New Orleans Daily Crescent.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

PARIS, March 28, 1861.

The late *emeute* at Warsaw draws the attention of Europe toward Poland again. The Poles, say some of our quid nunes, never will be quiet; and indeed, we might add, Poland never was quiet, and perhaps that is the cause of her present troubles. Yet, the Poles are a noble race, in every sense of the word. They deserve the freedom they sigh for. Now especially do they deserve it, since they better understand the theory of free government, than in years gone by. That which gave Poland rank among the nations of the world, was the fact that it was known only through its nobles; for, after all, it is the comparatively few educated men who give any community a national character—who establish its institutions and shape its destiny. Poland, therefore, has always stood forth as a military power. Her noblemen have known no occupation but that of arms, even from the earliest days of its history. It was distinguished indeed by the name of Cracenous, but gave birth to no other man of cosmopolitan reputation in science or letters. The cultivation of the earth is in the hands of the peasants, and the Jews, who are very numerous, are the merchants and bankers. Its manufactures are very inconsiderable. It may easily be seen, therefore, why the Poles have been looked upon with an eye of jealous fear by their neighbors; and why, together with other reasons, their country has been divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia. Though, I am satisfied, at the same time, that could these powers agree to surrender their separate shares and reinstate Poland in its original integrity, they would do far more to establish their own security and peace, than their present occupation permits them to enjoy. Poland, as a confederate, independent power, would be their great support; and it might happen to Austria again, as it did in 1683, when Sobieski, at the head of 40,000 men, saved Vienna from destruction by the Turks, that these noble men, as free men, could be her defence against the still more formidable dangers that now threaten her. Not that we wish well to Austria, as she at present exists, do we say this, but because it strikes us as the most sensible course for her to pursue.

To judge of the character of the Polish nobility, it may be well to allude to the manner in which they formerly elected their Kings. This was done in an open canvass by the Diet, to which the electors came completely armed; and as any election might be defeated by a single dissentient voice, that voice was never wanting; and the contest was decided by a sanguinary encounter of arms. This method continued up to the beginning of the fifteenth century. The subsequent history of that country is one of battles with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburg, etc., in which, although often victorious, its power and its territory suffered successive diminutions.

Its most unfortunate period was under the reign of Poniatowski, a favorite of Catherine of Russia, to whom she secured the possession of the throne. The religion of Poland was then, as I believe it is now, Roman Catholic; and the influence of the church was used to secure the complete disfranchisement of all other religious persuasions, and to subject their professors to very grevious disabilities and burdens. These called to their aid the proles of Russia, Austria and Prussia, when a civil war ensued; in which, the allies of the Dissidents being conquerors, civil and religious liberty seemed again to be in the ascendant. But it only led to a division of the country, by which it was almost absorbed by those three powers. This was the first division. The second and last occurred in the war with Poland, under the leadership of Kosciusko, with Russia and Prussia. The Poles were defeated, and a final subjugation of the whole country was effected and partitioned between the present three powers who now hold it.

Once more Poland took the field in 1830, during the French revolution that broke out under Charles X, and was again subjugated. It was in an attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the famous battle of Grochow, a village near Warsaw, which was fought in February, 1831, and in which the Russians were, if not defeated, yet held in check, that we are indebted for the present manifestation of the popular discontent and its disastrous issue. The leading citizens assembled in great numbers in the streets of Warsaw, with appropriate dresses, banners, inscriptions, etc., with the design to march out to the battle field, and there hold a funeral service in honor of those who fell in defence of their liberties. This led to an encounter with the police and soldiery, which resulted in the death of a large number of Poles, as you have already been informed through the newspapers. The events that followed, your readers are no doubt acquainted with, as well as the reply of the Emperor Alexander to their address.

That great amelioration will be granted, we cannot doubt; but not so much because of this popular demonstration, as from the avowed liberal tendency of the present Russian Government. It is evident, at the same time, that the spirit of nationality which is stirring the hearts of all the races belonging to the dynasties of eastern Europe, is seriously threatening them with dismemberment and eventual overthrow. It has been found impossible either by art or force, to mingle those races in such a way as to eradicate their peculiar and distinguishing characteristics, either in language, custom or ideas. They hold to these with a tenacity that is as remarkable as that of the Hebrews. And this is the source of Austria's great trouble, as it is the secret of her danger. Hungary, no more than Poland, can be tranquilized by imperial grants and favors; and in the face of the successful revolution in Italy, will be constantly disturbed by outbreaks and sanguinary repressions, until their oppressors will be exhausted of strength and resources.

