The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No 12,[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

[illegible] of the Bee are authorized to re[illegible] subscriptions to our paper at the rate of [illegible] a week, payable in all cases to the car[illegible].

Auction Sales This Day.

[illegible] at 10 o'clock, corner Saint Louis [illegible] streets, groceries, liquors and wines.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Federal [illegible] for the transportation of food [illegible] points in the interior to New Or[illegible]. The precautions taken to prevent [illegible] from availing themselves of the accom[illegible] afforded by sudden and [illegible] are [illegible] subjects of complaint. Gen. [illegible] has a right, as the military command[illegible] of the city, to say who shall come and who [illegible] leave it. This is one of the powers exer[illegible] in virtue of martial law, and though it [illegible] put numbers to inconvenience, it is not to be disputed or denied. The permit to introduce provisions, under such restrictions as Gen. Butler has thought proper to impose, will, in the course of a few days, greatly alleviate the distress prevailing among the poor, and to some extent among the middle classes. While the existing scarcity of meal, flour and other articles of food, [illegible] those who enjoy a full share of the [illegible] wealth can afford to cover their tables [illegible] comfortable repasts. Each day, too, adds [illegible] by detracting somewhat from [illegible] country supply brought to the markets. [illegible] the extreme anxiety with which our [illegible] are awaiting the beeves from Texas, and the flour from that and other States.

We hope by the timely measures adopted, to [illegible] our people saved from that evil—more ap[illegible] than hostile bayonets—a deficiency of food. But the Federal commander might, without transcending the strict line of his duty, [illegible] a little more to the unfortunate inhabi[illegible]. At present they are wholly without a [illegible]—absolutely and utterly cut off from all [illegible] of communication, as much so as if they were confined to ALEXANDER SELKIRK's desolate island. This is a most painful affliction. [illegible] are separated from their children; [illegible] from their husbands; sisters from [illegible] brothers, without the possibility of [illegible] from them, or of learning directly [illegible] indirectly of their fate. With respect to [illegible] outer world—the South and the North [illegible]—New Orleans is buried in complete [illegible]. We have not a remote idea of what [illegible] have occurred within the past two weeks, [illegible] in the absence of facts, a thousand sensational rumors prevail, and the air grows thick with stories of the truth or falsehood of which [illegible] are utterly incapable of judging. Some [illegible] alleviation of our forlorn state might be [illegible] if Gen. BUTLER would allow the letters remaining in the Post-Office to be distributed. We see it stated that on the evening of the arrival of the Federal forces in our city, a [illegible] assemblage of men broke open the [illegible] of the Post-Office, destroyed a large number of letters, and rifled the contents of others. [illegible] most criminal act will necessarily deprive a multitude of persons of the opportunity of re[illegible] their correspondence; but there probably remain several thousands of letters in the Post-Office, the reception of which would quiet the uneasiness and solicitude of many a family. [illegible], of course, within the province of the Fed[illegible] commander to examine all letters before delivery, nor would any one eager to hear from [illegible] or relative object to the proceeding.

It has been intimated that the United States [illegible] will shortly establish a mail to the [illegible] at least, and to Europe. Any such accommodation to the public will be most sensibly [illegible]. As for the newspaper press, it is [illegible] in a state of collapse and exhaustion, not [illegible] so much on account of the restraints [illegible] its freedom, as from the total absence of [illegible] exchange papers, and the insuperable difficulty thence arising of making up an interesting journal. We understand there are several members of the craft attached to Gen. BUTLER's staff. If so, they can fully estimate the sufferings of the press, and we trust their sympathies [illegible] be enlisted in its behalf. Everything in the shape of a newspaper published out of the city of New Orleans—no matter where—would be one of the most agreeable spectacles imaginable. If ever the port is opened we may indulge the hope of having communication, if not [illegible] access to other papers. Meanwhile our [illegible] must make proper allowance for the jejune and unattractive appearance of the city press. It will disappear when the U. S. authorities permit the introduction among us of papers published elsewhere.

Shiloh Prisoners in Kentucky.

Yesterday's *Evening Delta* copies the following from the Mobile *Evening News* of the [illegible]:

[illegible] Bullitt, of Louisville, Kentucky, [illegible] the promptings of a noble nature, writes [illegible] of information for the friends of those [illegible] were wounded or captured at Shiloh. We publish the following extracts:

[illegible] few exceptions the wounded are doing well. Those of the South lie alongside those of the North—all treated equally well—and whatever differences of opinion or feeling there may [illegible] here, all is hushed here. The kind attention which the Government is so careful to provide is bestowed upon all alike. The most skillful surgeons and the very best of nursing is secured. The ladies of the city generally and the Sisters of Charity vie with each other as to who shall do the most good.

The kindness and attention so liberally shown to the sick and wounded soldiers by the citizens of this place—especially by the ladies, many of whom visited the battle field and accompanied them here—is worthy of all praise. Louisville [illegible], and her sympathy for human suffering, will never be forgotten by the inmates of [illegible] hospitals.

[illegible] who have died have been buried at [illegible] beautiful spot, "Cave Hill Cemetery," [illegible] graves all numbered, and they lay side by side, so that hereafter, if their friends desire [illegible] removal, they can be easily identified.

[illegible] letter contains a list of names of the wounded Confederates in hospital at Louisville, among which we find the following:

[illegible] Lieut. Francis Moreno, New Orleans, flesh [illegible] in both legs—doing well; Lieut. D. C. [illegible], New Orleans, wounded in knee—doing well; Lieut. Benson E. Allen, Thirteenth [illegible], leg amputated above the knee."

[illegible] names of but two Alabamians are given [illegible] Armstrong, Ala., wound in arm; Erwin [illegible], Ala., wound in leg.

