THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents per week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, white lead, and other paints.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 9 Magazine street, coffee and rice.

By R. Bell, at 10½ o'clock, at auction store No. 53 Gravier street, tobacco, cotton, claret, vermouth, lard, &c.

By order of parish, brushes, hardware, hoop iron for iron building it to their interest to attend the sale advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Raising Money for the State Treasury.

The Joint Committee on Finance of the Louisiana Legislature have submitted a bill entitled "An act to raise money for the State Treasury." The provisions of this bill are preceded by a preamble declaring that the State has extended large amounts for military purposes, has borrowed considerable sums for the same purposes, contemplates further expenses, has agreed to pay the Confederate war tax, and is moreover endangered by the difficulties attending the collection of taxes at the present time. Consequently it is deemed essential to raise money.

The bill authorises the Governor to borrow from time to time a sum not exceeding six millions of dollars, either by the issue of bonds or Treasury notes, or both. The bonds are to be made payable to bearer, to bear not more than eight per cent. interest per annum, and to be made payable in not less than three nor more than ten years. They are not to be of less value than one hundred dollars, nor of greater than one thousand. The coupons of interest are to be attached to the bonds. The bill further provides that the bonds shall not be sold under par, but may be disposed of for New Orleans bank notes, or Confederate Treasury notes, and that the proceeds shall be placed in the general funds of the State, or may be retained by the banks purchasing them until needed.

With respect to the Treasury notes, their denomination and form shall be left to the Governor; they shall be engraved, stamped and signed in the usual manner; they shall bear no interest, shall be deposited with the State Treasurer, and be credited to the general funds. They shall be made receivable in payment of State taxes, public dues, sales of public lands, &c., and are made redeemable one year after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The Governor is authorized to exchange these Treasury notes for bank notes or Confederate notes.

For the payment of the interest on the bonds proposed to be issued, the eighth section of the act requires the Auditor to determine a rate of taxation on the movable and immovable property of the State, sufficient to extinguish the interest as it becomes due, and likewise the principal—such rate not to be less than ten cents nor more than twenty cents on each hundred dollars of assessed valuation. To pay the current interest on the bonds maturing in 1863, a tax of one-tenth per cent. on all the taxable property of the State is to be levied. The sum of three thousand dollars is appropriated for the payment of clerks to be employed to sign the Treasury notes, and thirty thousand dollars are allowed for printing, lithographing, or engraving the bonds, stamping the Treasury notes, &c.

Such is an outline of the provisions of this important bill. As it has been reported by the Finance Committee of both branches of the General Assembly of the State, we presume there is little doubt of its adoption in substantially the present form. The State Government owes money, and must pay. As it has not the hard cash, and the revenues derived from taxation have been materially diminished by the virtual embargo upon cotton, we infer that there is no other resource left to the State than to use its credit in this manner. It is satisfactory in the meanwhile to know that if the State must incur fresh indebtedness to meet its current expenses, and its maturing obligations, the act for this object provides for the ultimate redemption of the new debt in the only just and honorable mode, viz: by taxation. However onerous it may be, the people must in the end contribute of the wealth of their labor to maintain the financial reputation of the Commonwealth intact, and to enable her to cancel the debt incurred in defending their most sacred rights and franchises. War invariably compels nations to contract debts which, as invariably, require taxation for their extinguishment.