It may to a certain extent be true, as is alleged by the defenders of those dynasties, that both the Poles and Hungarians are unsafe neighbors, and that their martial tendencies and domestic broils are serious objections to allowing them to have their own way. Still they have, as they deserve, the sympathies of free and enlightened people; and they look—and we must add, with but little encouragement—to France and England for more substantial manifestations of interest. The first Napoleon did indeed encourage Poland with hopes of a future reconstruction of the fabric of her nationality; but whether sincere or not, those hopes were extinguished in the snows of the Russian invasion of 1812. The present Emperor of France, it is thought, would do much for Poland; but it is strongly suspected that his views in regard to the East depend too much upon the cooperation of Russia to allow him to be heard just now. Russia wants Constantinople, and will have it. France is not averse to Syria and Egypt. To carry out these views will require both a good understanding and united and resolute action on the part of these rulers; nor can some manifestation of their designs be much longer delayed. The Sublime Porte—or the "sick man," as he is called—is an inefficient, thriftless ruler, and his empire is already falling to pieces.

Indeed, all Europe just now, like the witches' cauldron in Macbeth, presents to the mind's eye a "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble," that necessarily arises from its heterogeneous ingredients, which will not blend, but give out strange and ominous sounds of conflict. Still, each Sovereign talks of peace, even when arming, and each one professes to fear war, while provoking it. Even Spain, rising from the slumber of centuries, like a giant refreshed with sleep, talks of reconquests in the far off West, and even hints, in half prophetic, half-menacing terms, of Gibraltar, in the ears of England. Her conquests in Africa have given her confidence in her strength. And who knows but that again she may defy the world, as of old? Stranger things are taking place now-a-days. Not only are despotisms fallen, but republics are divided, and a general reconstruction of effete nationalities, and the advent of new men and new ideas break upon us with every new year. The progress of modern civilization may be destined, like the ancient, suddenly to reach its culminating point, only to sink again in undistinguished ruin. Progress is like the waves of the sea, that break upon the shore only to fall back again and lose themselves in the great mass of waters. So the earth, geologists tell us, had its epochs of development and decay—its sudden upheavals and depressions—its peaceful eras and dire convulsions—through all of which it was the order of nature that it should pass to reach its present stage of completion—if complete it may now be. Such has been the history hitherto of nations. It may be ours. Certain it is, we have hitherto discovered no system of government so perfect as to endure the strain of contending interests and passions; none, except absolute despotism, that can hold in check the wilful purposes of men. The lesson of the past seems to be this—to show us how much a people can bear; of the present, to show us how little they can be entrusted with. It is an old maxim with politicians, that that form of government is best which is best administered. But the difficulty now seems to be to find a people that can be adapted to any government. In regard to the United States, I think it has been made pretty clear, during the last thirty years, that some Americans will obey no law and abide no constitution that cannot be construed to agree with their "higher law"—that is, every man's private interpretation in the light of his own "principles." It is vain to think of organizing any system of government for such a people.

Beyond question, there are now in existence governments which have outlived their time, and these will soon have to give way under the transforming hand of improvement; while others will perish through want of any property of cohesion among their parts. More liberal institutions will spring up in their places. But, are the populations really ready for them? France has twice tried a Republic, and failed; and now, there are those who fear that more liberty is being accorded her than she is prepared safely to use. The clergy certainly almost fear it; and Senators use it with a passionate earnestness and academy that must startle even a Republican. But there is something which serves to modify, somewhat, the effect of this "free speech" upon the volatile and excitable Frenchman; and which it would be well if Americans *could* imitate. I refer to the conditions under which the debates are reported through the press: these must publish these debates verbatim, and in full, on both sides of the matter discussed; or, they are denied the right to publish them at all. Where a newspaper is too small to contain the whole, then a resume of the proceedings is furnished by an official of the Government. This most excellent arrangement frustrates all partisan attempts to raise false issues by partial or garbled statements, and enables the government to stand, as it should, fairly before the people. Would that our party papers at home could be compelled by some law, to follow this example. We should then have far less misrepresentation and abuse than at present. We may boast of our freedom as we please; but under the severest censurship of Russia or Austria, do we find more that is deceptive and less that deserves our confidence, than among the partisan journals of our enlightened Northern cities? Not only are you required to read all the papers within your reach, and to carefully sift their various sentiments and statements; but often to wait weeks, and even months, to get at "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Surely this reflects but little credit upon your journalists or your institutions.