[illegible] circumstances of the wounding of Lieut. [illegible] of New Orleans, are thus given by [illegible]:

[illegible] Moreno was wounded in both legs, [illegible] on the ground as the bullets fell thick [illegible] over him. A noble Kentuckian, he says, [illegible] and placed his knapsack under his [illegible] gave him part of his provisions, and [illegible].

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY ENTOMOLOGIST.—[illegible] to be a matter of State and city pride [illegible] the most accomplished entomologist [illegible] a Georgia lady, and a native of Savan[illegible] allude to Miss Charlotte Taylor. Miss [illegible] devoted years to the study of ento[illegible] in this country and Europe, and with a [illegible] success. She is known [illegible] in the United States, but throughout [illegible] of Europe, as the most successful [illegible] entomologist now living. [illegible] the science con amore, and we [illegible] one of these days the result of her [illegible] will be given to the world in a volume [illegible] at once be a credit to the talented [illegible] and to the city and the State which claim [illegible] daughter.—*Morning News.*

An Inundation of Negroes.

The public has already been informed that the escaped contrabands of the South are pouring into Philadelphia in large numbers, and that in Washington they have become so impudent as to elbow white men off the sidewalks, insult white women, and be utterly unfit for servants. This influx of negroes and this saucy independence are the very natural results of the teachings of the Abolitionists, who hold that a white man is as good as a negro only when he behaves himself and goes strongly for emancipation. But how will this negro inundation affect the North and the South?

In the North these escaped negroes will fill our poorhouses and increase our taxes. Many of them will learn trades, as they are already doing in Philadelphia, and white women will be crowded out of employment. Already we have more negroes here than we know what to do with, and every fugitive contraband is an incubus and a nuisance. If the slaves continue to come North, let white laborers look out for themselves. In Jamaica and the Barbadoes, where the experiment of free negro labor is being tested, the nuisances are rapidly gaining power and influence, and white men are pushed to the wall. The same causes produce the same results. We shall fare no better than the whites of those islands.

But while this black labor is a surplus here, it is greatly needed at the South. Cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco must be raised, and only blacks can raise it. But, if we permit the Abolitionists to decoy all the slaves to the North, how shall we get them back again to the South when this war is over? Everywhere emancipation of slaves results in a scarcity of labor, and in the British West Indies, where the want of negro laborers is severely felt since the abolition of slavery, every effort is being made to persuade free negroes to emigrate from the United States. We shall be in just the same predicament, by and by, and the South will be almost valueless from the scarcity of slaves.

The problem of the inevitable negro is taking this shape, therefore: slaves are becoming scarce at the South, where they will be sorely needed, and plentiful at the North, where they are not needed, but are a burden and an expense. Something must be done to remedy this evil, and that immediately. Freedom for the blacks has been a popular cry in some quarters for years. It is about time now to raise the cry of freedom for the whites; for the negroes are becoming masters of the situation.—*New York Herald.*

A LONG-WINDED CHANCERY SUIT.—"The law's delay" has lately been exemplified in a remarkable manner. In 1803 Messrs. Strange, Dashwood & Co., bankers, New Bread street, London, became insolvent, and made an assignment of their effects for the benefit of creditors. This assignment led to the Chancery suit of "Anson vs. Towgood," which, after lingering in the Chancery Court for fifty-eight years, is just settled. Judgment was given June 24, 1859, and in the *Times* of Tuesday last, there is an advertisement containing a schedule of the creditors and their respective claims, and calling upon the said creditors to prove their debts. In 1803 Lord Eldon was lord chancellor, and held the office, with the interruption of one year, until 1827; and since then, until the date of this order in this suit, ten different Lord Chancellors have held the seals, and Lord Campbell it was who made the order at last. Of course the creditors are by this time almost all dead. One would like to know something of the history of this suit, the original amount of assets, the costs in the suit, and the balance to be distributed. It is curious to note how, notwithstanding our boasted reforms in the Court of Chancery, delay dogged this suit to the last. Judgment was given two years ago last June, and even now the creditors are merely called to prove their debts. It will probably be several years before they all get their money.—*Illustrated Times.*

The Twenty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers now encamped below our town was one of those which about a year ago, in attempting to pass through Baltimore to Washington, was assaulted with brickbats and paving stones. Being one of the older volunteer regiments of the U. S. army, it has become well-drilled. Its non-commissioned officers and privates seem about like the regulars to whom we were accustomed on the Rio Grande, some orderly and well-behaved, and some prone to whisky and disorder. Physically and intellectually those on this side the river are greatly superior to those on the other brink, chiefly, we presume, those are from the West, and those are from the land of split leather.—*Algerine Newsboy.*

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON IN PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, speaking of the consumption of cotton in that city, says: The Banner Mill purchased 2000 bales last year, and sold of its manufactured goods to the amount of $215,000. The Hope bought 1448 bales, while its sales amounted to $100,000. At the Eagle 3500 bales were purchased, and sales made to the amount of $275,000. The Penn bought 3000 bales, and sold of its products goods to the amount of $250,000. At the Anchor 3200 bales were bought, and sales effected to the amount of $200,000, and at the Franklin Mill 350 bales were purchased, and some $14,000 worth of goods disposed of. The mills are all in full operation now, and doing a good business.

About the time New Orleans was threatened with bombardment, some of our people were much exercised for fear Algiers would be shelled also. We thought then that the Feds would not think Algiers of sufficient importance to expend much powder upon it. Gen. Butler's proclamation and orders prove it. *De minimis non curat lex martial.* Let us rejoice and be exceeding glad that our village has escaped his awful eye.

THE IDENTIFICATION;
A NARRATIVE OF FACTS, BY A CONSTABULARY OFFICER.

[Continued.]

March 2d.—Henly had found Philip Moran at Carrickfergus, where he had fled to a friend's house. I brought him before the magistrate with the view of having his information taken. He refused, however, to be sworn, maintaining an unbroken silence. The magistrate explained to him the position in which he was placed if his evidence was against his nephew; but that, at the same time, he had a duty to perform from which he should not shrink; but Moran only compressed his lips the more closely, as if determined not to speak. The magistrate then told him if he continued to refuse he had no course left but to commit him to jail. His only reply was, "God's will be done, I do refuse." A committal was then made out, and Philip Moran lay that night not four cells distant from his nephew in the county jail.

March 7th.—It was now the evening before the assizes, at least the evening before the trials. The Crown Judge, Sir William Smith, had arrived, opened the commission, given his charge to the grand jury, and retired to his lodgings; the town was in a bustle; two sentries were measuring about duelling distance before the Judge's door. The sheriff's carriage was rolling up the street; police, with their packs, were arriving in small parties from the distant stations; and lodging-houses and eating-houses were on the alert. Two of these police parties met from different directions at the head of the main street, when the following incident occurred: Constable Collert, with two men, stumped up against Constable Ferriss, with one man, at the corner of the street.

"Hallo! boys," said Ferriss, "where do you put up? let us stop together; Martin Kavanagh recommended us to stop at Frank Hinnegan's—a quiet, decent house, and no resort of any one but respectable people; come along with us, you'll not get cheaper or better lodgings in the town; come along."

"Ay," replied Collert, "so it is, but it's very far from the court and the parades; we're three to two against you, and come with us to Jemmy M'Coy's—it's just as cheap and respectable a house as Hinnegan's, and not half so far from the parades. Hinnegan's, I know, is a clean, comfortable house, but it's an out-of-the-way place."

"Did you ever stop in it?" said Ferriss.

"I did, one quarter sessions," said Collert; "and, indeed, a clean, nice house it is; but I tell you, 'tis out of the way; so come away with us to M'Coy's; the County Inspector is very sharp on us to time—he's always on parade himself; I vote for M'Coy's, 'tis quite close to our work, boys."

"Toss up for choice," said a young sub who had not yet spoken, "and let us all abide by the winner."

"Done!" said Ferriss, "though I am very unlucky."

"Agreed," said they all in a voice, and out came a half-penny from Ferriss's pocket.

"I'll cry," said Collert.

"With all my heart," said Ferriss. Up it went.

"Head!" cried Collert.

"You lost," said Ferriss, "it's legs; I won, for once in my life, boys; may be there's luck in that Manx half-penny."

They all then adjourned to Hinnegan's lodging-house.

March 9th.—Tom Courtney stood erect in the front of the dock, and never took his eyes off the clerk of the Crown while he was reading the indictment. When he had ended with the usual question of "How say you, are you guilty or not?" Courtney threw his eyes, as it would appear, through the vaulted roof up into the very heaven, and replied, in a voice which was not loud, but which, in its beauty and directness, was heard by the farthest individual in the court, "Not guilty, so help me God, in this my great extremity;" and he leaned forward, [illegible].

Mr. B——, the famous counsel, was assigned to the prisoner.

The trial commenced with an able statement from the Counsel for the Crown. Catherine Murphy was the first witness. She stated that on the 14th of November she was in her mother's house. Her brother, James, was absent at a fair; some time after midnight there was a loud knocking at the door; witness got up and put on her clothes; was greatly frightened; her mother told her not to speak. Winny Cox slept on a loft over a small room that was off the far side of the kitchen; Winefred Cox got up also while the knocking was going on, and just as she was coming down from the loft the door was smashed in upon the floor, and two men entered. They lit a candle at the fire; knew the man that blew the coal; knew him when the light of the coal was flaring on his face, as well as after the candle was lit; could not be mistaken, as she knew the prisoner from the time they were children, and her heart jumped up when she saw it was Tom Courtney. The men were armed with pistols; they came to the bedside where her mother lay; one of them seized her by the arm and made her sit up; on her oath, it was the prisoner, and "it's at his door I lay my mother's death."

There was here a sensation and murmur through the court, but after a few moments the examination was continued.

"Witness knew the prisoner for many years; he was son to a neighbor; is positive that he is the man; the prisoner demanded where the money was; her mother denied that she had any money in the house; the prisoner then struck her with the end of the pistol; knew that her mother had a small box with some money in it; thinks about fourteen or fifteen pounds, besides some silver, but did not know where she kept it; if she knew she would have told the prisoner at once to save her mother; told her mother, for God's sake, to tell him where it was, and let their bad luck go with it; her mother replied, 'Never; Tom, you're the last man breathing I thought would do me an ill turn, and only for you struck me, I'd think it was joking you are, or through liquor, which I never saw on you yet.' They then dragged my mother out of the bed, and brought her into the kitchen, where they struck her again, but she would not tell; they drew out the rakings of the fire upon the hearth, and threw her down upon them; the prisoner held her under the arms, and the other man pulled her legs from under her; witness then roared murder, and seized the prisoner by the throat; called the prisoner by his name, and said, 'Tom, Courtney, I'll hang you as high as the castle for this night's work;' he gave witness a blow which staggered her over against the wall, and said, 'Give up the money before there's mischief done;' her mother was screaming very loud. When they first threw her mother down upon the coals, Winny Cox jumped down off the loft and grappled with the second man; with Winney's help, and what witness could do after she got the blow, her mother struggled into the middle of the kitchen floor, and said, 'Give them the box, Kitty, it's in the little press at the head of the bed,' and she fainted off. They then departed, leaving her mother, as she thought, dead; saw the notes in the box when the prisoner opened it; there was also a purse in the box with some silver in it, which belonged to witness herself; would know it again if she saw it among a thousand—a good right she'd have—'twas the prisoner himself gave it her, about four years ago; it was a leather purse, lined with silk, and there were letters upon it; witness gave it to her mother to keep for safety; did not know the second man that came into the house."

This witness was cross-examined at much length by Mr. B——, principally as to her former intimacy with the prisoner, but nothing was elicited.

Winefred Cox was next examined, and she corroborated every syllable that had been sworn to by the first witness in its most minute particulars: Heard Catherine Murphy say, "Tom Courtney, I'll hang you for this night's work; it's often my mother nursed you, to murder her at last!" knew the prisoner for many years, and could not be mistaken.

Philip Moran was then sent for to the witness room, and put upon the table; and here there was a very painful scene indeed—not a being in court whose heart did not beat.

Moran never raised his eyes, never opened his lips; he moved not; he did not appear to breathe. The Clerk of the Crown held forth the book and told him to take it, but his arms seemed as though they were dead by his side. The Counsel for the Crown rose, and addressing his lordship, said:

"My lord, this is a most material witness, and however painful the position in which he stands toward the prisoner, and in which we stand in being obliged to bring him forward—for I understand he is his uncle—the case is one of such magnitude in itself, and so peculiar as regards the unfortunate man in the dock, that we feel it imperative upon us to establish it by the mouths of many witnesses. The prisoner, I understand, has hitherto borne a most excellent character, and I am aware that such will be attested here this day by many most respectable persons; but this very fact, my lord, only makes it the more incumbent upon us to fortify our case by all the evidence we can fairly bring to bear upon it, in order to satisfy, not only the jury, but the public, beyond the shadow of a doubt, as to the guilt of the prisoner."

"I have no doubt he will give his evidence," said the Judge. "Witness, listen to me." Not a move; not a stir.

"Witness, pray direct your eyes towards me, while I address a very few words to you," continued the Judge.

Had he been made of marble he could not have been more immovable; death could not have been more still. I think the Judge thought he must have been in a fit of some kind, for he seemed perplexed, and I heard him ask, in an undertone, if the medical gentleman who had charge of the jail was in court, and directed him to be sent for. In the mean time he again addressed him by saying,

"Witness, I am quite certain you must hear what I say; at least I shall take it for granted that you do; your present course can not avail you, the law must be vindicated; and however painful it may be to you, you must give your evidence; or, should you persist in refusing to do so, I shall have no course left but to commit you to prison, and that, let me add, indefinitely."

Still not a word; not a move. Here the prisoner started up from the position he had all this time maintained, and called out,

"Uncle Philip—Uncle Philip, won't you speak to me? You will; you *must!*"

This seemed to act like magic on the witness, for he turned quickly round and gazed his nephew in the face as he continued,

"Uncle Philip, take the book and give your evidence like a man; what are you afraid of? Think you not that your unwillingness to tell the truth must be construed into an unwillingness to injure me? May it not, nay, must it not, impress the jury and the public as clearly against me as any evidence which you can give? Uncle Philip, there is but one consideration which should tempt you to hold out in this manner, and that is, a consciousness of having been induced, through any influence, to be about to state that which is not the fact: if that be the case, you do well to pause; but no, it is an unworthy thought, and I ask your pardon; the love you have borne my mother and myself, and the whole course you have adopted in this melancholy business forbid the supposition." Here the prisoner was completely overcome, and again covering his face with his hands he [illegible] in the agony of distress—'twas the [illegible] that unmanned him.

I have been for upward of thirty years in the habit of attending like places, and I never witnessed such a scene.

Presently the prisoner regained his self-possession, and "proudly he flung his clustering ringlets back," and continued,

"Nerve yourself, Uncle Philip; take the book and give your evidence. I know you will swear nothing but what you believe to be the truth."

"It's a difficult thing, Tom," said his uncle, [illegible] round, "and for all I have to say it isn't much."

As he took the book I heard Tom Courtney say, "God help you, Uncle Philip! they might have spared you this, for they have enough."

Philip Moran was then sworn and examined: Kept a public house at Raheen; on the night the Widow Murphy's house was attacked, very late, or toward morning, some persons called at his house and asked for whisky—refused to give it to them at that hour; they said they were travelers and were very wet, that they should get it; looked out through the window, saw three persons; it was a moonlight night, but very wet; thought he knew one of the men who stood a little to one side; told them to go home, that they could be no strangers; one of them swore they would smash in the door if it was not opened, but that they had plenty of money, and would pay well for the whisky; thought the easiest way to get rid of them was to give them the whisky; lit a candle and drew half a pint; did not wish them to come in, and brought it to the door, which he opened; two of them stood inside, and said it was a shame to keep them so long in the rain, because they were strangers. Witness turned the light of the candle upon the man who stood outside, looked sharp at him, and said, "There's one of you no stranger, at all events. Tom, what's the matter? Won't you come in and dry yourself?" He made no reply, and witness said, "You had better go home, Tom, as fast as you can." Knew Tom Courtney since he was born; is his uncle by his mother; the prisoner came no nearer, at any time, than where he first stood—about four yards.

This witness was then called upon by the Crown to state positively whether the prisoner was one of these three men, or if he had any doubt. He was positive that the man who stood outside was the prisoner; he did not know either of the other men, they were strangers.

This witness was cross-examined with great ingenuity, principally as to the dress which the prisoner had on; whether it was that usually worn by him, and the opportunity he had of distinctly seeing his face. Upon the whole this cross-examination was not unsuccessful of a rather favorable impression toward the prisoner.

As the old man turned to go down, his eyes met those of his nephew. They were within four feet of each other, and Moran having gazed at him for a moment, threw his arms and shoulders across the rails of the dock, and clasping him round the neck, he cried, "Oh, Tom, forgive me; but I could not wrong my soul."

"Stand back, Uncle Philip," said Courtney; "you'll drown me with your tears. I know you have sworn what you believe to be the truth, and I would disown you if you would do any thing else, even to save my life."

He then staggered down, or rather was helped down, and you could have heard his sobs dying away in the distance as he was supported out of the court.

[To be continued.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City.—There was so little change in the state of affairs throughout the city yesterday that it is almost out of our power to make a paragraph on the subject. If there was any new openings of stores, it was hardly perceptible, but our thoroughfares presented a tolerably lively appearance. The same crowd seemed to be collected about the Customhouse, but what the attraction is we are unable to discover—unless it be that the many who are out of employment resort thereby way of "killing time." The Federal officers and soldiers seem to walk the streets, on business or pleasure, with much more confidence and freedom than they did on their first coming, and we opine that they are beginning to think themselves in quiet possession of a conquered people.

In certain localities there was much rejoicing among our citizens over news which was regarded as confirmation of the report that we have had a hard battle and glorious victory in Virginia. We heard it stated positively, also, that a Spanish newspaper (from Cadiz) had been received here announcing that Spain had recognized the Southern Confederacy.

A Good Idea.—An old veteran friend has suggested to us an idea which we consider well worthy of the consideration and action of our City Fathers, and therefore we commend it to them. It is a plan to relieve at once the community from the intolerable evil which now exists in marketing. It is well known that many of our citizens are often forced away from the markets with empty baskets, simply because they have not city notes, or specie, or something to suit the very fastidious views of those who have provisions to sell. The suggestion is, that the City Council shall issue without delay a sufficient amount of stamped tickets, in small sums, from ten cents and upwards, and that reliable agents be sent with these tickets to the different markets to redeem the notes approved by the Committee of Public Safety. It strikes us some plan of this kind would work well, especially as our old friend says it was tried here in 1814, and proved a great convenience.

Something that Concerns the Street Commissioner.—Customhouse street, from the Levee to Burgundy street, is becoming uninhabitable since the occupation of the Customhouse by the United States troops. The gutters teem with unmentionable filth and diffuse around a most revolting odor. We think it our duty to call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the fact. Not only are the inhabitants of the street compelled to keep their doors and windows closed, but there is danger that their health may suffer from this intolerable nuisance.

Pro Bono Publico.—We are moved by experience, (and we have no doubt we will be sustained by many who have no house or home) to say a strong word in favor of the Confederate Saloon Restaurant, on Common street, near St. Charles. It was opened when food was scarce and high. It has since been continued in daily operation, and we speak from actual knowledge, when we assert that it provides better and at lower prices than any eating house in the city of New Orleans. George, the head-waiter, and Frits the proprietor, in these exacting times, we regard as public benefactors. This is no puff, but grateful expression on our part.

A Sad Disappointment.—We deem it not out of place to note that a worthy brick-maker, belonging to one of our suburban districts, being in distress, that "Othello's occupation" was gone, embraced the suggestion made to him by a friend that there was a good chance for speculation by coming down to the city and getting a contract for making coffins—sunstroke, fever, &c., among our newcomers having created quite a demand. In the course of his inquiries, however, he found the market had been forestalled by a certain class of our enterprising fellow-citizens.

Arrests.—Adam Koepke was arrested in the Third District, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. In the Fourth, Wm. Fuller and B. Miller, for trying to kill Henrietta Stesler; and Ed. Fulte, for knocking down Moses Levy. Sam. Hodgon, for putting obstructions on the Pontchartrain Railroad. Thos. Sullivan was sent by Recorder Emerson to the First District Court for trial, for clubbing Thos. McCarthy.

In the First District the arrests were not remarkably "few and far between," but they were not of much interest. The following we gleaned from the record: Mena Green, from Julia street, charged with not knowing or caring for the difference between meum and tuum. James Curtis, charged by F. Geifers with embezzlement and breach of trust. In this case a search warrant found fifty leather valises at a coffeehouse on Poydras street, which were identified by Mr. Geifers as the property taken from him by accused. Tim Nelligan was "tuk up" on the heinous charges of having assaulted and battered Mary Armstrong, and of having disturbed the peace of Mrs. Kelly's tenants, besides unable or unwilling to pay five months' rent due by him to her.

Provost Marshal's Court—Judge Bell presiding.—The following cases were disposed of in this court on Tuesday:

Sergeant Wm. Spencer, of Company I, Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, drunk and mutinous; reduced to the ranks and ordered to perform police duty for three months.

Charles Stone, Patrick Carne, Wm. Thurber and Theodore Smith, of Company A, Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, drunk and disorderly; Smith was ordered to police duty for two months, and the others made to forfeit two months' pay.

Frederick Ford, of Co. B, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, for leaving his post and going to sleep during hours of duty—police duty three months. Patrick Holihan, of the same company, for noisy and riotous behavior in his quarters—forfeited one month's pay.

A number of soldiers arrested by the city police were remanded until the appearance of the officers who arrested them.

Recruiting.—We noticed a handbill yesterday calling for "recruits" for the Federal army, offering $13 a month pay and a bounty of $100 at the end of the war. It would be a curious spectacle to see a regiment "in full blast" raised in this city for Abe Lincoln.

Better Prospects for Food.—We believe that Mr. Grieff, under authority from the city, went up the river yesterday on the steamboat St. Maurice, for the purpose of bringing down to the city the provisions which it is understood have been waiting transit down below the mouth of Red river.

We have it, also, from good authority, that Mr. Greenwood, the city agent to go to Mobile, has already started, with one of our most reliable steamboat captains, on his mission to Mobile.

Exercising.—Early yesterday morning Canal, Magazine, Camp, Poydras and other streets were greatly enlivened by the parade exercise of several Federal regiments—rather stalwart looking fellows. They had any quantity of "the spirit-stirring drum" and fife along with them, and as a matter, of course, they had plenty of non-admiring beholders along the sidewalks.

Removed.—The Lyceum, in the City Hall, which had been taken and used as a hospital by the Federals, we are happy to state, is again free—the sick soldiers having been removed elsewhere.

Rumored.—There were some reports current yesterday about a Captain of one of the European brigades being summoned to account for the arms he had in his possession at the time of disbandment—but we could not learn whether it was a *canard* or not.

First District Court.—Judge Collens has ordered the Grand Jury to convene this day, the 9th. A petty jury has been drawn and summoned for the 15th inst., when the trial of cases on the docket will be proceeded with.

Accidentally Shot.—A boy named James Shay, was accidentally shot in the breast on Tuesday, in Thalia street, by a woman who was playfully handling a pistol. The wound was not dangerous.

Fire.—An unoccupied house at the corner of Galvez street and Bayou road, owned by Mr. Bergmming, was destroyed on Tuesday by fire. Supposed to be an act of incendiarism.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 9, 1862.

☞No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED THURSDAY.

Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Sloop Tennessee, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—200 bbls molasses to E M Ross.
COAST—Per sloop Tennessee—105 bbls molasses to E M Ross.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITS! RECRUITS! RECRUITS!

A few ABLE-BODIED MEN are wanted to fill up the various Regiments U. S. A., in the Military Department, to the maximum standard. Pay, $13 per month, Clothing and Rations, and a Bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS at the end of the war. Union men! "forward, right into line, march."

Several applications having been made by persons loyal to the United States Government for leave to raise a regiment for its service, notice is hereby given that the written proposals of such persons to that end will be received at the General Recruiting Office and considered.

Office, No. 165 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
LOUIS A. SALOMON,
Recruiting Officer.
my9 14t

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 8, 1862.

In order to allay the hopes of the bad and the fears of the good and timid, the Commanding General gives notice that the strictest health regulations have been established, since the capture of the forts at the Quarantine Grounds, against the importation of all epidemics.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
Geo. C. Strong, A. A. General. my9

House to Rent.

IN a desirable location, suitable for a large family, situated on Claiborne, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets. The house contains two parlors, four bedrooms, six closets, wine cellar, &c.; a large two-story kitchen containing six rooms, wood and coal houses, stable, &c. The yard is large and well paved. All the buildings are in good order, freshly painted and whitewashed. Apply to
my9 3t J. LILLY, 150 Claiborne street.

For Sale for Confederate Notes,

A THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, with granite front, on Levee, between Esplanade and Elysian Field streets together with one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank, now reduced to $5. Apply on St. Louis street, No. 127, near Burgundy. my9 3t

MACARONI, MACARONI.—200 boxes Macaroni for family use, for sale by
E. PIAGGIO,
my9 4t Corner Royal and St. Louis streets.

Wanted,

A WOMAN to wash for a small family. Apply at the Bakery of Widow SOURY & SON, Chartres street. ap9 2t

Notice.

THE holder of two Notes, for one hundred and twenty dollars ($120) each, dated April 28th, 1861, payable one year after date, 28th and 28th April, 1862, subscribed by E. A. Dupré to the order of Theodore Dupré, and endorsed by the latter, is hereby notified to present the same to Mr. A. Ducatel, notary, No. 60 Toulouse street, otherwise said notes will be at his own risk. PAUL LACROIX,
No. 13 Toulouse street.
New Orleans, 7th May, 1862. my7 3t

Notice to Stockholders of the Star Insurance Company.

THE Commissioners of Liquidation of the Star Insurance Company have declared a dividend on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 1¼ Carondelet street. my7 6t

Notice.

THE undersigned will redeem their Notes between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Southern Mills, 181 and 193 Poydras street
my6 6t D. J. HOCKERSMITH & CO.

To the Editors of the Bee:

☞Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.
jun26 tf NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Candidate for Mayor,

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY,

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

☞See Bee of 28th, 29th and 31st January. feb21

Recorder of the Second District.

Messrs. Editors:

Please announce that the Hon. LOUIS GASTINEL, the present incumbent, is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 2d June next.
VOTERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

43........BOURBON STREET........43

Conducted by G. J. Lord.

THIS establishment will reopen on MONDAY, 5th May, for day-scholars only. No boarders can be received for the present. my3 1w

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

MRS. MACE respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and families that her Institute will remain opened, and the classes continue, as heretofore. my5 1t

Emporium of Light.

THE subscriber will sell his superior COAL OIL, CONFEDERATE and COTTON SEED OIL, with an assortment of various kinds of Lamps, &c., for all notes received by the Committee of safety.
ARTEMON HILL,
my6 3t No. 5 Chartres street.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,
May 24, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of certificates of profits, issued by the Union Insurance Company for the year 1860, and due this day, that the same will be paid on presentation and delivery of said certificates on and after this day.

Interest on all certificates of profits issued by said Company, up to the 30th April inst. will also be paid on and after this day to the holders of said certificates, at the office of the Company, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.
my6 15t A. CHIAPELLA, President.

Notice.

WE have issued several thousand dollars in small notes, for the accommodation of the public. They are not only secured by the large amount of real estate belonging to us in the city but also by deposits of Confederate money in several Banks, amounting to more than the circulation. We are prepared to redeem them at once, in sums of $20 and upwards, and would be pleased if the public would call daily at our office, corner New Levee and Notre Dame streets, between 9 and 3 o'clock.
my6 3t H. FASSMANN & CO.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for goods. The orders received and registered up to this time, accompanied with cotton, cash or drafts, will require all the goods we can make up to the first of September.

Planters are hereby notified that we cannot receive any more cotton or orders.

Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.
ap29 5t S. H. HART & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Unreserved Sale of a Large Property at McDonogh.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 10, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets,

A LOT OF GROUND, forming the corner of Madison and Bringier streets, measuring 154 feet front on each of the aforesaid streets. Together with a House of two rooms, front and back galleries, two closets, kitchen, servants' room, shed leading to the kitchen, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.
Terms Cash. my6

Stock of Groceries, Liquors and Wines.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold in the store of Messrs. Eaton & Betterton, corner of New Levee and Common streets—

The entire balance of that valuable stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, etc.

For full particulars, see catalogues. my6

General Assortment of Fancy and other Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, the 12th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the store of Messrs. Pinchard, [illegible] & Co., corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets—

A large and well selected stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c., &c. For full details see catalogues which will be ready for inspection on Friday next.
Terms cash. my8

No. 1 Brown Soap.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in store No. 47 Magazine street—
100 boxes No. 1 Brown Soap.
Terms cash. my8

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at 47 Magazine street—
25 sacks superior quality Coffee.
Terms cash. my8

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Lorenzo Rimberger.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 14,112.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the natural tutrix of the minors should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my9 15 17 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

A Card.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has not issued any small notes.
HENRY SPIZFADEN, Grocer.
my8 3t Southwest corner Villeré and Dumaine sts.

FOR SALE at reduced prices for CONFEDERATE NOTES, a good assortment of KIP SHOES AND RUSSETT BROGANS.
SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY,
my2 1w 22 St. Charles street.

Lard.

LARD.—40 tierces choice Western Lard, in store and for sale by
P. POUJOL,
may8 6t No. 11 Toulouse street.

For Sale or Rent,

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Gregoire's Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to
P. LACROIX,
ap8 1w No. 13 Toulouse street.

Notice.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Van Fossen is dissolved, Mr. Van Fossen having retired on the 1st of May, 1862. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned, who carry on the same business, under the style of C. A. Barriere & Brother.
C. A. BARRIERE,
F. G. BARRIERE.
April 5th, 1862. ap7 1m

For Sale,

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnston and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with the improvements, formerly known as the Desourdy Saw Mills. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., enquire of
J. B. BENEZORE,
mh14 Citizens' Bank

CRESCENT CITY

STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF,

CRUSHED,

POWDERED,

GRANULATED and

CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO.,
jun26 6m 40 Tchoupitoulas

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)

65 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales.
oct 9

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday March 23, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
o'clock A.M.	Horse Car.	o'clock A.M.	Steam Train.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.			
P. M.		P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
mh16 tf G. PARDELY, Superintendent.

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL

New Mayer's.

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS, [illegible] the most favorable, and conducted according to the [illegible], it unites the attention of a home; the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Opthalmic diseases.

TERMS:

Wards	$1 00 per day.
Private Wards	2 00 "
Private Rooms	3 00 "
[illegible]	1 00 "

A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. [illegible]'s office, No. 12 Bourbon street. mh8 1y

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

For sale, 1000 boxes SOAP, various brands.
jun26 A. PEPIN, Agent, 33 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS

Female Collegiate Institute,

No 202 Camp street,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MADAME ED. LOCQUET

THIS establishment, which has grown so popular, will be reopened on the 15th of September. Madame Locquet wishes the pupils to be punctual, in order to have the advantage of a whole course of studies.

For further particulars, apply at the Institute, No. 202 Camp street, or by letter through the Post office, box 364. ocp11 ly

MELISSA CORDIAL

BY THE CARMELITE MONKS.

Patented.—This delightful Cordial possesses all the qualities proper to MELISSA BALM.

Sold in Paris, only at No. 109 Montlimontant street.

Price per bottle....................75 and M.

Sold in New Orleans by ED. GUILLOT and D. PEREZ. de7

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Velvet, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrains, Dutch, Venetian, &c.

Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Mattings; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for cash at moderate [illegible].
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood

V. DEMORUELLE, Dealer,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin.

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves. Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire [illegible].

☞Orders from the country promptly and care[illegible] attended to.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

STATEMENT

Amount of premiums unearned on the 31 May, 1860		$234,668 00
Amount of premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1861		
On Fire Risks	$560,565 00	
On River Risks	151 620 19	
On Marine Risks	165,536 34	877,721 53
Total premiums		$1,112,724 53
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861	$[illegible] 00	
Return Premiums	24,[illegible] 00	270,[illegible] 00
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861		$[illegible] 00
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible] 00	
On Marine Risks	40,419 70	
On River Risks	40,665 00	
	$[illegible] 73	
Ten per cent. returned	14,250 73	
Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less Interest	52,[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00
Net Profits		$234,772 5
Net earned Premiums		$[illegible] 00
Less earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. has been returned		142,[illegible] 40
Amount participating in profits		$[illegible] 5
The company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		$40,36
Bills Receivable for Premiums		171,27 [illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge		88,[illegible] 35
Bank Stocks and Mortgage Bonds		141,[illegible]
Real Estate		85,[illegible]
Bonds of the Confederate States		25,[illegible] 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection		98,[illegible] 30
		$1,[illegible]
Less:		
Net earned premiums	$[illegible] 00	
Interest to be paid on Scrip	26,[illegible] 00	
Scrip and interest due and not claimed	27,[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00
Actual assets		$[illegible]

jal1

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1861, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 7, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6th, 1861.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums last year, and to pay six per cent. interest on all the scrip issued by the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

—DIRECTORS—

J. H. Hovius,	S. O. Nelson,
Geo. Connelly,	C. [illegible],
John Pemberton,	C. H. [illegible],
P. Maspero,	R. F. Voorhies,
P. Poeh,	R. C. Vigmand,
G. Renald	

ja6 tf

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$294,120 35
To wit		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$130,330 45	
" on Marine Risks	44,[illegible] 04	
" on River Risks	28,[illegible] 12	
		$251,120 35
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$42,[illegible] 10	
Per Returned Premiums	2,[illegible] 70	
		45,[illegible] 70
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$[illegible] 55
Losses paid during same period, viz.		
On Fire Risks	$107,[illegible] 50	
On Marine Risks	7,[illegible] 77	
On River Risks	5,[illegible] 42	
	$125,[illegible] 74	
Reinsurance	4,351 51	
Fifteen per cent. returned	2,721 [illegible]	
		$127,[illegible]
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.	20,460 47	
		$148,[illegible]
Net profits, 30th November, 1861		$[illegible] 31
Net earned premiums		$[illegible] 55
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		26,[illegible] 22
Amount participating in profits		$130,[illegible] 34
The Company has the following assets, viz:		
Bills receivable for Premiums		$64,771 42
Due for Premiums in course of collection		23,[illegible] 00
Invested in mortgage security		[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks		[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks		24,[illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds		21,[illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		7,[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Total amount of Assets		$[illegible]

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered, that on this 10th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of December, 1861.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profit to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

Omer Gaillard,	[illegible]
Jas. A. White,	[illegible]
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
B. Jamison,	Mitts Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger,	[illegible]
T. Lotro	J. Bebe.

d16 tf

FIRST ANNUAL STATMEENT
OF THE
Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$306,[illegible] 78
Premiums on Fire Risks	$128,119 38	
Premiums on Marine Risks	30,[illegible] 35	
Premiums on River Risks	22,[illegible] 45	$[illegible] 78
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	28,[illegible] 00	
Per Return Premiums	2,[illegible] 30	30,[illegible] 30
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible] 30
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$54,[illegible] 34	
On Marine Risks	34,[illegible] 70	
On River Risks	10,[illegible] 00	
	$99,[illegible] 62	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,727 30	
	$[illegible] 30	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible] 02	4,[illegible] 34	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	$41,[illegible] 30	$[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above		$[illegible] 30
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid		[illegible] 02
Amount participating in Profits		$[illegible] 77
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Bills Receivable at short date		$[illegible] 50
Scrip of other Companies		[illegible]
Premiums due		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes		[illegible]
Total Assets		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this [illegible] day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile Dabuys, Secretary of the Star 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 the Company.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DABUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of August, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 15th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent. (22 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Accordingly with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 15th instant, to the stockholders, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DABUYS, Secretary.
au14

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wuestenberg,

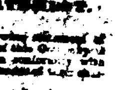
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

au27 1y 57 Front Levee and 93 Poydras street

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.



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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$[illegible] 47
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861	$[illegible]
Viz.—Premiums on Fire Risks $[illegible]; Premiums on River Risks [illegible]; Premiums on Marine Risks [illegible]	
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861 $[illegible]; Return premiums [illegible]	$[illegible] 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861	$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz.: On Fire Risks $[illegible]; On River Risks [illegible]; On Marine Risks [illegible]	
Re-insurance, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz.:	
Invested in Bank Stocks, City, M[illegible] and Confederate States Bonds	$[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Real Estate, (office 72 Camp street)	[illegible] 00
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 11th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above statement are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of January, 1862.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, [illegible] of which certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible] of March.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1859, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and no interest thereon to be paid from the 31st December, 1861.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the most reasonable rates of premium. Office, No. [illegible] Camp street.
ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN S. [illegible], Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

[illegible] B. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. A. Amadon,
Jas. A. Sherman,	A. H. May,	Philip A. Blaum,
Edward Halls,	S. B. Moore,	J. Villavaso, Jr.,
Elijah Peale,	John Hay,	Alex. T. Ayme,
J. P. Harrison,	Rufus McIlhenny,	Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Hoey,	Thomas Greenfield,	R. F. Lawson,
L. G. Jury,	Edward Hosert,	Jas. R. Rodenburg,
Geo. C. Sauce,	Lafayette Folger,	A. Q. Kessner,
Alfred Moulton,	John Kemp,	E. K. Converse,
T. C. Thompkins,	John C. Gardeux,	[illegible]
R. B. C. Wood,	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. West.

New Orleans, January [illegible], 1862.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861		$[illegible] 78
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
— Marine do	[illegible] 41	
— River do	[illegible] 46	
Less premiums returned		[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible] 46	
On Marine Risks	[illegible] 46	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Expenses, less interest	[illegible]	
Profits		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Stock Notes		[illegible]
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon		[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledge		[illegible]
For premiums		[illegible]
Stocks		[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eleventh day of May, 1861.
(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.
my10

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1861		
Premiums on Fire Risks		$[illegible]
" River		[illegible] 74
" Marine		[illegible] 404
Total		[illegible]
Less Return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums April 30, 1860		[illegible]
Net Premiums		[illegible]
Paid losses during the year, viz.:		
Fire losses	$[illegible]	
River losses	[illegible]	
Marine losses	[illegible]	
Total losses	$[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	[illegible]	
Expenses of interest on scrip, less discount and interest account	[illegible]	
	14,[illegible]	
Gross profits		[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated risks		[illegible]
Net profits		[illegible] 71
The Assets of the Company are:		
Capital stock notes		$[illegible]
Loans secured by mortgage		[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of bank stock		[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums at short time		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Scrip of other companies		[illegible]
Stocks and bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. Chiapella, President, and J. M. Chambers, Secretary, of the Union 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 the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] May, 1861. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible] it was resolved that out of the profits [illegible] for the year ending 30th April, [illegible] per cent. be declared [illegible] of July next, 1861, [illegible] the [illegible] Monday of [illegible] next.

Holders of scrip will [illegible] interest, &c. [illegible] requested to call and receive the same.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A [illegible] and for sale to [illegible]
ap29 [illegible] 5 St. Louis street.