We trust that if this bill passes, the Governor will endeavor to confine itself as much as possible to the issue of bonds. Already is the State menaced with a pernicious plethora of paper money. The act for the relief of the cotton planters has passed the House of Representatives, despite the unanimous reprobation of the enlightened press of New Orleans, and should the Senate fail to postpone an impracticable project to the ruin legislation of the House, ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes will be added to our already expanded circulation, creating a factitious wealth, stimulating the spirit of speculation to a dangerous excess, and proving fruitful in all the evils which inevitably attend a violation of the fundamental tenets of political economy. This will be bad enough in all conscience. Let not the State make it worse by swelling the currency still more with an issue of sundry millions of Treasury notes. Better far that bonds should be exclusively employed. These will not be generally circulated, and to that extent will spare an already redundant currency.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—This well conducted institution makes a very satisfactory exhibit in its tenth annual statement published in our columns. The net earned premiums for the past year are $76,981, and the net profits are $23,549 57. Under such circumstances the Board of Directors agree to declare a scrip dividend of fifty per cent. to pay the remainder of the claim of 1857, and likewise to pay in cash six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The sixth annual statement of this institution exhibits a condition of uncommon prosperity, considering the times. The net earned premiums amount to $120,141 80, and the net profits for the year to the handsome sum of $28,986 57. The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of forty per cent., to pay the remaining fifty per cent. of the scrip issue of 1857, and to pay six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip.

FURTHER FROM FORT PICKENS.—The New York *Express* learns from Fort Pickens (by the Baltic) that serious difficulties have arisen between the staff and line officers of the regiment of Col. Wilson. They are said to be greatly dissatisfied with his abilities as a military man, and accuse him of conduct highly culpable in a commanding officer, in the Utah affair. All but seven, with two exceptions, waited upon and requested him to resign the command of the regiment.

It is said that he refused to listen to their request. The officers seem determined to retire from the regiment themselves or compel him to withdraw. They feel that they have been disgraced by him in more ways than one, not only since their arrival upon Santa Rosa Island, but prior to their leaving New York.

Should the colonelcy of the regiment become vacant, the officers propose to tender it to a United States army officer.

THE STONE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON NOT EFFECTIVE.—The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, in his letter of the 9th inst., says:

The fact that the large ocean steamship Isabel—now called the Ella Warley—manned right into Charleston harbor, in broad daylight, chased and fired at by the blockading steamers, in the midst of gallant evidences that her pilot had given of the utter worthlessness in point of blockade and barricade. As I predicted in a former letter, the "stone fleet" of Stone vessels, which the Yankees sunk across our bar, is already swept away by the resistless power of the current, and I hear that some of our enterprising pilots are making a good thing out of the perishings of the wrecks. I hope it will be announced to the New Bedford skippers to know that they have supplied several rebel vessels with excellent masts, to help them to run the block ade in spite neighboring guns. Sails are cracking here here, and the "hermetical sealing" of the Yankee bakers stands you in the nick of time to supply the demand.

The annexed dispatch is taken from the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*:

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI COAST—*The French Fleet Outrageously—Ocean Spirit*.—On January 10, Mr. John Ledet, one of our fishermen, arrived at Bay St. Louis about Rocking bait, whom a week before took from the French steamer Milan and landed. He landed on the same day two apprehended Pilot Island under the control flag for the purpose of communicating with the French vessel at New Orleans; and the Federal vessel fired on him, and after firing the whole day, damage, apologized, but he would not accept the apology. He came to Bay St. Louis to notify the Council. On Monday last there were twenty 20 Federal vessels on this Island, but after this either all but five left. They have been very quiet. The firing was not returned by the French men-of-war.

Office, 75 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,138.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Lincolndom, via Norfolk.

Norfolk, January 9.—Mr. L. D. Wise, political doctor in this city, has received the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 10th inst., of which the following is a summary:

Albany, January 9.—A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature requesting the Lincoln Cabinet to inaugurate a system for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

Washington, January 9.—It is hinted in diplomatic circles that war with England is inevitable, and the next manner they begin the recognition of the Confederate States. It is reported on the avenue that most important dispatches are coming to the United States on the steamer Vanderbilt, and that Government has received their purport by telegraph.

There is a heavy pressure from the North on the executive state of the army on the Potomac, and more rumors to-day of dissensions in the Cabinet.

Annapolis, January 9.—Another expedition will fit out here immediately after the Burnside expedition sails.