Even Austria has been roused to remonstrance by the freedom of debate in the Senate and the *corps legislatif*; and asks, through her minister, whether the Emperor of France assents to the expositions of Prince Napoleon and M. Billault. If so, Austria takes umbrage. She cannot support the aggressive policy now pursued toward Rome by the Sardinian Government; for, it will be fair to infer that if Rome is attacked, Venice will also be exposed to a like fate. And then, the armies that are drawn up on the banks of the Mincio, will march upon Milan. This, indeed, is brave talk; but, if we believe what we hear, Garibaldi is getting ready to answer the call of Hungary, and to assemble the discontented populations of Dalmatia, Croatia and the other warlike races of Southeastern Austria, and thus draw off the present military strength that holds Venice, and in this way make it any easy conquest for the Italians. These are among the schemes reported, but I do not vouch for them. That trouble is near at hand, most people agree, and differ only in regard to the direction from whence it is to come.

At the latest accounts from Italy, it was rumored that Victor Emanuel was under serious apprehensions of an attack from Austria, and that the support of France was applied for through the Prince Napoleon. This, however, is hardly consistent with the attitude taken by Count Cavour, in the Chambers, in reference to Rome. Perhaps I cannot do better than to take the accounts from the papers exactly as they are there reported. It will be seen by these that some decisive action in reference to Rome is about to be taken by Sardinia. This, when carried out, will either lead to direct interference on the part of Austria, and bring on a war, or place this event further in the future.

Count Cavour announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Ministerial programme had undergone no change.

In the Italian Senate, M. Sforza formally requested the Government to take measures to induce France to withdraw her troops from Rome.

On the 26th, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Audinot expressed his belief that the Government of the Pope was incompatible with the liberty and independence of the country and the civil rights of any civilized nation. He asked the Ministry whether any negotiations were going on for the termination of foreign intervention at Rome.

Count Cavour replied, "We have a right to have Rome as the capital of Italy. Turin is ready to sacrifice her position. But we must go to Rome with the consent of France, when all sincere Catholics will be convinced that the Church, far from suffering, will gain by it. The union of the temporal and spiritual power has always and everywhere been a source of evil. When we enter Rome we shall proclaim ample liberty to the Church, and this liberty shall be guaranteed by a special statute. If the Court of Rome persists in the union of the two powers of the Papacy, its policy will be responsible for the schism which must result therefrom." This speech was much applauded.

It was asserted that Francis II would quit Rome for Bavaria on the 24 of April.

There are rumors of reactionary disturbances at Palermo, Messina and Santa Margarita, in Sicily.

Petitions have been sent to the Italian Parliament praying for the recall of Mazzini from exile.

On the 27th the discussion was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor Cheanes spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome.

Count Cavour refuted the arguments brought forward. He maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared the capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of the law adopted by the Chamber without any disturbances. The time will be fixed by law. They offer the spiritual power of the Pope all guarantee for its liberty and more force, which a friendly government can ever give to the Papacy. The hoped public opinion will very soon be dispassed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with them in this matter.

AU REVOIR.

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

—That has—

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

And grows more and more Popular every day!

And testimonials new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen of all grades of society, who attested testimony were found relief, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 27, 1858.

Prof. Wood: Thee will please accept a line to let thee know what thee has done my head, all full of sore ceeety years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life broke reduced me to a state of despondency. I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to dry them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. The last year me to pay Priest & Hodges a friend the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of the Hair Restorative, about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and by gold spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short; it is also curling in all over my head. Neither eruption nor scales have appeared since. I feel myself cured permanently. I feel anxious to persuade its use, and being desirous of making no purchases now more, I would add that if thee would let me have the pay in advance on order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thy self the enclosure in the enclosure—the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,

SUSANNAH KIBBY.

