land in St. Mary, was taken up and passed.

Act empowering Parish Recorders to appoint deputies, was passed.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill increasing the salary of District Judges outside of New Orleans to $3,500.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker named as additional members of the Judiciary Committee, Messrs. Kilbourne and Bond.

By Mr. Lamothe: Joint resolution setting forth the present dilapidated condition of the State Arsenal, and appointing a committee of three from the House and —— from the Senate, to investigate and report as to the necessity of building a new arsenal.

Messages were received from the Senate stating the concurrence of that body in the following House bills, etc., to-wit:

An act to change the terms of the Court of the Tenth Judicial District.

An act to change the name of Frederick Southgate Brown to Frederick Southgate, also making similar change in regard to other members of the family; and requesting House concurrence in joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

An act to amend an act relative to the juries in Orleans; approved March 15th, 1855.

An act to amend the 10th section of an act relative to District Courts; approved March 15th, 1855.

An act authorizing the appointment of an interpreter to the First District Court of New Orleans.

By Mr. Beggs, out of order, and by leave of House—An act to incorporate the Orleans Academy in New Orleans; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the Senate asking House concurrence in an act to prohibit the holding of elections in certain places in New Orleans.

The following bills were introduced and referred, to wit:

An act to provide for the election of Parish Treasurer by the people; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Lindsay: An act to amend an act relative to elections in the parish of Orleans; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Berithaupt called up House bill No. 267—an act for the benefit of public schools—and the same was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

A message was received from the Senate, asking House concurrence in an act to amend and reenact an act to reclaim and drain swamp lands in St. Mary, passed March 7, 1858.

An act fixing the compensation of Judges sitting out of their Districts, for the trial of recused cases, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following Senate bills were concurred in, to-wit:

An act to amend an act relative to District Judges. This bill provides that in case of sickness, inability, etc., of the Judge of any District, the Judge of a neighboring District may act in his place, in granting provisional orders, orders of seizure and sale, etc.

Joint resolution approving the course of our Representatives in Congress, in the contest for Speaker.

An act relative to the recusation of Judges.

Mr. Ranney introduced an act, granting the aid of the State to the Louisiana Central stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad; referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The House, on motion, adjourned at about 2 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION OF YESTERDAY.

The House met this evening at 5 o'clock, P. M. The bill to close Bayou Plaquemine being under consideration, the motion to adopt the first section of the bill was lost. Ayes, 19; nays, 52. Various amendments were offered and discussed.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1860.—Mr. Haun, of California, delivered a eulogy on the late David C. Broderick, and presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of Hon. David C. Broderick, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved unanimously, That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of Hon. David C. Broderick, deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Crittenden, Seward, Wade, Foster and Toombs, followed with appropriate remarks upon the life and character of deceased, and after the above resolutions had been adopted, the Senate adjourned.

House.—On motion by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the report of Edward F. Beale, Esq., relating to the construction of a wagon road from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the Colorado river.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called for a vote on the resolution offered by him in relation to the election of a printer for the House of Representatives, which had been postponed until this morning.

On motion by Mr. Phelps, the roll of the House was called, and it appeared that but few members were absent. Further proceedings under the call of the House were then dispensed with.

Under the operation of the previous question the resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this House now proceed to the election of a printer for the House of Representatives during the Thirty-sixth Congress, with the proviso that the House retain the right in Congress to modify the existing law on the subject of the public printing as they may think proper; and the printer who may elected under this resolution to receive his election with and upon the condition above set forth.

Resolved, further, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the laws in relation to the printing for the House of Representatives, the prices paid therefor, and the duties of the public printer; whose duty it shall be to report thereon with the least practicable delay, together with such changes and improvements therein as they may deem advisable.

After three unsuccessful ballots, a message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Hon. David C. Broderick, late a Senator in Congress from the State of California, and the passage of resolutions of respect for his memory.

Mr. Burch, of California, submitted the following resolutions, prefacing them with appropriate remarks in relation to the life and character of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of the Hon. David C. Broderick, late Senator in Congress from the State of California.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of this House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That as a further token of respect for the deceased the House do now adjourn.

After suitable remarks by Messrs. Stout, Morris, Sickles, Burlingame and Hickman, the resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

New York Tenement Houses.—The Philadelphia Ledger makes the following fling at tenement house architecture in New York, apropos of the recent disastrous conflagration in that city:

In New Orleans, where all underground is water, they build immense square blocks of tombs, with narrow cells and openings, for a coffin to slip in endwise, one above another and one beside another, till the same block on all its four sides is filled with bodies thus entombed. New York seems to have caught the idea, and, with true Yankee smartness, adapted it to the accommodation of the *living*.

A father never gains the affection of his children by refusing to decide their disputes, or settle them; but he loses a vast deal of their respect if he evades or shuns the subject. And those opinions expressed before the younger members of the family should be held consistently. It will not do to state one thing in theory, and allow your children to see you reverse it in practice daily and hourly; by such a method one thing is insured—contempt; and contempt is alike fatal to love, respect or imitation.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

ANDERSON & BLESSING'S

NEW AND SUPERB

PHOTOGRAPHIC & DAGUERREOTYPE

SALOON,

No. 61 Camp street,

CORNER OF COMMERCIAL PLACE,

New Orleans,

OPPOSITE THE PICAYUNE OFFICE

We beg leave to inform our numerous patrons and the public, that we have removed from 134 Canal street to the above-named commodious building, which we have fitted and furnished in a suitable style, with the

Largest Sky-Light in the City,

A LARGE RECEPTION ROOM for the Public,

A SPLENDID PARLOR AND DRESSING-ROOM,

Exclusively for Ladies, and

A LARGE STUDIO for our Painters,

Together with all the necessary rooms and conveniences for the execution of

EVERY SIZE AND STYLE

—OF—

Miniatures and Portraits known to the art

—From—

THE SMALLEST LOCKET

—To—

FULL LENGTH LIFE SIZE ON CANVAS IN OIL,

PHOTOGRAPHS, Life Size, made by the new SOLAR CAMERA PROCESS.

PHOTOGRAPHS on Visiting Cards, by the hundred.

PHOTOGRAPHS, all intermediate sizes.

PHOTOGRAPHS, all sizes, untouched.

PHOTOGRAPHS Painted in Oil Colors.

PHOTOGRAPHS Painted in Water Colors.

PHOTOGRAPHS Painted in Pastel Colors.

PHOTOGRAPHS Touched in India Ink.

PHOTOGRAPHS Copied from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings, Drawings, etc., and finished in any style.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken in Groups of Families.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of Buildings in any part of the city.

DAGUERREOTYPES taken in all their beauty and perfection.

DAGUERREOTYPES taken of deceased persons part of the city.

AMBROTYPES taken on a new and improved plan upon metallic plates, thereby obviating the danger of breaking.

AMBROTYPES transferred to Paper or Leather, letter size, for mailing.

—Also—

ANY, EVERY AND ALL STYLES

—Of—

Miniatures and Portraits,

Too numerous to enumerate here.

Gallery open free to visitors the entire year, (Sundays excepted.)

Prices as low as any similar establishment in the city.

Perfect satisfaction given in all cases, or no charge will be made.

None but the best Artists employed at this establishment, and the public may safely give us a trial.

—Constantly on hand—

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

—Of—

Fancy Cases, Frames, etc.

—Also—

GOLD LOCKETS, PINS AND TRINKETS.

ANDERSON & BLESSING,

No. 61 Camp street,

Corner Commercial Place, New Orleans.

ANDERSON & BLESSING,

61..................CAMP STREET..................61

—AND—

No. 10 Commercial Place,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—In—

EVERY DESCRIPTION

—Of—

Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, and Photographic Materials,

APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,

At the Lowest Market Prices.

☞ Orders solicited and filled promptly.

ANDERSON & BLESSING,

nd 6m No. 61 Camp street

NEW YORK CARDS.

JONAS BROOK & BROTHERS'
BEST SIX CORD AND PATENT GLACE
Spool Cotton,
White, Black, and all colors.

Combining the smoothness of silk with the strength of linen, and for SEWING MACHINE USE ABSOLUTELY UNRIVALLED. For sale by the principal houses in New Orleans and Mobile; and also in original cases by the manufacturers' agent, WM. HENRY SMITH,
sel 1y&W 32 and 34 Vesey street, New York.

