The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1862.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,383

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1862.

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Magazine street, No. 87—sundries.

WHAT'S THE NEWS?

New Orleans has been at all times a paradise for newsmongers. No where is there a city so easily induced to credit extravagant rumors, and so willing to accept the most improbable stories without caring particularly for the evidence on which they are based. It has been said that Richmond is the grand focus whence are disseminated ten thousand wild and exciting reports; but the people of Richmond can scarcely be as credulous as those of New Orleans. Before the occupation of our city by the Federal forces, when the mails were arriving daily, and the telegraph was usually in working order, many a figment of the imagination was wont to be circulated, and to find hosts of believers ere it could be discredited or disproved. Like most of the inhabitants of a sultry clime, the people are impulsive and sanguine, and, therefore, easily misled and deceived. At the present conjuncture it is ten times worse than usual. The possession of New Orleans by the Federals has for the nonce established a line of demarcation between its population and that of every other place. In the absence of the mails, in the suspension of telegraphic communications, and with Federal pickets stationed around the city, and rendering ingress or egress equally difficult, we are nearly as ignorant of what is occurring in all the rest of the world outside of us, as the inhabitants of the planet Saturn may be supposed to be. At the best a stray newspaper of some neighboring place probably a week old, finds its way mysteriously, at rare intervals into the hands of a favored few, and even then most of its contents are, under the circumstances, forbidden fruit. Press, therefore, as are the good people of New Orleans in the best of times to ventilate their curiosity by catching up and retailing every crotchetty conception and every extraordinary report, we may very readily understand how in the absence of all means of arriving at accurate information, the breath of rumor becomes accepted almost universally as the voice of sober truth.

We have been led to these remarks by encountering the very embarrassments complained of by our cotemporary of the *Delta*. It is currently presumed that the press must be better informed of all topics of news than private individuals, and accordingly those who delight in the political gossip of the day—and their name is legion—take a peculiar pleasure in subjecting editors to a perpetually repeated cross-examination. In ordinary times the press may be said to be somewhat ahead of the public in the possession of facilities for ascertaining the events of the day; but a moment's reflection would teach the importunate querists that at present we are all pretty much on the same level, and that consequently journalists are as little gifted with the faculty of discerning what is taking place elsewhere, without mail or telegraph to help them, as any other profession. Yet thousands of persons cannot be persuaded of this fact, and pestering newspaper folk with their ill-timed and superfluous interrogatories. In reference to supposed engagements in Virginia and the West—to plausible narratives of grand battles, and decisive victories, of which ten thousand different versions have been traveling from mouth to mouth for the past week, we can candidly say that with all our efforts we have been totally unable to trace a single version to one absolutely authentic source. We have heard of letters written from battle fields, but have not yet succeeded in reading one—of eye-witnesses of desperate actions, but have not found one—of papers containing statements of these reported fights, but have not seen one.

We are therefore sceptical, and once for all, desire the throng of *quid nunes* to possess their souls in patience. If one-half of the prevailing rumors should prove true, the knowledge will make its way in due season, mangre all possible obstacles. If false, those who have aided in circulating baseless fabrications have much to answer for, in deceiving the community. Meanwhile we think that henceforth the most effective method of getting rid of the multitude who are famishing for news is to follow the advice of the *Delta*, and send them to Gen. BUTLER for information.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The thirteenth annual report of this excellently managed association will be found in our columns. Considering the difficulties of the times, the Crescent Mutual makes a highly satisfactory exhibit. The net earned premiums for the year amount to $235,687 85, and the assets of the company exceed $1,400,000. The Board of Directors have resolved to pay the usual 6 per cent. on outstanding certificates, to redeem the 60 per cent. remaining of the scrip of 1858, and to declare a scrip dividend of 50 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the past year.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.—The publication of this paper is, we understand, to be transferred to Grenada, Miss.

New Exodus.

We begin to have, says the New York *Express*, in small doses, the practical benefits of Abolitionism in the introduction among us of the negroes of the South—the most of whom will soon be in our poorhouses and jails, and some few competitors with the white laborers for work.

At five o'clock this morning, ninety-seven fugitive slaves reached this city by the Baltimore Railroad, and were marched immediately to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, at the foot of Washington street, by a deputation of police officers of the First District. An immense crowd followed the contrabands, shrieking, mimicking and tormenting them. At the saloon they were plentifully fed at the tables where a hundred thousand soldiers have been refreshed. The crowd, meantime, surrounded the shed or stable wherein they were feeding, and at their disappearance made the air clamorous with cries. Some interesting, ludicrous scenes were enacted, and the negroes were by turn filled with fear and merriment. About a hundred Philadelphia blacks had meantime heard of the arrival of their brethren, and a committee of these were allowed to enter the saloon and consult with the fugitives. The interview is said to have been exceedingly humorous, and ended in the acceptance by the distinguished strangers of sundry invitations to lodge with our negro citizens.

The wealthy negro families here have generously sheltered the Ethiopes, and it is probable that a number will remain in this city. The Abolitionists are using every endeavor to secure the employment of blacks in the arsenals and navy yards. Memorials of this description are being circulated in this city, and certain Congressmen are pledged to agitate the matter in Congress.

The negroes who have arrived are dressed in the coarsest garb of hemp, and those that stray around the city are sighted out for universal criticism and laughter. Most of these contrabands have been engaged with Banks's division, repairing railroads on the Upper Potomac. They have brought their grandmothers and children away, and we saw among the arrivals one woman upwards of a hundred years old, who stated that she had more than twenty children. Three of these negroes were the property of ex-Senator Mason, and two of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge.

Our citizens are, in the main, amused at the appearance of these people, and the laboring people are particularly imagined. Several of the men have money, and one negro had Treasury notes to the amount of a hundred dollars. *Philadelphia Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Fall of New Orleans Known in New York.

Our friends of the *Crescent* copy the following from a Mobile *Tribune* of the 5th:

[From the N. Y. Herald of the 28th ult.]

What Old England failed to do with all her power has been handsomely accomplished by New England. The manner in which the success at Forts Jackson and St. Philip was followed up is highly commended. In thirty hours our brave men consummated their victory, and appeared before the great city of the Southwest to receive its submission.

Commenting upon the above, the *Herald* says, editorially:

We have to chronicle to-day one of the most important events in the progress of the war against the rebellion. According to statements received at the War Department yesterday from General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, and General McDowell, on the Rappahannock, the rebel journals at Petersburg and Richmond announce that New Orleans is occupied by the Union army.

Thus, while we have been conducting formidable and expensive expeditions on the Mississippi river and on the sea coast, to subdue the rebel strongholds in the South, and subduing them one by one, the greatest cotton port of the rebels has fallen into our hands.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 29th ult. says:

Dispatches received yesterday from Generals Wool and McDowell convey the important and exhilerating information that the city of New Orleans has fallen into the possession of the Union troops, and is once more under the dominion of the United States Government.

We also find the following Congressional proceedings:

Washington, April 24.—The Senate ratified the Seward Lyons treaty suppressing the slave trade. The Senate committee adopted the House bill organizing Arizona, which extends the Wilmot Proviso over all territories. Sherman's amendment to the Confiscation bill limiting to persons holding office under the rebel Government, was adopted by twenty-seven to eleven.

King's amendment, including all persons giving aid to the enemy during the war, was disagreed to.

The bill recognizing Hayti and Liberia was passed—32 to 7.

A spicy debate between Powell, of Kentucky, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, on a resolution concerning the arrest of citizens in Kentucky took place. The former denounced the authorities as tyrants and usurpers.

In the House the Confiscation bill was debated. Lovejoy said that the defenders of slavery and rebellion were synonymous; that it was the duty of the Government to destroy slavery to preserve the republic and the Union. He wanted to speak in Southern States without fear of lynching and tar and feathers. To put down the rebellion and restore the Union, slavery must be destroyed.

Vallandigham said the speech made outside of Congress against the Democratic party by Benj. F. Wade grossly slandered him. He called Wade a liar, a scoundrel and a coward.

Advices from Mexico, via Havana, say that an unauthorizing conference had taken place between the allied powers and the commander at Vera Cruz. The General commanding the French forces had determined to march alone in the city of Mexico, the English and Spanish Plenipotentiaries having decided to withdraw their troops. Juarez was said to be ready to satisfy all claims, and rejects the idea of a monarchy for Mexico.

FROM BATON ROUGE.—The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 1st learns that the United States flag now floats from the dome of the Capitol of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge.

THE IDENTIFICATION;

A NARRATIVE OF FACTS, BY A CONSTABULARY OFFICER.

[Continued.]

James Murphy was examined, and stated that Courtney casually had met him on the road, some days before the attack, and advised him to go to the fair to sell his calves, as it was an excellent market.

The Widow Murphy's dying declaration was then read, when a murmur of surprise and indignation ran through the court. Persons who had hitherto felt inclined to sympathize with the prisoner began now to look upon him as a hardened and hypocritical ruffian.

[The case for the prosecution closed.

The leading witness for the defense was Courtney's brother, Billy, a handsome lad: "Recollected the night Widow Murphy's house was attacked: slept on that night in the bed with his brother. Witness and the prisoner went to bed about 10 o'clock: locked the house-door, and hung the key behind the parlor-door; the prisoner got into bed first; he slept next the wall, and witness slept on the outside. Prisoner and witness both said their prayers before they got into bed. The prisoner was in bed in the morning when witness awoke. Turned two or three times in the night, and, on his solemn oath, the prisoner was in the bed on all these occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. F—:

"The prisoner had other clothes in a box in the same room; could have got them without touching those on the chair."

"Could he not have left the house, then, without your knowledge, sir?"

"'Tis just possible; but I am positive he never did."

"Do you mean to swear, sir, that he did not do that which it was possible he could have done without your knowledge?"

"I tell you—"

"No, sir, you'll tell me nothing until you give me a direct answer. I ask you, sir, again, and for the last time, will you take it upon yourself to swear that the prisoner did not leave the house that night after you and he went to bed?"

"I will not swear it positively."

"You may go down, sir."

"You were going to say something just now," said the Judge.

"I was going to say, my lord, that I would not swear positively to anything which I did not actually know to be a fact of my own knowledge; and in this case, although I am quite satisfied in my own mind that the prisoner did not leave the house on that night, yet as the possibility does exist that he could have done so, however safe I might believe myself to be swearing it, I think it would be wrong to do so."

"It is a very honest answer, my good boy," broke in Mr. B——, "and stamps truth upon every tide of your evidence."

The witness here became much affected; his eyes filled with tears, and the corners of his mouth worked out and twitched with emotion. He put a handkerchief to his eyes as he turned to go down—more, I think, to hide his brother as he passed him to check his tears; but the prisoner stretched out his arms, and grasped him by the shoulder as he passed, saying,

"God bless you, Billy, you're all right, man—you're all right! Forgive me if I was afraid of your love."

Billy then rushed through the crowd, carrying the sympathy and belief of every one who heard his evidence with him.

The only other evidence which was brought forward was as to character, and certainly, if it could have availed in opposition to the flood of evidence which was against the prisoner, he would have been turned from the dock a free man; the highest and most noble in the country, one and all, bore cheerful and distinct testimony to the amiability and uniformly good character and conduct of Tom Courtney; the priests (to whom they still claimed him) thronged forward to the table to bear witness to his benevolence and kind-heartedness, from a very child; and the case closed.

The Judge slowly turned himself round toward the jury, and made a very long pause—so long that it became at last the subject of whispers from one to another, and I heard some one say that he was only waiting for the buzz (which always takes place at that moment in a crowded court) to subside—but I did not think it was.

He commenced, however, and it was the signal for death-like silence. I shall not follow him through his charge; he left no point of view in which he did not put the case. I shall never forget his voice, his views, his periods. He closed, and during the whole of his charge he never once used the words, "On the other hand, gentlemen" (alas! there was no other hand, to turn to); nor did he close with that general and hackneyed finale to all charges, "If they had a doubt, a reasonable doubt" (and it was a termination of which his humanity rendered that Judge particularly fond); but in this case he "seemed to feel—the whole court felt—that it would have been out of place; and his closing words were: "I leave, then, the case with you, gentlemen; and I do so with a firm persuasion that, as upright, conscientious jurors, you will do your duty without respect to persons, and fearless of the result, founded on the evidence, and the evidence alone, which has been brought before you."

Oh! what a hum—what a buzz—what whispering and wiping of faces—what altering of elbows on the ledges of the seats—what slight shaking of heads and compressing of lips, as people looked in each other's faces, while the jury rose to retire; and "Poor young fellow!" "God help him!" "Unfortunate mother!" and such like remarks, passed in an undertone from one to another. I lifted up my heart in silent prayer to God that He would indeed help both him and his mother in that distracting, frightful hour. Not a man, not a woman, not a child—and there were children there—left the court, although there were numbers who had not tasted food for nearly twelve hours; such was the awful suspense, the dreadful anxiety to learn that which every person there knew to be as great a certainty as that the sun, which had been some time set, would rise again in the morning.

Contrary to all expectation, the jury remained in for nearly half an hour—not that they doubted, (as I learned afterward) but from a sheer reluctance to hand in the fatal word. Indeed, it was the good sense and humanity of one of the jurors which prevented them from giving further delay, (such was their repugnance) by representing that every moment they remained in beyond what was reasonable, in so plain a case, was only calculated to nourish a vain and delusive hope in the prisoner's breast, and lead him to the belief that it was possible to take a favorable view of the case. The justice, the humanity of this was at once acquiesced in; and the jury room door opened, and forth came a reluctant but conscientious jury. The issue paper was handed down. The Clerk of the Crown read over the names of the jurors, and read aloud, though his voice trembled as he uttered it, the awful word, "GUILTY," adding the useless but usual words, "How you any thing to say why the sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon you?"

The prisoner, on hearing the word "Guilty," had brought his hands together, stretched his arms along the front rail of the dock, and laid his head down upon the backs of his hands. In this position he remained, evidently struggling with inward emotion. There was a death-like silence then, indeed, in the court, as there always is immediately previous to the sentence of death being passed. At length the Judge, who had been gazing at some imaginary object in the air, said, "Prisoner!"

At the word the convict—for such, indeed, he now was—started up into an erect position, and pushing back his long dark hair, which had fallen down over his forehead and eyes, showed a face of marble whiteness, but an unstirring eye of surpassing beauty.

"Prisoner!" said the Judge, again.

"My lord," said the prisoner, "I have been asked if I have any thing to say why sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon me. If the question be not altogether an insult and a mockery, may I be permitted to say a few words to the court—not, I am aware, that they can have any influence upon my fate, but, my lord, that they may be remembered when I am no more;" and his lips quivered.

The Judge made no answer, rather permitting him to proceed than giving him permission.

"My lord, I have been found guilty of a crime of which I am as innocent before Heaven as any person who now hears me or looks upon me, standing here, in the eyes of the law, a convicted murderer, and about to receive sentence of death and execution—oh! terrible, terrible words! There may be eyes now looking at me, there may be ears now listening to me, of those who know and who could prove my innocence, even at this moment. If such there be in the court [and the prisoner turned round and surveyed the crowd in rear of the dock] let them behold me—let them listen to my words. Of course, my lord, I allude to the real perpetrators of this horrid crime, should any of them be here, and which is not impossible. Do I expect, then, that if they be, they, or any of them, will stand forth and avow it? Alas, no! I have no such hope; 'tis not in human nature, and the hearts which would perpetrate such a cruel deed will be but too glad to chuckle in the security of my conviction." [Here there was a great bustle in the centre of the crowd behind the dock, and a strong-looking man, who had fainted from the heat, was removed into the street, where the fresh air soon revived him, but I do not believe he returned into the court, and I heard somebody say that he was a stranger.] "They may hear," continued the prisoner, when silence was restored, "from the lips of a dying man, that they are about to commit another murder, and that, sooner or later justice will overtake them, and my character will be redeemed, and my memory rescued from disgrace and shame—perhaps even I be rotten in the grave.

"My lord, I can not, and I do not, while asserting my innocence, quarrel with either your lordship's charge, or with the verdict of the jury. I do not know even how to quarrel with the evidence. I never injured any one of the witnesses; on the contrary, I had far other feelings at one time—perhaps far other objects than injury toward one of them. I can not, and I do not, believe that Catharine Murphy's poor old mother—her murdered mother—and my heart still bleeds at the contemplation of her suffering and death—I cannot believe, I say, that she rushed for judgment to her God with a perjured lie upon her lips; I cannot believe that either she or Catherine has sworn what they knew to be false. I cannot believe that James has turned an innocent and casual conversation against me for a wicked purpose, knowing me to be innocent. He, at least, my lord, has sworn the truth. I freely admit the accuracy of the conversation detailed in his evidence; it was a casual matter, with no other object than to serve him; and founded upon the success of my own father upon similar occasions. Besides, were my object that which lies been attributed to it, might I not as well have said to James Murphy, 'James, I wish you would go away to the fair of G——— on Thursday next, for I want to murder your mother on that night,' as have acted the subsequent part I did, and such been the object of the conversation which actually did take place. Who but a fool would have held such a conversation with him, had he not made arrangements to fly with his booty before he returned? Did I fly? You have heard where and how I was found. Intimately known, as I was, to the widow, to Catherine, and the servant girl, undisguised to have entered the house, and committed murder and robbery, and then returned to my own house, not more than a mile distant, and sat down to my breakfast, and calmly waited the result; could I, I say, have courted an ignominious and shameful death more openly, more successfully, more promptly, than by such a course? What shall I say then?—that I am guilty? No, my lord; as I stand before the God of heaven, who knoweth my heart, I am not guilty.

"I may hope there are some, at least—perhaps many—here, who will believe my words, when I again declare, in this awful moment, that I am wholly innocent of act, part, or knowledge of this dreadful crime. I believe, my lord, that an inscrutable Providence, whose ways are past finding out, has permitted—for some mysterious purpose, which neither you, my lord, nor I can scan—a fatal delusion to fall upon the minds of all those who have this day witnessed against me. He has the power even still to dispel it; and should He hasten His mercy in time to save me from a crime so ignominious death, how shall I live to thank Him to serve him; but if not"—[Here the unhappy man exhibited great emotion; his lips quivered, his voice trembled, and his whole frame shook] "But if not," he continued, recovering himself, "and that my doom in this world shall, indeed, be fixed, I trust I can say 'His will be done;' but for the sake of my memory and my character, and for the sake of those who loved me here, I hope and trust He will reveal it when I am gone."

The prisoner ceased, but not a word, not a whisper, not a stir in court. All eyes turned from the unhappy man to the Judge, who, after an apparent consultation with his own mind, assumed the black cap with a trepidation very foreign to his usual mode. All persons present seemed to expect a long and, doubtless, a very feeling address to the unhappy convict, ere the final words of the sentence should close his earthly *fate*; but I never saw Sir William Smith so completely, so perfectly overcome. His made one effort to speak, in vain, and it was evident he would not make a second until he had mastered himself, and could command his voice. I had, too, a secret feeling that he believed in the innocence of the prisoner. After a prolonged and painful silence, he merely said—

"Thomas Courtney, I have listened, with all the attention which I considered your unhappy position demanded, to your statement. Every person in court, as well as the jury, has heard the evidence upon which you have been convicted; and in the justice and propriety of that verdict there is not one solitary person who must not concur—nay, you yourself have done so. They have also heard your statement; and whether that statement be an aggravation of the crime or not, I shall leave to be settled by the final and eternal Judge before whom you soon must appear. I shall only add, that if your statement be false—and I cannot reconcile its being otherwise with the evidence, if it be true—you will find, perhaps when too late, that it will be a dreadful aggravation indeed."

He then sentenced Tom Courtney, in the usual words, to be hanged by the neck till he was dead upon the next day but one following. The miserable man was then removed from the dock to the jail, amidst all the customary clamor and screaming of relations and friends.

The court was adjourned, and in one hour the town was as quiet as if nothing beyond the conviction of a petty sessions had taken place.

[To be continued.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City.—From the Fourth to the Third District, yesterday, we could find nothing to record, except that "order reigns in Warsaw." There was nothing to draw a crowd, except the fine showers which occurred in the morning, forcing many to congregate under the hospitable awnings along St. Charles street and the other principal thoroughfares. It was the threatening aspect of the heavens, we suppose, that kept at home during the day a large circumference of crinoline, which otherwise would have enlivened and beautified the streets.

So far as we could observe and ascertain, at the same time, there were no new reports of "wars and rumors of wars," and even the *quid nuncs* were as quiet and calm as a "May morning." This state of things, however, cannot last long. We predict that in a day or two the good news from Virginia will either be confirmed or entirely contradicted, and our good people will be plunged into the depths of disappointment or elevated to the seventh heaven of hope and joy.

The Coffee-Houses.—These great convenences (at least they are so regarded by many of our patriotic citizens, as places of refreshment by wayside) were opened for the reopening in every direction, and the principal and popular of old are apparently doing a "smashing" business—though we believe *mint* and *tea* are scarcely to be found. Some of the proprietors, we understand, have called upon Gen. Butler to request a license under his proclamation, but so far we have not heard that he was prepared to grant them in due form, or to state what his requirements would be. It has been reported, however, that if he did not demand pay for a new license, that he would insist upon the applicants taking the *loyal oath* of allegiance.

A Butcher Hurt.—In Treme market yesterday morning, a butcher named Jeumenta was severely hurt by the whole weight of a dressed beef falling upon him. The timber sustaining the meat gave way and struck the unfortunate man on the head, breaking in his skull-bone. He was seriously wounded, if not mortally injured.

A Sad Affair.—Mr James Wilson, for many years the business manager of the *Bulletin* office, left the office last Monday evening, about eight o'clock, and has not since been heard of. Having labored under a severe nervous illness for several days prior, his friends are very much alarmed concerning his safety.

Over the Lake.—We are informed that a blockade has been instituted at the New Basin, and that no craft can go out without a permit from the Federal Provost Marshal.

Federal Provost Court.—Major J. M. Bell, Provost Judge.—These cases were tried and disposed of yesterday:

Joseph Conery, Company H, Thirteth Massachusetts Regiment, drunk, forfeited two months' pay.

Thos Ford, arrested for drunkenness, not belonging to the army of the United States, was dismissed.

Wm. C. Barnes, of Company H, Twelfth Maine Regiment, drunk and noisy, forfeited two months' pay and made to perform three months' police duty.

Charles Thorn, same company, drunk, three months' police duty.

John B. Newcomb and Charles N. Shank were arrested for smuggling goods out of the city into the Confederate lines, and, after testimony, it was ordered that the said goods (music, letters, clothing, &c.) be confiscated, the horse and wagon employed to carry them be turned over to the Quarter master, and that Newcomb be fined $100, and committed to the Parish Prison until the same be paid into Court.

Hugh Maguire, Company F, Thirteth Regiment, drunk and disorderly, forfeited three months' pay and made to perform police duty three months.

Police Matters.—The remote Districts of the Third and Fourth furnish no cases worthy of mention. The Recorder of the Second yesterday sent several fellows to the Parish Prison as dangerous and suspicious, and disposed wisely of a number of ordinary cases. Among the arrests we noted John Duval, for a violent battery on Mike Cullivane and John Barmgray, on the Levee, with intent to kill "am" Jos. Blaize, f. m. c., for breach of trust; Eug. Louvet and Francois Ducrois, on Villeré street, charged by Louis Thibot with shooting at him with a pistol, with murderous purpose. The arrested had four pistols on their persons.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday evening, May 8th, 1862, by the Rev Elijah Guion, STEPHEN GAY, Esq., of the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, to Miss CLARA B. GUION, daughter of the officiating clergyman—all of this city.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 9, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95.

I. Colonel H. C. Deming, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, is relieved from the action of General Orders, No. 23, current series, from these Headquarters.

II. Acting Brigadier-General Geo. F. Shepley, Colonel Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, is detailed as a Member of the Military Commission instituted by General Orders above named.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff. my10

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. Uniform: "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 this General Recruiting Office and considered.

Office, No. 105 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

LOUIS A. SALOMON,
Recruiting Officer.

my9 1m

Provost-Marshal's Office.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 10, 1862.

THE Office of the Provost-Marshal has been vacated from the United States Custom-House to No. 66 Canal street.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal and Aid-de-Camp.

my10

Money Lost.

LOST, yesterday morning, crossing from the French Market to Madison street, a BLANK BOOK, wrapped up in a copy of the *Evening True Delta* containing about five hundred dollars in Confederate notes and a number of ordinary papers. Among the papers was one dated John Duval, for a violent battery on Mike Cullivane and John Barmgray, on the Levee, with intent to kill "am" Jos. Blaize, f. m. c., for breach of trust; Eug. Louvet and Francois Ducrois, on Villeré street, charged by Louis Thibot with shooting at him with a pistol, with murderous purpose. The arrested had four pistols on their persons.

House to Rent,

IN a desirable location, suitable for a large family, situated on Claiborne, between Bumaine 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 wash houses attached. The yard is large and well paved. All the buildings are in good order, freshly painted and whitewashed. Apply to

my9 2t J. LILLY, 159 Claiborne street.

For Sale for Confederate Notes,

A THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, with ten-mile front on Haven, between Esplanade and Elysian Field streets, together with one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank, now reduced to 93. Apply on St. Louis street, No. 137, near Burgundy. my9 3t

MACARONI, MACARONI.—299 boxes Macaroni for family use, for sale by

E. PIAGGIO,
my9 2t Corner Royal and St. Louis streets.

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. 114 Carondelet street. my7 6t

Notice.

THE undersigned will redeem their Not between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at the Southern Mills, 161 and 169 Poydras street.

my8 6t D. J. ROCKERSMITH & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Pierre Andre Durand, No. 18,852.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, No. 80 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 10th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 20th, 1862, the following landed property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse, Galvez and Miro streets, designated as lot No. 12 of square 22, on a plan drawn by A. D'Hémécourt, dated 18th of July, 1853, and deposited in the office of P. C. Cavaliér, notary public. Said lot forming the corner of Customhouse and Miro streets, and measures 28 feet 6 inches front on Customhouse street, by 108 feet in depth.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of two notes, for the sum of $153 33 each, the one due the 19th of July, 1862, with twelve months' interest at 6 per cent, and the other due on the 19th of January, 1863, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from the 19th of January, 1861, until maturity. Said interest to be paid by the purchaser in addition to the purchase price, and the balance thereof to be paid cash.

Act of sale before F. Percy, notary public.

ap3 17 24 my1 10

Unreserved Sale of a Large Property at McDonogh.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 80 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 Hampter streets, measuring 151 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. my9

Sundries to Close Invoices.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 67 Magazine street—

55 boxes Tallow Dips, 20 boxes Wisky, 15 bags Corn Meal, 5 bags Pepper, Sharps, Dried Pearlings, 2 pieces Rich Brilliantine, 14,000 Cigars, 14 gross Mustard, assorted sizes, &c.

Terms cash. my10

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, Ewin & Co., corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, A large and well assorted 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, at 67 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 67 Magazine street—

36 sacks superior quality Coffee.

Terms cash. my8

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Joseph P. Moreira.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT, NEW ORLEANS. No. 16,596.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have, why the final account presented by the tutrix of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOUT,
Deputy Clerk.

my9 1t

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District Election June next.

Jan31 tf NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Candidate for Mayor,

INDEPENDENT OF PARTY,

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

See Bee of 29th, 30th 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 26 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. may5 1w

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

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

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 unless received by the Committee of safety.

ARTEMON HILL,
my6 5t No. 6 Chartres street.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of certificates of profits, issued by the Union Insurance Company for the year 1858 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, 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.

my3 15d A. CHIAPELLA, President.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to state 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.

ap22 2m B. M. HART & CO.

St. Louis Church of New Orleans,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that in conformity with new arrangements concerning said Church, no orders will be received from the 1st of May next for interments and funeral services; and no lots or ovens will be sold in the St. Louis Cemeteries unless the amount is previously paid cash at the office of the undersigned.

ANT. DEBUC, Secretary.

ap15 1m 1st Steamships my 10 St Anthony Square.

Lard.

LARD—40 tierces choice Western Lard, in store and for sale by

P. FOUJOL,
may15 5t No. 11 Toulouse street.

Notice.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Van Fossen is dissolved, Mr. Van Fossen will be attended to by the undersigned, who will carry on the same business, under the style of C. A. Barrère & Brother.

C. A. BARRÈRE,
April 5th, 1862. F. G. BARRÈRE.

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 Depouilly Saw Mills. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information to be obtained of

J. D. DENEGRE,
my10 Citizens' Bank.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

FROM THE CITY.			FROM THE LAKE.		
4 o'clock	A.M.	Horse Car.	6½ o'clock	A.M.	St'm Train.
6½ "	"	St'm Train.	7 "	"	"
7½ "	"	"	8½ "	"	"
9 "	"	"	9½ "	"	"
10½ "	"	"	11½ "	"	"
12 "	M.	"	1 "	P. M.	"
2 "	P. M.	"	2½ "	"	"
3 "	"	"	3½ "	"	"
4 "	"	"	4½ "	"	"
5 "	"	"	5½ "	"	"
6 "	"	"	6½ "	"	"
7 "	"	"	7½ "	"	"
8 "	"	"	9 "	"	Horse Car.

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

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 10 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

mh31 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

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

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

mh17 1y 87 Front Levee and 66 Poydras street.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few pounds in store and for sale to close consignment by

QUEYROUZE BROS.,
my19 8 to 16 St. Louis street.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Thirteenth Annual Statement.

IN conformity with its amended Charter, the Company make the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1862.....$414,415 79

Premiums on Fire Risks....	$291,465 00	
" Marine ..	74,474 81	
" River ..	71,125 95	
" Life	366 00	
	$436,415 79	

Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1862.....$328,924 12

Losses paid during same period, viz.

On Fire Risks.....	$68,566 83	
On Marine Risks.....	82,934 62	
On River Risks.....	18,766 42	
	$170,066 07	
Deduct interest, discount, &c., less general expenses, reinsurance, contingent fund, profit and loss.....	40,753 49	129,312 57
Net earned profits for the year ending 30th April, 1862.....		$199,611 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz.

Loans on pledge of Bank and Public Stocks.....	$221,718 62
Loans on Mortgage.....	87,815 16
Bills Receivable or Premiums, etc	124,745 40
Due for Premiums in course of collection.....	37,569 76
Real Estate (Office Camp Street).....	60,000 00
1500 Shares Bank Stock.....	178,500 00
La. State, C. S. and City Bonds.....	220,100 00
Scrip of other Companies.....	35,970 56
Cash.....	397,591 67
Total amount assets.....	$1,400,730 46

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th of May, 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President, and G. W. SPRATT, Secretary of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
G. W. SPRATT, Secretary.

Subsc