TOGANOXIE, Noble county, Ind., Feb. 6, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir—In the latter part of the year 1856, while at the Sale Yards and Mitchell Lake Yards, City of the State of New York, my hair from a gray or a brown to a red, commenced falling out, and I was bald in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my head was almost entirely bare of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the sides and back part of my head slowly followed. Your agent, on being informed of my situation, and the cause of my baldness, and being informed that it was beyond the power of your Restorative to do me any good, yet, as I had tried every thing else, and found to no great satisfaction, that it would not injure my skin, I was induced to try your Restorative. Since that time, I have used seven dollars worth of your Restorative, and now my head is covered with a thick crop of very soft dark hair, which is nearly one inch long.

As a result of my experience for your labor and skill in the production of so valuable an article, I can recommend to the world to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with the effect.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LAYTA,

Attorney-and-Counselor-at-Law.

Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

This Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle. The medium bottle holds at least twenty per cent more than the small, and retails for one and a half dollars per bottle. The large bottle holds a quarty, forty per cent, more than the medium, and retails for three dollars a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,

21 and 151 Chartres street.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS,

—And—

Dr. Hoofland's

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

Physicians attend are credicus of the preparations have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by their use in all cases, and the people have pronounced them worthy.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, of the stomach and digestive organs are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, without fail, the most severe and long-standing COUGH, COLD OR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, PNEUMONIA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and has performed the most astonishing cures even in case of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION!

A few doses will always check and cure the most severe DIARRHŒA proceeding from cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and extraordinary notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,

21 and 151 Chartres street.

Mothers,

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It relieves it by magic, and one trial leads subscribers you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind-Colic in the Head and Croup, also for Suffocating Spasms, Reducing Inflammation Regulating the Bowels, and Relieving Pain, it has no equal—notwithstanding it is used with marked success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. Are you anxious for the health of your children, and wish to save them from those nightmare consequences which so certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,

No. 402 Broadway, New York.

Blood Food,

Healthy Human Blood upon being ANALYZED, always presents a mass of the same essential elements, and gives, of course, the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, etc., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the vital globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies and you can make well. The Blood Food is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

Adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs indicating Consumption, use No. 1, which holds the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, as a tonic Chronic Complaints arising from Over-Exertion, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints. No. 3 for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by drops, and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, etc. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 402 Broadway, New York; J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 & 151 Chartres street; O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., and by all respectable druggists throughout the country.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Debilitates.

Is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, and in numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as is urgently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Scorbutic habit, Habitual Costiveness, Chills, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three successful are taken at commencement of attack. All who use are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price, 50 per bottle.

—Also—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

Compounded from pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle and active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Proprietor will know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangement of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir to, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Price, 25 cents.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold by the trade in all the large towns.

R. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor 335 Broadway, N. Y.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

And sold by every Druggist.

INSURANCE

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

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

Premium on Fire Risks	$290,180 03
Do. on Marine Risks	8,304 25
Do. on River Risks	34,889 77
	332,374 05
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated on Nov. 30, 1860	$62,335 03
Reinsurance Premiums	2,139 40
	64,712 80
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1860	$267,661 88
Losses during the same period, viz:	
On Fire Risks	$150,930 05
On Marine Risks	20,981 79
On River Risks	99,364 64
	$271,300 99
Reinsurance, Expenses, etc	41,466 17
	$312,767 16
Less Interest, Discount, Profit and Loss, etc., 30,322 50	
Net Losses	$282,444 66
Returned Profit for the year ending 30th November, 1860	$22,069 59

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable at short date for Premiums	$93,195 73
Due for Premiums in course of collection	19,896 23
Invested in Mortgages, 1st lien	18,250 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	13,891 50
Invested in Notes secured by pledge of Bank Stocks	40,775 00
Invested in City Bonds, consolidated	24,478 63
Invested in Instruments pertaining to the business of the Company	10,000 00
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	6,870 00
Cash on hand	324 92
Total amount of Assets	$232,481 81

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

Be it remembered, that on this 15th day of December, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Oliver Gaillard, President, and A. Schwartz, 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.

OLIVER GAILLARD, President.

A. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of December, 1860.

ARTHUR ALLCHER,

Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay to the holders of scrip on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, and after the second MONDAY in February next.