Another British steamer has been dispatched to Lord Lyons.

Treasury Notes are four per cent. discount.

The Burnside expedition, comprising thirty-five vessels, went to sea to-day and sailed South.

From Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, January 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Salomon presented a memorial from nineteen citizens of New Orleans praying for a change in the laws regulating the free public schools. The same Senator introduced a bill in conformity to the above memorial. Both memorial and bill were referred to the Committee on Public Education.

The bill for the management of the Penitentiary was reported back favorably from the Committee on Finance, and made the special order for Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

The bill in relation to the sale of runaway slaves was passed.

The bill to create a Police Board for the city of New Orleans was referred to the city delegation.

The Committee on Commerce reported back, with amendments, the bill for the relief of cotton planters. The Senate refused to suspend the rules to make it the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Lott introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws and the manner of collecting the same, which was referred.

The special order for to-day was the bill to prevent, during the existing war, monopolies and extortion in breadstuffs and other articles of consumption and trade, which passed.

The second special order was a bill to reorganize the militia of the State, which was discussed and several sections adopted.

In the House, from Thos. O. Anderson, the Representative in place of A. Bell, dec'd, for the parish of St. Landry, was qualified and took his seat.

The bill in relation to public printing was made the special order for Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

The bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Education was made the special order for Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

The bill reported from the special committee to incorporate an association for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers of Louisiana was passed.

The same committee reported favorably on the Senate bill appropriating $1,000 in aid of the Association at Richmond and New Orleans for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers from Louisiana, with an amendment to conform to the act of incorporation bill. Passed.

The bill reported by the Committee on Militia to reorganize the militia of the State was made the special order for Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to repeal the forced sales of property was not concurred in, and additional amendments made.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee relating on the same footing during the war and for six months after all judicial and contractual mortgages, and declaring no priority or right established by previous registry, was ordered to a third reading.

Evening sessions have been resolved upon.

From Richmond.

Mrs. Greenhow, and Smithson, the Banker, Imprisoned in Bodkin Lafayette.

Richmond, January 11.—The flag of truce news from Norfolk was received too late last night to send South. The following are the principal items:

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 9th inst. says: From sixty to seventy thousand Federals are preparing to move from Cairo and Paducah against Nashville, in conjunction with Buell's forces.

A project for attacking New Orleans is being discussed in the Lincoln Cabinet.

Mrs. Greenhow, and Smithson, the banker, have been imprisoned in Bodkin Lafayette.

The vote in the Lincoln Senate for the expulsion of Bright, of Indiana, from the Senate, was largely in favor of Bright retaining his seat.

The New York banks refuse taking the Lincoln Government loan

From Nashville.

AN ENGAGEMENT PROBABLE AT BOWLING GREEN.

Lincolnites Endeavoring to Blank Zollicoffer.

Nashville, January 11.—Sleeting and snowing here this evening. Reports from Bowling Green state that our Gunboat still expect an advance of the enemy, but the late rains have retarded operations. The last reports estimated 3000 had crossed Green river at Munfordsville and 5000 at Rowlett's station, four miles from the bridge. The heavy sustenance on the Louisville and Nashville turnpike near Woodsonville, were blown up on the 7th inst.

A private dispatch received here this evening says a large Federal force is marching on Burkesville, to flank Gen Zollicoffer. This intelligence is regarded as reliable, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of Gen. Zollicoffer's command.

From Richmond.

GALVESTON REPORTED TAKEN BY LINCOLNITES.

Burnside's Expedition Driven Back

SUMNER CENSURES CAPT. WILKES.

Richmond, January 11.—A portion of the Richmond press published this morning a statement that Galveston, Texas, was taken by the Federals, but nothing confirmatory has been received by the Confederate authorities.

A report is circulated here, and vouched on the authority received by a prominent Virginia official, that the Federals have evacuated Roanoke, but the report needs further confirmation.