SOUTHERN HAT HOUSE—
BYRAM, HIND & BLISS,
—Importers and wholesale Dealers in—
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, etc.
Importers of FRENCH HATS.
No. 19 Murray street, near Broadway,
New York.
AARON G. BYRAM.........JOHN H. HIND.........WM. H. BLISS.
BENJAMIN L. BRITTIN, Washington, Ark., Special Partner.
jy15 1y&W

FRANCIS & LOUTREL—
No. 45 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
Every variety of Blank-Book, Paper, Stationery, Steam Printing, Lithographic Work and Book-Binding.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. jy18 1y

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
—and—
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct 28, 1856; Dec. 8, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858; and March 29, 1859.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers,
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby street.
☞ These tables are in use and may be seen at "Miller's Southern Billiard Saloon," 105 Gravier street, also at the Louisiana Pelican and Boston Clubs, and can be obtained from M. M. MILLER, sole Agent for this city, who also sells all articles in the Billiard line, as follows: Billiard Cloths, Balls, Cues, Leathers, Chalk, etc. He has also on hand and for sale several fine second-hand Billiard Tables. jy21 1y

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE—
This celebrated Wine, of the above well-known brand, has been, and will continue to be, received by the undersigned in quantities to meet the increased demand of dealers and consumers. Thoroughly satisfied, from the strongest evidence, that it comes from the closest lineal descendant of the old and first established house of Heidsieck & Co., of Rheims, they have taken hold of it with a determination to bring it and its claims to distinction, before the public, even more generally than heretofore. The superior quality of this article must satisfy any one that its emanation is from a source where great attention, as well as thorough experience, have been brought to bear in its production. Charles Heidsieck has given his whole mind to the perfection of his wine, and to making it worthy of his name. Frequent visits to the United States have enabled him more fully to understand and appreciate the tastes and wishes of consumers; and of his having profited by that information is evidenced by the Champagne now presented for the palate of the connoisseur—a wine unsurpassed for its rich bouquet and general excellence. The varieties of brands of Champagne tend greatly, no doubt, to confuse the purchaser, but the lovers of good and genuine wine must look for "Charles Heidsieck" in full on the label, as well as on the corks and capsules.
T. W. BAYAUD & CO.,
General Agents for North America, New York.
The Charles Heidsieck can be obtained in quantities at the under mentioned houses, besides many others not here named, and at retail with all the principal hotel-keepers.
E. J. HART & CO.,
J. H. & I. N. MARKS,
SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
fe2 1y PAYNE, STEELE & CO.

THE OLDEST CANDY MANUFACTORY IN AMERICA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1806.
Ridley & Co.,
CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS,
(Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot,)
NEW YORK.
CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, LOZENGES, etc., etc.,
In all their varieties, made exclusively from treble refined Loaf Sugar without adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances of any kind.
Those wishing to purchase a pure article are requested to call and examine our stock, and contrast them with those offered elsewhere.
☞ Boxes of ASSORTED CANDIES, for families, put up to order, at prices ranging from $5 upwards.
☞ Candies, etc., etc., packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., suitable for the Southern trade, and shipped to order.
☞ Orders by mail promptly executed.
☞ Terms cash. jy15 1y

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Wm. L. McDonald,
412 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The subscriber having made numerous additions to his already large establishment, and acquired additional facilities for the transaction of his rapidly increasing business, is prepared to furnish every description of
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms, and offers particular inducements to SOUTHERN PURCHASERS, equal, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory of the kind in the country.
jy14 1y WM. L. McDONALD.

FEVER AND AGUE, FROM WHICH MANKIND suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys and the stomach sympathise with the liver and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits and paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health, if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
Ayer's Ague Cure,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently, it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume, more or less, the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term "acclimation." Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or it is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
—Prepared by—
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section we do no more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE,
For Costiveness; for the cure of Dyspepsia; for Jaundice; for the cure of Indigestion; for Headache; for the cure of Dysentery; for a Foul Stomach; for the cure of Erysipelas; for the Piles; for the cure of Scrofula; for all Scrofulous Complaints; for the cure of Rheumatism; for Diseases of the Skin; for the cure of Liver Complaint; for Dropsy; for the cure of Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum; for Worms; for the cure of Gout; for a Dinner Pill; for the cure of Neuralgia; for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
☞ Price, 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our remedies are for sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. O.
Also by HAVILAND, CLARK & GEORGE, Mobile, and by all Dealers. fe22 6m

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—FOR SALE, A VERY superior Cylinder Vacuum Pan, second hand, built by Messrs. Merrick & Son, Philadelphia, in complete working order and quite clean, with all attachments, including one large Air Pump for the same. Apply to
F. W. C. COOK,
ja25 tf No. 1 Canal street, New Orleans.

J. B. WALTON,
CITY AUCTIONEER,
—And—
Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Lands, etc.
Office, No. 40 Camp street.
The undersigned, a duly licensed Auctioneer, will give his personal attention to all sales of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank and other Shares in Incorporated Companies, Successions, Cargoes, Damaged Cotton, and Merchandise generally.
He invites attention to the advantages he will possess in the purchase, sale and appraisement of Real Estate, having in the course of preparation, from the most reliable sources, at a large cost, separate plans of every square of ground (showing every lot, and the dimensions thereof, in each square) in the four districts of the city, with which will be kept a record of all sales made.
In this department he will also have the aid and advice of Mr. MARK WALTON, whose connection with the Real Estate operations of this city for over thirty years, and whose general knowledge of the value of property will enable the undersigned to offer to parties requiring his services superior advantages.
se30 6m

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS
New York, May 3, 1859.
Mr. F. W. C. COOK is our duly authorized Agent in New Orleans. Any orders taken by him on our account will receive our immediate and careful attention. We solicit the patronage of our friends in Louisiana.
HORATIO ALLEN, President.
F. W. C. COOK, office No. 38 Natchez street, New Orleans.
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INSURANCE.

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 89	
" Marine "	246,496 71	
" River "	335,210 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, Profit and Loss, Savings, etc.	$151,179 47	
Less General Expenses and Reinsurances, etc.	$102,530 45—$48,640 02	$447,628 45
Net Profit		$409,045 73

The Company have the following Assets—

Bills Receivable, Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$231,560 00	
Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks	628,294 17	
Premium Notes	185,574 81	
		$1,045,388 98
Due for Premiums and claims in course of collection		35,019 65
Real Estate		85,000 00
1600 shares Bank Stock		176,500 00
800 " Gas Light Company Stock		115,206 00
$49,000 Consolidated City six per cent. Bonds		44,150 00
$50,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies		40,000 00
Cash		91,402 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,	I. 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. Vredenburgh	Thos. Henderson,	John C. Barelli,
H. Frellsen,	E. B. Sandiss,	Alex. Duthil,
S. H. Kennedy,	J. J. Person,	John F. Caldwell,
	W. G. Robinson.	jy25 1y.

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. Bonnafon,
Jacob Zolly,	Amadeo 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 premium of FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be made to those insuring in this office.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. Piquet, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 17, 1859. au18tf

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	395,594 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.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

New Orleans, January 11, 1860.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY publish the following statement:

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1859		$753,595 92
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1858		110,585 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1859, viz		864,180 92
For premiums on Fire Risks	$339,618 66	
For premiums on Marine Risks	238,880 33	
For premiums on River Risks	285,681 93	
		864,180 92
Less premiums on risks not terminated 31st December, 1859	130,562 00	
Return premiums	3,418 54	
		133,980 54
Net premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1859		730,200 38
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$300,840 36	
On Marine Risks	69,100 40	
On River Risks	70,546 64	
	440,487 40	
Deduct discount, interest and savings, less reinsurance expenses, etc.	56,830 81	
		383,656 59
Net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1859		346,543 79
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Invested in Bank Stocks, City and State Bonds		609,120 00
Loans on Pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds		575,500 00
Bills receivable at short time for premiums		175,350 27
Premiums due in course of collection		18,415 39
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies		13,404 00
Cash on hand		115,008 67
Total amount of assets		$1,506,798 73

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 12th day of January, 1860, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

THOS. SLOO, President.
Jas. Edwards, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of January, 1860.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH, on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the 13th day of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. (40 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on the 15th March next.

The Directors, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved, that all the outstanding Certificates of Profits, of the issue of the year 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th day of February next. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, for cancelment, and interest on same to cease after the 31st December, 1859.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
James Edwards, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John C. Ricks,
Hugh Wilson,	J. H. Stauffer,
J. Y. de Egana,	H. T. Lonsdale,
Henry Renshaw,	John G. Gaines,
A. C. Tremoulet,	Thomas Sloo.

ja14 1m

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office No. 3 Carondelet street.
Capital, $371,720 38.
OMER GAILLARD, President....A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Geo. W. West,	R. P. Hunt,
James A. White,	M. Musson,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jamison,	Numa Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger	Cesaire Olivier,
J. Lefoy,	A. Bohn,
	Omer Gaillard.

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