TRUSTEES:

Geo. W. Wass,	R. Phelan,	
Jos. A. Willis,	H. Machen,	
Benjamin Wood,	Martin Hudson, Jr.	
D. Jamison,	Thos. Avery,	
Ar. Strasburger,	Charles Oliver,	
J. Lahey,	A. Tobin,	
Oliver Gaillard.		

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

☞ Office, No. 76 Carondelet street. 437 tf

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Patronage with the confidence of the Citizens, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY issue the following statement, viz:

Amount of Fund assured on the year ending 30th of June, 1860 ..... $1,067,575 61

Premiums on Fire Risks	$409,204 47
" on Marine	230,173 06
" on River	383,456 75
" on Life	395 00
	$1,067,575 61
Amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th June, 1860	$96,065 77
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
On Fire Risks	$48,727 54
On Marine Risks	24,304 69
On River Risks	170,419 44
	$243,451 67
Deduct for interest, discount, cost in suit, etc	8,451 67
Loss: General Expenses and Reinsurance	116,357 07
	$360,259 34
Net Profits	241,701 07

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable, being Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$273,450 00
Bills Receivable, Premium Notes	64,241 40
Bank and Public Stocks	14,325 00
	$352,016 40
Due for Premiums and in course of collection	51,195 23
Real Estate	5,000 00
160 shares Bank Stock	13,600 00
24 shares Crescent City Bonds	2,400 00
$59,000 City six per cent. Bonds loaned to Railroad Companies	43,000 00
Cash	132,268 97
	$1,042,482 15

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

Be it remembered, that on the 15th of July, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Boland, President, and J. Schwartz, Secretary of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

CHARLES PRIGNY, President.

M. P. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 1861.

D. F. MITCHELL,

Second Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay to the holders of scrip on the outstanding certificates of profits for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, and after the second MONDAY in February next.

TRUSTEES:

A. Upshur,	B. Bernard,	Simon Fischer
J. A. Peoples,	A. J. Bagely,	Thos. Byrne,
R. Nelson,	H. H. Parker,	J. L. Manning,
J. S. Wallis,	Wm. Lowenstein,	A. Lorrel,
Chas. Iselin,	Wm. Kopkins,	Henry Kolbrodt,
W. C. Watts,	J. Aret,	R. C. Calder,
John Blanchard,	John Pope,	D. Pasco,
Chas. A. Wood,	J. Ryan,	A. Fox,
A. R. Montgomery,	N. M. Rosalez,	P. W. Kinsler,
Wm. Parlin,	J. Carey,	Richard Nelson,
Levy Cooperman,	A. P. Ratliff,	Albert Kimmick.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 1861.

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, 1860	$120,356 99
Amount of unexpired premiums on 31st December, 1859	19,526 22
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1860	$139,883 21
Fire premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]
Fire premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]
Fire premiums on River Risks	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Less premiums on Fire and unexpired	[illegible]
Net Earnings	[illegible]
Return premiums	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Net premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1860	[illegible]
Losses paid during the year	$[illegible]
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Deduct discount, interest and expenses	[illegible]
Net losses	$[illegible]
Net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1860	$[illegible]
The Company have invested in the following assets, viz:	
Invested in Bank Stocks, City and State Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on Fire and Bank Stocks and City Bonds	[illegible]
Due on premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Value of unexpired Risks and Reinsurance	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on the 12th day of January, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Boland, President, and Jacob Hagan, 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. BOLAND, 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 Profit, up to the date hereof, or to the third Monday in January next, after which date they will cease to bear interest. Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. IN CASH, on the profits of the year ending 31st December, 1860, to be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Certificates to be returned at the time of payment for cancellation, and interest ceases to accrue after the 31st December, 1860.

THOMAS SOULE, President.

TIMOTHY PARGOUD, Vice-President.

JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

James D. Denegre,	B. J. Ifert,	
A. D. Kelly,	Thos. Byrne,	
Hugh Wilson,	J. H. Schaffer,	
J. V. de Bouchel,	H. T. Lonsdale,	
Henry Renshaw,	John G. Tabor,	
A. C. Hennessy,	Thomas Soule,	

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 22 St. CHARLES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1860.