The Norfolk *Day Express* received a dispatch this afternoon from Norfolk, which says: "The elements are fighting for us; the severe gale now prevailing has forced the Burnside expedition back in the harbor at Hampton Roads.

The weather is cold at Petersburg, and cold here with snow.

The indications are that the destination of the 19 steamers, 11 propellers and 2 side-wheel steamers of the Burnside expedition, which left Hampton Roads on Sunday afternoon, apparently bound southward, will be determined in a very few days.

The Northern press are sanguine that favorable results will follow Sumner's speech in the Senate, as he took ground against Wilkes's seizure of Mason and Slidell, and conceded England's demand and Seward's rendition right.

Revolver Colt died at Hartford, Conn., on the 10th inst.

Advices from Missouri report General Price reinforced by Arkansas troops, and a fight at Knobs was expected.

Mrs. Lincoln—A Picture.

A writer in the Nashville *Banner* is publishing a series of sketches of "The Yankee Capital, from the Fall of Fort Sumter to the Battle of Manassas." From the third number, which describes the condition of the city immediately after the Baltimore attack upon the Massachusetts regiment, we extract the following graphic charcoal sketch of the female divinity of the White House:

Mob law at once asserted itself. The legion of Camden M. Clay, composed of Lane's Kansas assassins and the desperate hundreds of disappointed office seekers by a resolution, had a ruling influence over every thing. The President quaked with trepidation. The Cabinet knew not at what moment a bomb-shell might come whizzing over from Arlington Heights, then unoccupied. Peaceful citizens were in danger of arrest, at all hours. The *States* (the only Southern Rights journal in the capital) was at once suppressed, after its interior materials of the Baltimore rioters, and its editorial staff scattered and dispersed. Every prominent advocate of the South was either forced to fly, or hold a degrading silence and tacit acquiescence. Bands of ruffians stalked about in every direction. Threats of halters were profuse. There was no security, nor peace, nor law, for any but the rabid fiends' hosanna of the wild hordes which grasped the reins of authority.

A complete reign of terror—more frightful because founded upon the basest of fear and trepidation—was inaugurated. Of all the Black Republican family, there was but one brave woman. That was Mrs. Lincoln. She was such as all rejoiced to see. Whether her heart beat elated and downcast with appreciation, she stood firm as a rock, and aloused the whole concern. They say she has the nerve of a veteran, she says. She refused a bodyguard; refused the Lancers, and spoted a band of men in the executive mansion, to serve the hours. Averred her determination to preserve her own reputation at all hazards in such she did so. Nobody can question the pluck of that woman. She is full of spirit, fire and purpose. She looks like a red hot cannon ball. She fanned the panting hoops while eyes and nose, and mouth on one side of her face, distinctly flesh-toned women, and to continued. Middling good suppers bar. She walked the streets of the city by day. She drove out in the afternoon in her carriage, unattended. She never quailed, in a word, with the courage of a lioness, and she dropped to boot, and came out of the ordeal, a triumphant heroine, when parties arrived and mob gave way to martial law, look my resolution and heroine than ever. Brave, Mrs. Lincoln!

Northern Items.

A late number of the Memphis *Appeal* contains an encouraging account of the situation in Kentucky. The whole force of the enemy under Gen. Sooll, in that department, does not exceed one hundred and ten thousand men. Against this army, says the *Appeal* we are assembled to state, upon satisfactory data, that the Confederate Government can bring a force of between ninety and a hundred thousand men, all of whom are now under arms in Kentucky.

The following particulars from the same intelligent journal will be found interesting:

A Federal column of eighty thousand has long been threatening Bowling Green, and has led to the very probable opinion that the great battle of the war in the West will be fought within that vicinity. Our latest advices from this point are dated from a personal interview of the Hon. John W. Crockett, a member of the Provisional Council of Kentucky, whom we had the pleasure of seeing in the city on yesterday. In consequence of the apprehended advance movement on the part of the enemy, General Johnston has been active and energetic in his preparations, and has had very large accessions to his army from various quarters—sufficiently large, we are happy to learn, to raise the general expectation that he will go and hunt the enemy, if the latter delays his attack very much longer.

It is generally surmised by our military officers that if Beal does make an advance it will be in three columns—one movement in front and two on either flank. To prevent flanking on the right, Gen. Floyd's brigade is now stationed on the Glasgow and Bardstown turnpike, which is pouching over twenty miles east of headquarters; and Brigadier-General Clarke is stationed at Hopkinsville, with five or six thousand men, to oppose the movement of the enemy on the Louisville and Nashville turnpike. The forces at Springfield is well armed and equipped, and well drilled, the greater number having been in service under their gallant commander since the war commenced in Missouri.

The *Appeal* calls earnestly upon the War Department at Richmond to send fifteen or twenty regiments to Missouri, declaring that thus reinforced Price would be able to sweep away the Federals from one extremity of the State to the other.

News from the Coast.

Under the head the Charleston *Courier* of the 9th has the following:

On Saturday last Capt. Gregory, of the Edgefield Rangers, a cavalry corps, armed with double barreled shot guns, with only twelve men, started on a scouting expedition on Wadmalaw Island, and proceeded to the point where the enemy have been making demonstrations, and committing atrocious acts of Vandalism, or to speak in the same thing, Lincolnism. Dismounting from their horses, about three hundred yards from the landing, the party cautiously approached to within about eighty yards of the enemy, when a brave Edgefield boy gave the word to fire. It was supposed the enemy would make his appearance. After waiting long for about two hours three gunboats, crowded with the enemy, made their appearance and steered directly for the shore.

Captain Twiggs stationed his men behind some small trees and bushes, with orders for each man to select his mark, but not to fire until he gave the word, when they would all fire. After arriving within about one hundred yards of the shore, the enemy made their appearance on the bow of the foremost gunboat, when Captain Twiggs gave the word, and a deadly fire was poured into the enemy, which was followed by a shout from the Edgefield boys. The enemy fled in confusion, and left behind them a large number of killed and wounded. Captain Twiggs and his men then returned to their horses, and proceeded to the other side of the island, where they found the enemy had left in great haste, leaving behind them their dead and wounded.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Escaped, but Recaptured.—A notorious thief named Tom McIvoy, who was concerned with the well known Ben Brown in stabbing Officer Lafayette, on the Second District levee, was arrested on Sunday night by detective officer Boutlon. He had been arrested in the First District by officers then, but a few days since he managed to escape in being brought from the Police Station to Recorder Genella's office. He was taken Sunday night Boutlon, now him recognized him in an oyster saloon on Dauphin street. As soon as McIvoy saw him he drew a dirk knife, but Boutlon was too quick for him, and caught the dirk arm, taking the knife away. Jim Brown has been transferred to the military authorities to be tried for desertion.

Fire on Chartres Street.—At half past three o'clock yesterday morning smoke was discovered issuing from the old two-story building on Chartres street, corner of Bienville, and an alarm was started from the Second District police office. The fire was soon got under control on the second story of the building, No. 145, occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Schaeffer. So rapidly did the flames spread that the roof and much of the boarders had not time to get their clothes. The building and the second story of J. Peery & Co.'s tobacco store were destroyed. The property belongs to Mr. Gestopt, who lives in France. The loss amounts to about six thousand dollars, and is covered by insurance.

Breaking Up a Ball.—Night before last, Lieut. Russel broke up a fancy-colored ball on Treme street, between Barracks and Hospital streets, given by three free colored persons to strive, without a license from the Mayor. The three free colored persons and forty slaves were arrested. Yesterday Recorder Long, in the place of Recorder Genella, discharged the slaves as they had permission from their owners, who thought the ball was licensed, but those who gave the ball were held for further examination.

First District Court—Judge T. W. College.—Theodore Boschme was tried for assault and battery and acquitted. Hannah Mitchell and Mary Schreiver were tried for the same offense and each of them convicted.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1862.

COTTON.—We have heard of no sales to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

Rainy weather has interrupted business on the levee to-day. The demand is quite good for Fair Yellow Prime and Choice, which are scarce, but the other descriptions are very much neglected. Prices are fully sustained at previous rates. Sale to-day is 75 hhds at 4½@5c.

MOLASSES.—The demand is fair, and the sales amount to about 2000 bbls at 18½@17 and 19@19½, and 100 for Permenting, according to quality, and 50 bbls for Prime to Choice. Also, 100 half bbls at 23c. for Prime.

FLOUR.—We did not hear of any sales to-day.

CORN.—There have been no sales. Dealers offer 38c ₱ bushel for White.

OATS.—Common (Mississippi) sold at 31½c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—100 sacks sold, at 61c ₱ 20 lbs.

WHISKY.—Bottled is retailing at 21c, and Old Scotch at 22½c ₱ gal. Common is selling at 17½@18c ₱ gal.

LARD.—Tierces retail at 12½@13c, and kegs at 14c ₱ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing slowly at 9c. Ribs at 10c. Clear Sides 10½@10c. Plain Sides 9½@9c. Hams 12@13c, and Sugar-cured 13c ₱ lb.

Cattle Market.

JANUARY 9TH, Jan. 14 1 62

Arrived yesterday, 177 Texas Beeves, 30 Western Beeves 30 Sheep and Milch Cows. Amount of Beeves on hand, 207 Texas Beeves, 30 Western Beeves, 250 Sheep, 210 Calves and 17 Milch Cows. We quote

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ lb. ... quality ... 10@11c
" " " " ... " ... 9@10c
Texas " " " ... " ... 8@9c
" " " " ... Stinkers, ₱ lb. ... 6@7c
Veal Cattle, " ... 10@11c
Sheep, " ... 6@7c
Hogs, ₱ 100 lbs, gross ... 6@6½c
Milch Cows, ₱ head ... $30@$40

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1862.

The clearances at the Customhouse yesterday, were:

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Hano, from Fort Adams.
T W Richardson, Fellow, from Bay Adams.
Time and Tide, Bailey, from Bayou Lafourche.
Peytona, Landrum, from Memphis.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVERS.

FORT ADAMS.—Per steamer Laurel Hill—25 bbls sugar Hano & Co—20 bbls sugar Lafourche & Co—20 bbls sugar J W Shelby & co—50 bbls molasses S Rinaker & co—50 bbls molasses J W Shelby & co—50 bbls molasses J Labatut—20 bbls sugar and sundries to order—Per steamer Time and Tide—30 bbls sugar Gordon & Castille—3 do Dawson & Son—32 do T Bell—20 bbls molasses T Lanata—20 bbls do sugar J S Wyatt—12 do J Bell—20 bbls molasses F L Bolff & co—50 do do to H Merrick & co—2 hhds sugar Augustin & Thibaut—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—30 bbls molasses H Gordon—30 do Jacob & Leblanc—30 bbls sugar Lovegrove & Bro—20 do J Bell—20 bbls molasses S Allain & co—41 do A G Hamilton—14 do Payne, Huntington & co—50 do J W & J Shelby—50 do Jacob & Leblanc—50 bbls molasses Labatut—20 bbls sugar and sundries to order—Per steamer Peytona—20 bbls molasses Dillon & co—40 bbls sugar Gordon & Castille—3 do Dawson & Son—32 bbls molasses T Lanata—20 bbls do sugar J S Wyatt—12 do J Bell—20 bbls molasses F L Bolff & co—50 do do to H Merrick & co—2 hhds sugar Augustin & Thibaut—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—30 bbls molasses H Gordon—30 do Jacob & Leblanc—30 bbls sugar Lovegrove & Bro—20 do J Bell—20 bbls molasses S Allain & co—41 do A G Hamilton—14 do Payne, Huntington & co—50 do J W & J Shelby—50 do Jacob & Leblanc—50 bbls molasses Labatut—20 bbls sugar and sundries to order—Per steamer Time and Tide—30 bbls sugar, 704 bbls molasses, ½ half bbl.

PORT ADAMS.—Per steamer T W Roberts—30 bbls sugar Merrick & Legendre—15 do do Bell & Bro—10 do Augustin & Thibaut—10 do Jacob & Leblanc—10 bbls sugar J M Peterson—30 do G A Weber—161 bbls molasses J W Shelby & co—10 do Jacob & Leblanc—30 bbls sugar Lovegrove & Bro—20 do J Labatut—20 bbls molasses Dillon & co—20 do A G Hamilton—20 do Payne, Huntington & co—50 do J W & J Shelby—50 do Jacob & Leblanc—50 bbls molasses Labatut—20 bbls sugar and sundries to order—Per steamer Ford Kennett—185 bbls flour Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do F W Smythe—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

MISSISSIPPI.—Per steamer Peytona—116 bbls flour Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do F W Smythe—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

MOBILE.—Per steamer Peytona—116 bbls flour to Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do do—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad—Per steamer Time and Tide from Bayou Lafourche—30 bbls sugar Lovegrove & Bro—20 do J Bell—20 bbls molasses S Allain & co—41 do A G Hamilton—14 do Payne, Huntington & co—50 do J W & J Shelby—50 do Jacob & Leblanc—50 bbls molasses Labatut—20 bbls sugar and sundries to order—Per steamer Peytona—20 bbls molasses Dillon & co—40 bbls sugar Gordon & Castille—3 do Dawson & Son—32 bbls molasses T Lanata—20 bbls do sugar J S Wyatt—12 do J Bell—20 bbls molasses F L Bolff & co—50 do do to H Merrick & co—2 hhds sugar Augustin & Thibaut—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—30 bbls molasses H Gordon—30 do Jacob & Leblanc—30 bbls sugar Lovegrove & Bro—20 do J Bell—20 bbls molasses S Allain & co—41 do A G Hamilton—14 do Payne, Huntington & co—50 do J W & J Shelby—50 do Jacob & Leblanc—50 bbls molasses Labatut—20 bbls sugar and sundries to order—Per steamer Ford Kennett—185 bbls flour Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do do—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad—Per steamer Peytona—116 bbls flour to Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do do—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

Per New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Per steamer Ford Kennett—185 bbls flour Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do do—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

Per Mississippi River Division—Per steamer Peytona—116 bbls flour to Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do do—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

Per New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Per steamer Ford Kennett—185 bbls flour Olivo, Watts & co—164 do Felinscster & co—22 do do—65 do C H Smith—150 bbls molasses H Hasenjager & co—50 do Harpett & co—20 bbls pork J Bellard—2 hhds tobacco Brown & co—26 pkgs mdse T A Hutchinson—50 bbls whisky A D Offutt & co—3 bbls lard R Bell—1 do J Mall—1 do H F Edsell & co—3 bales hay D H Lee—70 qrs corn Kirkpatrick & co—200 do J M Jackson—50 do Wm Lee—13 pkgs mdse Hano & Co—2 do Jacob & Leblanc—2 do Bowen & co—1 do mdse to Merrell & Hamblen—1 box liver and sundries to owner.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS,
For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861 ... $ 180,891 83
Amount of subscribed and paid-up Stock ... 100,000 00
Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1860 ... 171,777 89
Total amount of premiums for the year ending December 31, 1861 ... $ 271,891 83
Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861 ... $ 180,891 83
Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1860 ... 171,777 89
Increase ... $ 9,113 94
Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861 ... $ 180,891 83
Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1860 ... 171,777 89
Increase ... $ 9,113 94
Total amount of premiums for the year ending December 31, 1861 ... $ 271