This Company, organized on the "Star Insurance Company," Lexington, Ky., continues to insure against the Perils of Land and Rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Gland	Geo. P. A. Gland & Co.
A. Wolfe	Geo. Wolfe & Co.
W. W. Lyons	Geo. Lyons, Sons & Co.
J. H. Blanchard	Geo. J. H. Blanchard & Co.
A. F. Wilkins	Geo. Wilkins & Co.
E. Lefitte	Geo. Murray & Lefitte
M. Dreibardt	Geo. Kennon & Kornder
Lloyd R. Calhoun	Geo. Calhoun, Rice & Withers.
W. Caldwell	Geo. Wm. Peale & Co.
W. C. Richardson	
Chas. A. Castille	Geo. Castille & Fuselier.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.

RUFUS DELRIEU, Secretary. 1m14

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

Stock Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus	236,926 19
Total assets on the 1st of May, 1860	$486,926 19

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea and Rivers and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Insures in the Urban Insurance Company are allowed the privilege of scrip (as in the profits of the Company, according to the 15th article of the charter), or if they prefer, a discount of fifteen per cent. will be allowed on their premiums. All losses promptly and equitably adjusted.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN DONLONDE, firm of Martin Cobb & Co.
A. S. CHARPENTIER, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co.
M. J. ZUNTS, firm of J. M. Rheney & Co.
CARL KOHN, firm of C. Kohn & Co.
R. W. CODDY, firm of Coddy & Ogden.
L. F. GENELIS, firm of Adot, Genelis & Co.
VICTOR M. IONAN.
JOSEPH DEUNOODT.
A. CHIAPELLA.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Curtains, Oils and Matches, in every variety.

☞ Particular attention paid to all work in his line. 417 ly

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ENFIELD RIFLE MUSKET,

As used by the English Army.

ENFIELD SWORD RIFLE MUSKET,

Brass or Iron Mounted.

Those wishing to contract will find it to their advantage by calling on

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mh 6 1m 28 Bank Place.

E. P. ASHBY, | G. P. SMOOTH, | J. C. AUSTIN.

ASKEW, SMOOTH & AUSTIN—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Magnolia, Columbia Co., Ark.

—References—

Henderson, Terry & Co., | C. Yale Jr., & Co.,
A. T. Hawkins | W. H. Smith. 6d2 tf

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Commission Merchants,

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THE OLDEST CANDY MANUFACTORY IN AMERICA.

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CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS

(Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot)

NEW YORK.

CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, DRAGEES, etc., etc.,

in all their variables, made exclusively from fresh refined Sugar without adulteration or admixture of American coal tar, or any kind.

Those wishing to purchase upon price will have to compare to call and examine our stock, and contract there with those offered elsewhere.

☞ Boxes of ASSORTED CANDIES for Confectioners at wholesale, at prices ranging from 35 upwards.

☞ Candies, etc., etc., packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., and shipped to any place, on receipt of order.

☞ Orders promptly executed.

☞ Terms cash. 6 tf 1y

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WILLIAM K. HELMUCHER, | WM. SCHAEFFER.

SACKETT, HELMUCHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCER

Importers and Dealers

WINES AND FINE LIQUORS and Agents for VIRGINIA Manufactured Tobacco,

No. 28 PARK ROW STREET, corner of White Hall st.,

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SPERR'S WINE OF ELDER,

Celebrated

For its wonderful and invaluable qualities as a GENTLE STIMULANT, TONIC, DIURETIC and SUDORIFIC, is in high demand by Physicians and Heads of Families of Gentle temperament, patron of cheapest and purest.

As a Gentle Stimulant and Tonic,

It is a valuable Substitute for Brandy, Improved Port Wine and Purifying the Blood.

As a Diuretic,

It imparts a healthy action to the GLANDS, KIDNEYS, and URINARY ORGANS—very beneficial in DROPSY, GOUT, Hepatic and Rheumatic Affections.

As a Sudorific,

Has a certain effect in curing the worst of Intermittent Fevers, Chills, Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Cough, Cold, Pain in the Side, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gravel, Dropsy, Gout, Fever and Ague, Ague in the Face, Tooth Ache, Ear Ache, Nervous Headache, Female Complaints, Nervous Affections, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Hysteria, Weakness, etc. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions