# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of [illegible] cents a week, payable to all cases to the carriers themselves.

**Sales at Auction To-Day.**

By E. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No 59 Magazine street, shoes, leather and shoe pegs.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 A. M., at the Merchants Warehouse, and afterwards at the Delta Warehouse, salt.

R. M. Montgomery & Bro. begs leave to inform the public and the rest of mankind that the long sale of the furniture of the St. James Hotel will be continued on Friday, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at which time all the fine rosewood and oak sets, superior carpets, plated ware, china, curtains, hair mattresses, etc., together with ten superior rosewood pianofortes of the best manufactories, will be sold at panic prices. The hall is now open for inspection. See advertisement.

**TROUBLESOME COUNSELLORS.**

Human nature is nearly the same at all times and under every circumstance. In all communities there are hosts of grumblers and throngs of pretenders and would-be great men. Nothing is done but what these inveterate critics affirm that they could have done it better. Does a calamity occur? They could have prevented it. Is a battle fought and a victory won? They would have swept the foe into inevitable destruction. The country has swarmed with carpet warriors who never wielded a deadly weapon; astounding military geniuses who never set a squadron in the field; and profound politicians who have never mastered the elements of the science of government. They are to be found in every direction—on the streets, in counting-houses, in stores, in private dwellings. They settle the mighty questions at issue with imperturbable coolness, and will undertake to determine the duration of the war as easily as they can ascertain the time it takes them to consume their dinner.

The South has had her full supply of this particular class; and the press itself has not been free from their influence. It would seem, however, that the North is plagued in precisely a similar way. We remember the importunate eagerness and pertinacity with which General McDOWELL was driven to the advance movement in Virginia, which terminated in the Federal disaster at Manassas. From the complaints uttered by correspondents of several Northern journals we should conclude that the lessons of experience were without much value to those who fancy they know infinitely more of military affairs than the commanders themselves. A Washington letter-writer in the New York *Express*, alluding to the successes of the Federals at Forts Henry and Donelson, and the like, adds significantly:

"Nevertheless, there is the greatest impatience that more is not done. Some of the politicians in and out of Congress, seem to smell blood like so many hyenas. They are all Cæsars, who want not merely the Rubicons to be passed, but the bridges to be torn up behind them. They forget our Ides of March at Ball's Bluff, when there were no bridges, no boats, and when, for want of boats or bridges, more were drowned in the river than killed in battle.

"These military geniuses who fight with no other weapons than goose quills, behind their ears, or steel pens in their hands with a sheet or two of foolscap for a battle-field, are marvellously wise and proper men. They remind one of the remark, of Sterne I think it is, that 'of all the cants in this canting world, though the cants of hypocrisy may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting.' It is certainly annoying to see and hear so many of these grumblers, some of them seeking to promote themselves to place and power by the downfall of others. I need not name who these fretful porcupines are, nor whom they serve. I am glad to believe that the best judgment of the country is against them. I am more happy to believe that the President, and perhaps all of his Cabinet is against them. There are good reasons for stating that three-fourths of the Army and Navy are against them. They have, however, five [illegible], and as usual, with all traducers and slanderers, 'the lie travels its league while truth is putting on his boots.' They have also much more power in Congress than the unbiassed judgment of the People would grant them if allowed to decide upon the votes and opinions every day or two recorded and expressed."

We suspect there is a great deal of truth in the language just quoted. It is certain that the South has suffered seriously from the undue influence exercised by a set of men whose ignorance was only exceeded by their effrontery, and if what the *Express* declares may be relied upon, the Government of Mr. LINCOLN is much annoyed by officious, though not official advisers.

**SANITARY.**

We are pleased at noticing the activity of the municipal authorities in their efforts to keep the city clean. We are just entering upon that season which at times is so prolific in the seeds of pestilence and death, and it behooves us for our own sakes to be particular in removing all predisposing causes of disease. Without mooting the vexed question whether yellow fever originates in, or is propogated by filth, all medical men agree that the neglect of public and individual cleanliness is a fruitful parent of a class of diseases of a peculiarly fatal character. Typhoid and other fevers, marked by an obstinate depression of the vital powers, are apt to prevail in an endemic form in places which are ill-ventilated, where accumulations of dirt and the *débris* of animal and vegetable matter are freely exposed to the decomposing influences of heat and moisture. We should, therefore, guard against these pernicious sources of wide-spread suffering. Special attention should be paid to those streets where nuisances are apt to be engendered. At the New B[illegible] a day or two ago the odors were positively insufferable, and we can speak from personal experience. Customhouse street every now and then pours forth exhalations of the most unsavory character. These points should receive the close attention of the Street Commissioners and his aids, nor should any precaution be overlooked having a tendency to improve our sanitary condition.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—The fifth annual statement of this judiciously managed association appears in our columns to-day. The net premiums for the year are $210,960 89, and gross profits $109,099 63. Reserving $59,000 for unterminated risks, the Board of Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to the insured, and the same to the stockholders, payable according to the charter of the company. They are likewise prepared to redeem at once the certificates of profits for the year 1858. This is an excellent and satisfactory exhibit.

A MOST PLEASANT SUMMER DRINK.—To the many thirsty souls in this city and elsewhere, who suffer inconveniences from martial law, we recommend the following drink, which has not been inaptly called "Cream Nectar," as a thirst-assuager, and at the same time a most refreshing and delightful beverage. It is better than the best "snow-drop julep" that will ever manufactured, and sherry cobblers cannot begin to compare with it in quality:

Take 3 lbs. white sugar, 3 oz. tartaric acid, and 1 quart cold water, put them into a brass or copper kettle, and when warm, add the white of 3 eggs, beat up with 3 teaspoonfuls of flour; stir all, let it boil 3 minutes; when cold, add 1 gill of essence, and bottle up.

*Directions for Use.*—Two dessert spoonfuls of the nectar to each glass; then fill them two-thirds full of ice water, if it can be had, and add a little carbonate of soda.

**New Hampshire Octogenarian on Slavery.**

The Rev. Dr. Lord, for thirty years and upwards President of Dartmouth College, N. H., has long been distinguished among his brethren for his vigorous defense of the South and the institution of slavery. In a recent letter to a Virginia friend, called forth by events now agitating the country, he writes:

But whether we have democracy, anarchy or despotism, we shall not be rid of slavery till the day of the Lord. Its existence depends not on forms of government, or philosophical speculations, or political manœuvres, or legislative enactments, or judicial decisions, except as these may temporarily change its name, aspects or conditions, or vary its locations. It can live, as things are, only as it has lived, more or less, with all varieties of race, character and conditions. Those will find their appropriate spheres and places, not according to mere human judgments, but by God's providential ordering of Shem, Ham and Japhet, agreeably to physical laws and the plan of moral government, in reference to the ends of the present probationary state.

Wherever there is a place and work for slaves, there they will be found. All things are fitted to all other things, and general laws will have their course. Our only wisdom is to study them, and live under them and by them, in subserviency to their fixed, righteous and benevolent design. Without a miracle, I see not but that slaves will yet be called for in New England, and that by New England men—slaves having the attributes, if not the name of slaves, and possibly in a worse condition than we now complain of in reference to the South. Why not, if our present Government should last another eighty years? For Yankees will not perform the menial work of life. They are above it now. The imported free servants of Ireland and other countries will soon be infected with Yankee independence, and have the means of living, above servile work, on their own freeholds. Then who will be our servants? Shall we have Coolies or Africans to hew our wood and draw our water? And what form of Government shall be over them but that which is adapted to their comparative rudeness and imbecility, and conservative of the general system? The children and grandchildren of our present Abolitionists may yet be first to institute a harder serfdom than has yet been known, unless, indeed, they should themselves be compelled to sell themselves for bread, and suffer the proper chastisement of their fathers' sins for their rebellion against the government of God.

A MONITOR IN ENGLAND.—The N. Y. *Herald* contains a description of a new naval structure proposed in England by Capt. Coles, and called a shield-ship, of which it says that the idea is evidently borrowed from Ericsson, unless it be proved that Ericsson has appropriated the invention from Coles, for both are manifestly the same. Says the *Herald*:

This invention has attracted great attention in England, and public opinion seems to have settled down in its favor. The new ship is to be 2500 tons burthen, her draught of water 20 feet, and her speed twelve and a half knots. She is to cost nearly $1,000,000. She is to be without masts, and when afloat will show to view above her deck merely her smokestack or funnel and her shields or cupolas, which Ericsson calls turrets. She is to have six of these, with two 100-pound Armstrong guns in each, and they are to revolve just as in the Monitor. But they differ in height, being only five feet, and presenting an angle of forty-five degrees, whereas in the Monitor the turret is nine feet high, and it is perfectly circular, rendering it extremely difficult to strike it at right angles. The form of the shield resembles the roof of the Merrimac more than the turret of the Monitor. She will be a terrible engine of war. Other ships are only able to bring one of their broadsides to bear upon a single vessel at one time. The new ship will be able to bring the twelve guns in her six cupolas to bear at one time upon any point desired, with no limit to their training. It is thus evident that in a contest with any ship whose speed was slower than her own, she would be enabled to keep her position as long as she chose, with her twelve guns bearing upon the enemy, which she could destroy at her leisure with impunity. A curious part of the invention of Capt. Coles is that he can, without an instrument, prove the distance he is from a vessel by the degrees of training marked on the cupola when directing it at an object and referring to the table of angles. This is very important, as it enables the gunner very rapidly to give his guns the proper elevation. Another curiosity is that it is the shield which is sighted, like a rifle, and not the guns.

The invention has been fully tested both in firing from the cupola and firing at it, and the results are described as highly satisfactory, thus confirming the immense value of the Monitor. It will be observed by one of the extracts from the London *Times* that the Warrior does not answer her helm, which, in a ship-of war, is a fatal defect. In other respects, too, she is pronounced a failure. It has been found by experiment in England that hammered plates are equally as good as rolled, and, if well done, even better.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—From the last received proceedings in the Federal Congress we take the following:

Dr. Arnold, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, has reported in favor of the bill for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The report states that the work has been more than half completed by the State of Illinois, it having expended thereon over six million dollars. The canal has been in operation since 1848, and now yields an annual revenue of about $2,000,000. This will be greatly increased by the enlargement of the Illinois river as proposed. The State of Illinois offers this canal and revenue to the United States, on condition that Congress will provide the means to enlarge it so as to pass gunboats from the lakes into the Mississippi. This will place us on an equality with Great Britain, she being able, by her canals, to pass war vessels from the ocean to the lakes.

The report, in view of the fact that, by treaty, the United States is prohibited from building or maintaining armed vessels on the lakes, urges the necessity and importance of the immediate enlargement of the canal, by which the gunboat fleet on the Mississippi could be passed through to the lakes.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—The London *Times* of the 16th says:

Deep is the distress, and small the means to obviate it. The town of Blackburn contains sixty-three thousand people, nearly one fourth of whom are now suffering privation from the scarcity of food, clothing, bedding and fuel. When the mills are in full operation, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty persons are employed; but at the present time, upwards of one-third, or nearly seven thousand, are wholly unemployed, at a cost to the workers alone of about £6000 a week in wages.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

**COUSIN JOHN'S PROPERTY.**

"On the 11th ult., at Point de Galle, Ceylon, on the voyage home, John Simpson, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Tranquebar."

"Bless my life, Sally," said Mr. Simpson, almost choking himself with his muffin, "here's cousin John dead!"

Mr. Simpson had the *Times* for an hour every morning, (at sixpence per week) and that hour being his breakfast allowance also, he read and ate against time, taking a bite of muffin, a sip of tea, and a glance at the paper alternately; and as he was very short-sighted, and always in a hurry, there seemed imminent risk sometimes of his putting the paper into his mouth instead of the muffin.

"You don't mean to say so, Simpson," said the lady on the other side of the little fireplace. "Cousin John dead! Why, he was to be in town next month—it's impossible! Where do it say so?"

And she made an attempt to reach across for the paper; but it was a long stretch, and Mrs. Simpson was stout, and hardly made due allowance for that fact in her instructions to her staymaker; so Mr. Simpson found himself master of the position, and proceeded to read the announcement again, with a proper sense of importance. Miss Augusta Simpson, and her brother, Master Samuel, who occupied the seat at the other side of the family breakfast table, had risen from their places, and with their mouths and eyes open, and Master Samuel's knife arrested in a threatening position, formed rather a striking tableau.

"Then that Surrey property comes to us, Mr. S.," exclaimed the lady, as she left her armchair, and made good her hold on one side of the *Times*, of which her husband still pertinaciously retained the other.

"It comes to me, my dear, as next heir, by Uncle Sam's will—no doubt of it." If Mr. Simpson intended a little gentle self-assertion in this speech, it was so mistimed, that Mrs. Simpson was good enough not to notice it.

"It's worth two or three thousand a year, Simpson, isn't it?"

"About one thousand, or fourteen hundred at most, my dear, as I have told you before," replied the husband. "It's a very nice property. Dear me! poor John! only to think that he should never have come home to enjoy it!" and the good-natured Mr. Simpson gave an honest sigh to the memory of his departed cousin, and for a moment forgot his own accession of fortune.

"Well, well, life's uncertain with all of us. I never thought as you'd have outlived him, Simpson; he was ten years younger than you, if he were a day. I did think it might have been our Samuel's in days to come, supposing he died without children, as was always likely from what I heard of him. I often did say to myself I hoped Sammy might be a gentleman."

Sammy wiped his lips in preparation for that crisis. He had been eating a second egg surreptitiously and hastily. Only a mother's eyes could have detected the future gentleman under the pinafore at that moment. "There's the 'bus, father," he shouted, jumping up with the view of effecting a diversion from his own seat of operations; "there's the 'bus coming round!"

Mr. Simpson rose mechanically, and dropped the *Times*. The habits of twenty years were not to be shaken even by the sudden prospect of a thousand a year. But his daughter, with the spirit of a true British maiden in the hour of fortune, showed herself equal to the occasion.

"Who wants the 'buss'" said she, with an indignant shove to Samuel. "Pa an't going by 'busses now."

Like all truly great speeches, it was short and to the purpose. As such it was long remembered in the family. It awoke them at once to the duties and the pleasures of their new position. That useful public vehicle did not take Mr. Simpson to Aldermanbury that morning. The conductor looked at the well known door in vain; the civil driver even let his horse linger a little ere he turned the corner; and both turned a long and last inquiring gaze in the direction of Portland Terrace, No. 4. "What's come of the governor this morning, Bill? Are we arter or afore our time?"

"Not above two minutes arter; he's never been and gone by the Royal Blue?"

"Don't think he'll be so mean as that; summat's amiss, *how-ever*." And with this compliment to Mr. Simpson's business habits, the omnibus lumbered on without him. Great was the surprise, and as the morning wore on, even the anxiety, in the little dark offices in Aldermanbury. Such a thing as Mr. Simpson's absence, without due cause assigned, was unknown hitherto in that most punctual and respectable establishment; and Mr. Styles, the old clerk, who had a sincere, if not a very demonstrative affection for his principal, was scarcely prevented, by a sense of what was due to the dignity of both parties, from taking his passage down to Notting Hill to inquire.

But, indeed, even had Mr. Simpson made his usual appearance at his place of business that morning, it would have been too much to expect from human nature that he should have devoted himself with his old attention to ledgers and invoices. When he did arrive there towards the afternoon, the youngest clerk saw that there was something "on the governor's mind." He scarcely stayed half an hour; and if his unblemished commercial repute were any longer valuable to him, it would have been undoubtedly better if he had not looked in at all; for he left the impression on the minds of his subordinates that even the small and cautious house of Simpson & Son had not escaped, in the last great commercial whirlpool; and the errand-boy, who was well up in that department of newspaper literature, gave it as his private opinion to his mother at home, that it was a "Paul & Bates" case.

But Mr. Simpson was thinking little of his business, and still less what people thought of him.

"I'll go to town at once, my dear," he had said to his wife, after their first shock of surprise was over. "I'll go and see the Grindles, poor John's agents, and hear what they can tell me about it; they'll be able to give me every information, of course, and advise me as to what to do. I'll go to Grindles's at once; and I'll just look into the counting-house and set Styles's mind at rest before I come back. I can bring my letters down here to answer." (How far Styles's mind was set at rest has been already recorded.)

To Messrs. Grindles' accordingly, at an unusual expense of cab-hire, Mr. Simpson proceeded. If he had any floating doubts in his mind before as to the correctness of the announcement in the *Times*, the remarkably grave and polite manner in which the junior Mr. Grindle (whom be remembered hitherto as a rapid and somewhat supercilious young man) received him on his entrance, would have gone far to remove them. "Have you heard any thing lately of my cousin, Mr. John?" asked Mr. Simpson, with a voice which he felt was nervous and unsteady—that, however, was becoming under the supposed circumstances.

"Sit down, I beg, my dear sir—pray sit down; sorry to say we have, very sorry indeed. Have you seen this, my dear sir?" producing a copy of the *Homeward Mail*, and pointing to a paragraph containing the same brief but important words as those which had caught the eyes of the Simpsons.

"I saw it in the *Times* this morning, and came to you to hear more about it. He was coming home, I fancy, this month?"

"He was," said Mr. Grindle; "he wrote us by last mail to say we might expect him by the Formosa, which brought the mails, as I understand yesterday; he had taken his passage in her, he says in this letter. We were just going to telegraph down to *Plymouth*, to know if she has landed her passengers, and whether your poor cousin is among them. I should fear there can be no doubt of the correctness of this sad news—most sad, indeed, and sudden; but we shall have an answer to-night, and will at once let you know. You are aware, of course," continued Mr. Grindle, delicately, "that you are your cousin's representative?"

"I am aware of it, sir," said Mr. Simpson, bowing awkwardly. "I assure you—"

"Of course, my dear sir, of course these considerations are premature. We trust, I do most sincerely trust, that we have some intelligence of our valued friend by the Formosa. You may depend upon our making the most particular inquiries, and giving you the earliest information. Expecting him in town we were this very day, and now! Well, Mr. Simpson, life is—"

But Mr. Grindle felt himself hardly equal to the definition, and filled up his unfinished sentence by lifting up his eyes and hands. "But allow me to offer you—"

"Nothing in the world, thank you"—and so they parted.

It was not natural that Mr. Simpson should either feel or affect much sorrow for the death of a cousin whom he had not seen for nearly fifteen years. Yet sometimes, on his way home, when he remembered the days when they had played together as boys, the worthy tradesman's heart reproached him for the feelings of positive elation which he was conscious of since the news of the morning. He had never thought much of the possibility of such an event as his own accession to the little Surrey estate. Mrs. Simpson, it is true, had been fond at all times of descanting, even before their acquaintances, on her children's future "expectations," not altogether to her husband's satisfaction; he had no notion, as he said, of teaching the young folks to set themselves up above their father and mother, which the young daughter, Augusta, was rather inclined to do. And it was not without some little misgiving that he contemplated, during his solitary ride home, some of the possible effects of the change in their position upon the female members of his household. Still, it is very pleasant to feel one's self independent. The Simpsons were by no means rich; the son had succeeded the father in a long-established but not very lucrative business, and had neither the means nor the energy to extend it. He had had his anxieties and losses, and he was fond of ease and quiet. To drop unexpectedly into a thousand a year was, he confessed to himself, a piece of good fortune almost bewildering. If he and Mrs. Simpson sent the young folks to bed early that night, (to Miss Augusta's great dudgeon) and sat over the fire themselves somewhat later than usual, discussing their future prospects, they are not to be set down as more greedy and selfish than their neighbors.

Again, at 9 o'clock exactly the following morning, did the 'bus which Mr. Simpson usually patronized go to town without him; and an aspiring young banker's clerk who lived close by, usurped from that time forward the well-known corner-seat, which had belonged by a prescriptive right, willingly recognized by other passengers, to the "highly respectable old city gent" from No. 4. For Mr. Simpson himself, at that hour, was busy reading to Mrs. S., for the second time, the following important communication from Messrs. Grindle:

[To be continued.]

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**

*The City.*—The central thoroughfares are still thronged with men, women and children. Canal street always presents a lively appearance, and the cars up and down town are crowded all the time, particularly late in the afternoon. The beef distribution still goes on, "merrily as a marriage bell," and many of the applicants were seen going homewards with just as much as they could carry in their baskets and arms yesterday. The good news from up the river, the consular affair, and that of the banks, were the principal topics of talk about the corners of the streets. The result of the interview and communications between Gen. Butler and the bank directors has not yet officially transpired, and we do not feel at liberty yet to state what the rumors are. The weather seems to be growing gradually warmer every day—the shady side of the streets, the city cars, and thin clothing giving strong intimations that our summer season has fairly commenced.

*Captain McIntosh.*—This brave soldier, patriot and martyr, died of his wounds (received at the battle of the forts) on Tuesday evening, at the Common street Hospital. His remains were removed to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Tivoli and Gasquet streets, yesterday, where at 5 o'clock, P. M., the funeral services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Moore, in the presence of a large number of the friends and sympathizing admirers of the gallant deceased.

*A Special Deposit.*—"Necessity is the mother of invention"—or at least is very suggestive in that direction—and we are told of a circumstance which goes far to confirm the truth and wisdom of the "old saw." During the alarm excited by the advent of the Federal fleet, while the banks and capitalists were removing their specie and deposits to safe hiding places, a small funeral procession made its appearance at one of the Jewish cemeteries with a coffin purporting to contain the remains of some one who had taken his final departure from this "vale of tears." The coffin was duly consigned to one of the vaults of the cemetery with all the proper ceremonies. Gen Butler, in some way got wind of the fact that there was some mystery in the matter, and sent some of his missionaries to investigate it. Unsealing the tomb and opening the coffin, they found it filled with jewelry and other valuables which somebody had thus ingeniously deposited as entirely out of harm's way.

*Beef.*—Our cattle market report hardly confirms the cry of "No beef, no beef," which is ringing from hour to hour in every direction. The report says that yesterday 246 Texas beeves were received, 100 were sold, and 628 were remaining in the market for sale. Come to the scratch now, messieurs butchers, and let us have plenty of beef at purchasable prices—if it do not require too great sacrifice on your parts! Flour, too, is coming to the city under the arrangement of the city authorities. The vegetable stalls in the markets are also looking livelier and better filled. Come one, come all, therefore, who have provisions to spare, and sell us at fair prices of your abundance, before the market becomes glutted—and do yourselves and your suffering countrymen some service at the present crisis.

*The First District Court.*—This Court has already commenced its operations, Judge Collens presiding. The following informations were filed by District Attorney M. M. Reynolds: Against Bernard Frisch for swindling, in drawing a check on the Citizens' Bank for $15, in favor of Antonio Moreto, when he had no funds there; and also for obtaining $20 from Jacob Young in the same mode. Two informations were filed against C[illegible] [illegible]kade—one for feloniously entering at [illegible] dwelling of Jos Sambos, with intent [illegible] taking the sum of $225, the other for [illegible] $105 from Albert Wagner.

*Attention, Bakers.*—A[illegible] to the Mayor's order the price of flour [illegible] $20 a barrel, the assize weight is fixed as [illegible] 28 ounces for 26 cents, 14 ounces for 1[illegible], and 7 do for 5 cents. Regulate the size [illegible] weight of your loaves accordingly.

*Stolen Property.*—Under the operation and efficacy of a search warrant the police of the Second District found yesterday in the house of Philippine Collini, 121 St. Louis street, a lot of property alleged to have been stolen, viz: 33 doubloons, $182 gold, $6 silver, $36 bills, with some diamond bracelets, ear-rings and brooch.

**Cattle Market.**

JEFFERSON CITY, May 15, 1862

Arrived yesterday, 247 Texas Beeves. Amount of stock sold was 100 Texas beeves and 35 Veal Stock remaining on sale is 528 Texas Beeves. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Beef Cattle, | ₩ 100 lbs. net, | 1st qry | [illegible] |
| Texas | ₩ lb., net, | 1st | [illegible] |
| " | " | 2d | [illegible] |
| " | " | 3d | [illegible] |
| " | lower grades, ₩ head, | | [illegible] |
| Veal Cattle, | ₩ head, | 1st | [illegible] |
| " | " | 2d | [illegible] |
| " | nett, ₩ lb., | 1st | [illegible] |
| Sheep, | | 1st | [illegible] |
| " | | 2d | [illegible] |
| Hogs, | ₩ 100 lbs., gross, | 1st | [illegible] |
| " | | 2d | [illegible] |
| Milch Cows, | ₩ head, | 1st | [illegible] |
| " | | 2d | [illegible] |
| Goats, | ₩ head | | [illegible] |

**MARINE NEWS.**

**Port of New Orleans, May 15, 1862.**

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Ship Wizard King, from Ship Island, to order, with troops—1st dist.
U S Transport Parliament, from Ship Island, to order, with troops—1st dist.
Brig Yankee Blade, ——, from New York to order—1st dist.
Brig Golden Lead, Johnson, from Philadelphia, to order.
Sloop Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Sloop Belona, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Sloop Tiger, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

A W Quarrier, Gossset, from Carolina Bluff.
Southerner, ——, from Red River.
Diana, ——, from Plaquemine.

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark Isaac N Davis, from Philadelphia

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Yankee Blade—Sundries to order.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Golden Lead—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per sloop Tonnere—40 hhds sugar Lauve & LeBlanc
COAST—Per sloop Tiger—85 bbls molasses order.
COAST—Per schr Belona—60 rum to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

CAROLINA BLUFFS—Per steamer A W Quarrier 3411 pcs beef 485 do b[illegible] 178 sks peas 45 do flour, &c, Grieff, Byrnes & co—1681 pcs bacon 11 bbls pork 10 do flour E O Malancon, at Donaldsonville.
RED RIVER—Per steamer Southerner—149 head cattle 3000 pcs lot flour Committee of Subsistence.

**DIED,**

At 2 o'clock, yesterday, Mr. SANDFORD JONES, aged 31 years. His friends, and those of Mr. O. E. Hall, are requested, without further notice, to attend his funeral at the St. Louis Hotel, at 10 o'clock, THIS MORNING.

**MAYORALTY—OFFICIAL.**

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 14, 1862.
Common Council of the city of New Orleans
[No. 6034.]

*Resolved*, That the adjudication by the Controller of the right of way for city railroads on St. Charles, Carondelet and Baronne streets, per resolution No. 5917, to Messrs. Nicholson & Co.—security John Petit—for the sum of $ 56,000, be and the same is hereby approved, the security accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into notarial act with the principals and security for the faithful performance of their contract.

[Signed] J. MAGIONI, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] S. P. DELABARRE, President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.
Approved May 14, 1862.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
A true copy:
my15 3t W. PETTIGILL, Sec'y to Mayor.

**To Bakers.**

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 12, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twenty dollars ($20) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, as follows, until further notice:

Twenty-Eight Ounces of Bread for........28 cents.
Fourteen " " ........10 cents.
Seven " " ........5 cents.

my 15—[illegible] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

**HOFFMAN & MARKS,**
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
18 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.
ap1 tf

**POLICE JAILS—OFFICIAL.**

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy JOHN or JOSHUA. Says he belongs to Mr. Ventress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet 6½ inches high, long beard, flat face, speaks English only, and is aged about 45 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy JACKSON or AKON. Says he belongs to Mr. Ventress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet 5¼ inches high, has two scars on the forehead, long beard and bushy hair, a cut on the finger of the left hand, speaks English only, and is aged about 17 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the mulatto boy WILLIAM. Says he belongs to Mr. Jackson or James McCutcheon, who lives in the parish of St. Charles, La., next to Mr. Labranche's plantation. He is 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on the upper lip, speaks English only, and is aged 22 or 23 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DAVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 7th of May, 1862, the black boy BINON or BEN LEBANO. Says he belongs to Mr. Lasern or Victor Lavergne, who lives in the parish of Iberville, La. He is 5 feet 11½ inches high, has a scar on the right arm, well built, speaks French and English, and is aged about 28 or 27 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, JR., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Parish Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy DAN or DANIEL TAYLOR. Says he belongs to Mr. Jackson or James McCutcheon, who lives in the parish of St. Charles, La., next to Mr. Drauzin Labranche's plantation. He is 5 feet 6¾ inches high, has a scar on the right hand, a scar between the neck and chin, speaks English only, and is aged about 20 to 21 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy ROBIN, alias BOB. Says he belongs to Mr. Ventress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the left cheek, speaks English only, and is aged about 29 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 8th of May, 1862, the black boy ISAAC or ISAAC SORDEN. Says he belongs to Mr. Turner, and now claims himself to be free, that Mr. Benjamin Turner is his agent, who lives in Linus, St. Tammany parish, La. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, has heavy beard, speaks English only, and is aged about 44 to 45 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the griff boy BEN. Says he belongs to Mr. John Syme, who keeps a store on Canal street. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on the forehead, a scar on the upper lip, speaks English only, and is aged about 27 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy WRIGHT or ANDERSON WRIGHT. Says he belongs to Mr. Ventress or William Ventress, who lives in the parish of Ascension, La. He is 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the upper lip near the nose, a scar on the left cheek near the eye, speaks English only and is aged about 19 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 9th of May, 1862, the black boy JACK or JACKE. Says he belongs to Mr. Barrow or Robert Barrow, who lives in the parish of Jefferson, La. He is 5 feet 3½ inches high, speaks English only, and is aged about 60 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 12, 1862.
my15 13t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 21st of April, 1862, the mulatto boy HENRY. Says he belongs to Capt. Wiltsey, who lived above Jackson st. near Carrollton. He is 5 feet 8½ inches high, his upper teeth missing, long beard around his mouth, speaks English only, he is aged about 35 or 36 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 1, 1862.
my15 10t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 1st of May, 1862, the griff boy WILLIAM COY. Says he belongs to Mr. Drouet, or Edward Drouet, who lives on Esplanade street. He is 4 feet 2½ inches high, looks cunning, has a scar on the left hand, speaks French and English, he is aged about 19 or 11 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
my15 10t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 5th of May, 1862, the black boy BEN. Says he belongs to Widow George Cook, residing at the corner of Camp and Orange streets, in this city. He is 5 feet 6½ inches high, has a scar on the nose, beard around the mouth, a black spot on the upper teeth, speaks English only, he is aged about 25 or 26 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 3, 1862.
my15—10t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 5th of May, 1862 the black boy LUCIEN. Says he belongs to M. Fersbeaux, or T. B. Fersbeaux, Recorder of the Parish of St. James, La. He is 5 feet 6¾ inches high, has a scar on the forehead, pleasant face, speaks French and a little English, he is aged about 17 or 18 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 3, 1862.
my15 10t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 19th of April, 1862 the griff boy CHARLES REED. Says he is free, and was born in this city. He is 5 feet 5 inches high, well built, looks intelligent, speaks English only, he is aged about 21 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of the City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
my 15—10t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 20th of April, 1862, the black boy JAMES BROWN, or JAMES BRUCE. Says he is free, and was born in Virginia. He is 5 feet 5 inches high, has gray hair and beard, speaks English only, he is aged about 53 or 54 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
my15—10t E DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 6th of May, 1862, the black boy ARCHIE. Says he belongs to M Lartigue, or Cassolatti, who lives four miles above Carrollton. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, has heavy beard, pleasant face, speaks English only, he is aged about 35 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
my15—10t E DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 6th of May, 1862, the griff boy SCOTT. Says he belongs to Mrs. E. G. Powers, residing on Erato street, between Nayades and Apollo streets. He is 5 feet 8 inches high, has heavy beard around his mouth, a scar on the nose between the eyes, one finger cut off and one mashed of the left hand, speaks English only, he is aged about 47 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
my10—15 E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail on the 6th of May, 1862 the black boy JACK or SAM. Says he belongs to Mr. Rodgers, or Samuel Holandsworth, who lives at the Point of Bonet Carré, Parish of St John the Baptist, La. He is 5 feet 5¾ inches high, long beard, bushy hair, looks stupid, speaks English only, he is aged about 45 years.
The owner will call and claim his property according to law. MIGUEL HERNANDEZ Jr., Keeper of City Police Jail.
Registered May 8, 1862.
my15—10t E. DEVENPORT, Clerk of Controller.

**Notice.**

THE holders of my note, due the 10th and 12th inst, will please present the same for payment, as I wish to pay the same to prevent interest, cost of charges.
my15 3t SAMUEL STEWART.

**For Rent.**

THE three story House, 63 Esplanade street, with the furniture, which is all new, is for sale. Any one requiring a complete establishment, can have the whole upon very favorable terms. Apply on the premises between the hours of 10 and 3, or to 138 Common street. my15 tf

**CONTROLLER—OFFICIAL.**

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, May 10, 1862.
[No. 6033.]

AN ORDINANCE providing for the Sale of the Right of Way to establish a railroad on New Levee street, from Canal street to Delery street, and for other purposes.

*Be it ordained*, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to advertise in the official journal of the city for fifteen days that he will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, the right of way for twenty years for the construction and working of the following railroads in the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth said adjudication to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Common Council:

SECTION 1. A double-track railroad commencing on the neutral ground on Canal street, at its junction with Magazine and Old Levee streets, up Canal street to New Levee street, down New Levee street to Esplanade street, down the east side of Esplanade to Frenchmen street, down Frenchmen street to Moreau street, down Moreau street to Poland street, up Poland to Levee street, and down Levee to Delery street, at the Barracks.

The contractor shall be bound to construct through and in the centre of the above-named streets, within the time specified, double-track railroads. The tracks shall be of 5 feet 2½ inches gauge. The rails shall be of the same pattern as those used on the Camp, Magazine and other city railroads. The materials for the construction of the roads shall be of the best quality, and shall have the following dimensions, to wit: The crossties shall be of yellow pine, six by eight inches, and eight feet long; and the string-pieces, of yellow pine, five by eight inches. The paving of the streets, where the same are already paved, shall be taken up, the street shall be graded to the grades to be established by the City Surveyor, and shall receive a layer of [illegible] inches of London gravel, which shall be perfectly well rammed until it forms a hard foundation, and the cross-ties shall then be laid at distances of two feet apart. On the top of the said cross-ties shall be placed the string-pieces, and on the top of said string-pieces the iron rails shall be placed. The rails shall not weigh less than forty-five pounds to the yard. The paving of the streets shall then be relaid by the contractor in the best workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the City Surveyor. Wherever the streets are not yet paved, the lines of the tracks within the rails shall be paved either with round stones or with four-by-five inch scantling, in the best workmanlike manner, and the space between the lines of the tracks and the gutters of the street shall be planked with yellow pine planks of three inches thick, laid on strings of four inches thick by eight inches wide; the timber used as above-mentioned to be of the best quality, and to the entire satisfaction of the City Surveyor.

The cars shall be of the same description as those now used on the other city railroads. They shall be drawn by horses or mules, and if more than one horse or mule be used for each car they shall be driven abreast. The cars shall be run as often, per day and night, as the contractor may deem proper, but not at greater intervals than every ten minutes from daylight until 10 o'clock, P. M., and every thirty minutes from 10 o'clock, P. M., until midnight. The speed of the cars shall not exceed six miles per hour. All cars that may be run on said railroads, between sunset and daybreak, shall be provided with a good and ample head and rear light, placed in a conspicuous place and position on the outside of the cars; and for the violation of this or any ordinance now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted, on the part of any officer or employé on said roads, the contractor shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every offence, besides all damages arising therefrom.

The contractor shall be bound to keep in good repair and condition, during the continuance of his privilege, the paved and unpaved streets through which the said tracks pass, as well as all the bridges on said streets, and should the contractor refuse or neglect to keep said bridges in good repair and condition, the city shall have the right to cause said streets and bridges to be repaired at the expense of said contractor, and in the event of his refusal to pay for the same, the amount shall be recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction for the benefit of the city.

The said roads shall be commenced within six months after the termination of the war with the United States, and shall be completed one year after.

The contractor shall be bound to furnish, and place and keep on said roads, a sufficient number of passenger cars, to be drawn by horses or mules as aforesaid, so as to make trips up and down said roads, as heretofore required; and shall also provide for all materials, labor, etc., required for the construction and maintainance of said roads.

The city of New Orleans shall be bound, immediately after the approval of the contract to institute legal proceedings for the opening of Moreau street, from St. Ferdinand to Montegut street, and for the widening of Levee street, from Poland street to the lower limits of the property belonging to the Ursulines Nuns, the costs of opening and widening said streets to be paid by the city of New Orleans.

The city of New Orleans shall not be responsible for any work or materials furnished for these roads, and every outlay and expense thereon, either for the construction, repairs, or any other expenses whatsoever kind, shall be borne by the contractor.

The contractor shall furnish good and solvent security, satisfactory to the Common Council, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to guarantee the faithful performance of his contract.

The fare between Canal and Delery streets, or for any distance between these points, shall not exceed five cents either way.

The contractor shall annually pay into the city treasury, upon the assessed value of said roads and fixtures, the annual tax levied upon real estate, and the value of said roads and fixtures shall be assessed by the usual mode of assessment.

The roads shall be constructed under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the City Surveyor, and in accordance with the lines and grades to be given by said officer.

It is well understood that in case of failure by the contractor to begin or finish said roads, or any part thereof, within the period fixed, or in case the Common Council be dissatisfied with the manner in which the work is being executed, the Common Council shall have the right to annul the contract without putting the contractor in default, as required by article 1905 of the Civil Code, and without applying to a court of justice to annul the same, and without indemnity; and it is also well understood that in case the contractor shall, at any time, abandon the work or not finish or complete the same in conformity with contract, the said contractor shall forfeit all claims he may have for any part of the work done by him up to the date of the abandonment by the contractor, or such annulment of the contract by the Common Council, the city of New Orleans shall have the right to resell the contract at the risk and peril of the contractor and his securities in solido.

The contract shall be awarded to the party offering the largest bonus for the privilege, and the money shall be paid as follows to the city, to wit: One fifth in cash on signing the contract before the City Notary, and the balance at one, two, three and four years—for notes given by the purchaser and endorsed to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee, and bearing interest at six per cent. per annum.

The said railroads, cars, fixtures and their appurtenances shall revert to the city at the expiration of said twenty years' privilege, on a valuation to be ascertained by two disinterested persons, one to be appointed by the contractor and the other by the city; and in the event of a disagreement as to said valuation between said persons thus appointed, a third party or umpire shall be appointed by one of the District Courts, the decision thereby had to be final.

[Signed] S. P. DELABARRE, President pro tem. Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] J. MAGIONI, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved May 8, 1862.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
A true copy
THEO. MARKS, Secretary to Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, May 29th, 1862, I will sell, at my office at 12 o'clock, M., the above right of way to the highest bidder.
my15 13t C. W. CULBERTSON, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, July 7, 1855
[No. 2129]

RESOLVED, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice, by a standing advertisement in the official journal, that in accordance with the ninth section of ordinance No. 1442, approved March 30, 1854, the Council will not pay any bill against the city unless contracted under authority of an order from the Controller, in accordance with the ordinance referred to.

[Signed] E. L. TRACY, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] L. H. PLACE, President Board of Aldermen.
Approved April 28, 1855.
[Signed] JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

The attention of the officers of the city and of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing resolution.
my15 tf C. W. CULBERTSON, Controller City of New Orleans.

**NOTICE.**

The Committee of Subsistence, appointed by the Common Council, have the pleasure of announcing to the good people of New Orleans—

That a boatload of 1850 barrels of Flour has been received from Mobile, (part of about 9500 barrels purchased in Virginia and Alabama) which will be furnished to bakers, to be exclusively used in making bread, for sale at the assize rates fixed by the Mayor.

That a contract for 15,000 head of Cattle was made on the 2d of April last, deliverable here between the 1st of May and 1st of January next.

That steamboat loads of Bacon, Corn, Flour, Wheat, &c., are hourly expected from Red River.

These several supplies, of wholesome quality and comparatively cheap, will be stored at convenient points in the city, and will be sold at cost price for Confederate, State, City and Corporation Notes.

They will be sold in small quantities at a time to butchers, bakers and family grocers, who, in retailing the same, will be required to accept payment in the same currency accepted of them by the Subsistence Committee.

Further notice will be given, at an early day, of the time and places when and where the supplies can be obtained.
my1 [illegible] WM. FRERET, Chairman.

**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 this end will be received at the General Recruiting Office and considered.

Office, No. 105 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
LOUIS A. SALOMON, Recruiting Officer.
my9 10

SULPHURIC ACID—8 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
my16

**AUCTION SALES.**

**Positive Sale of Valuable Property in Second, Third and Fourth Districts of New Orleans; also, of several Squares and Lots of Ground in Jefferson City, East and West Bouligny.**

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

1. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District, in square No. 110, bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, Canal and Anthony streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Canal and Anthony streets, and measures 30 feet front on Canal street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines. Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 measure each 30 feet front on Canal street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines—all French measure.

2. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District, in square No. 190, bounded by Bienville, Helena, Metairie road and Customhouse streets, designated as Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17. Lots Nos. 14 and 15 measure each 30 feet front on Helena street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 16 measures 30 feet front on Bienville street, by 118 feet 6 inches in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 17 forms the corner of Helena and Bienville streets, and measures 30 feet front on Bienville street, by 118 feet 6 inches front on Helena street, between parallel lines—all French measure.

3. ONE LOT OF GROUND, in the Third District, in square No. 261, bounded by Independance, Congress, Celestine and Josephine streets, designated as lot No. 1. It forms the corner of Independance and Celestine streets, and measures 31 feet front on Independance street, by 95 feet front on Celestine street, between parallel lines.

4. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, with improvements thereon, in the Fourth District, in square No. 87, bounded by Religious, Rousseau, St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, designated as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 to be sold together, with the improvements thereon; they form the corner of St. Mary and Religious streets, and measure together 56 feet 3 inches 4 lines front on St. Mary street, and 61 feet 3 inches on the line to the rear, by 76 feet 7 inches and 10 lines front on Religious street, and 65 feet 6 inches on the line next to lot No. 3.

Lots 3 and 4 to be sold together, with the improvements thereon, measuring together 51 feet 3 inches front on St. Mary street, by 65 feet 6 inches in depth on the line next to lots Nos. 1 and 2, and 65 feet 4 inches on the line next to Rousseau street, between parallel lines. The improvements consist of two frame houses, one on lots Nos. 1 and 2, and one on lots Nos. 3 and 4, with kitchens, &c., for each.

5. ONE LOT OF GROUND in East Bouligny, in square No. 1, bounded by Levee, Austerlitz, Jersey and General Taylor streets, designated as lot No. 15, measuring 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 109 feet 10 inches 1 line in depth on the line next to Austerlitz street, and 109 feet 5 inches 4 lines in depth on the line next to General Taylor street.

6. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in East Bouligny, in square No. 2, bounded by Levee, Austerlitz, Constantinople and Jersey streets, designated as lots Nos. 5, 14, 15 and 16. Lot No. 5 measures 30 feet front on Levee street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 14 measures 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 111 feet 3 inches in depth on the line next to Constantinople street, and 111 feet 1 inch 4 lines in depth on the line next to lot No. 15. Lot No. 15 measures 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 111 feet 1 inch 4 lines in depth on the line next to lot No. 14, and 111 feet in depth on the line next to lot No. 16. Lot No. 16 measures 30 feet front on Jersey street, by 111 feet in depth on the line next to lot No. 15, and 110 feet 10 inches and 3 lines on the line next to lot No. 17.

7. NINE LOTS OF GROUND in West Bouligny, in square No. 57, bounded by Chestnut, Jena, Plaquemine and Napoleon avenue, designated as lots Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23 and 24. Lots Nos. 11 and 12 measure each 25 feet front on Plaquemine street, by 127 feet 6 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos 14 and 15 measure each 25 feet front on Chestnut street, by 127 feet 6 inches in depth, between parallel lines. Lot No. 18 measures 23 feet 4 inches front on Jena street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines. Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 measure each 25 feet 4 inches front on Jena street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

8. SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in West Bouligny, in square No. 48, bounded by Napoleon avenue, Jena, Plaquemine and Perrier streets, designated as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Napoleon avenue and Plaquemine street, and measures 23 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Napoleon avenue, by 100 feet front on Plaquemine street, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 measure each 26 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Napoleon avenue, by 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 7 forms the corner of Napoleon avenue and Perrier street, and measures 26 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Napoleon avenue, by 100 feet front on Perrier street, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos 8, 9 and 10 measure each 30 feet front on Perrier street, by 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos. 11 and 15 measure each 30 feet front on Plaquemine street, by 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lots Nos. 17, 18 and 19 measure each 23 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Jena street, by 116 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 20 forms the corner of Jena and Perrier streets, and measures 23 feet 6 inches 7 lines front on Jena street, by 116 feet front on Perrier street.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance on a credit of 1 and 2 years, in notes bearing mortgage on the said property, with 8 per cent interest to maturity and in case of non-payment 8 per cent. until paid. Purchasers will have the privilege of paying cash.

The improvements to be insured and the policies transferred to the vendor. Insurance at the cost of the purchasers.

Acts of sale before Guillotte & Magner, notaries public, at the expense of the purchasers. my15

**Lot of Ground forming the Corner of Goodchildren and Music streets.**

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, May 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Goodchildren, Music and Morales streets and Lafayette avenue, measuring 30 feet front on Goodchildren street, by 90 feet in depth and front on Music street, of which it forms the corner—banquettes made and paid for—as per plan.
Terms cash. my15

**Drugs ...... Drugs**

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at No. 47 Magazine street—

9 boxes Oil, 5 lbs Calomel, 14 lbs Iodide Potass, 1 keg Gum Arabic, 3 cases Castor Oil, 1 can Bals. Copavia, 20 lbs. Indigo, 120 lbs Bi-Carb. Soda, 18 lbs. Blue Mass.
Terms cash my15

**Zinc, Castile Soap, Sand Paper.**

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 47 Magazine street—
4 casks Sheet Zinc.
33 boxes Castile Soap
18 bundles Sand Paper
Terms cash. my15

**Groceries, Provisions, &c.**

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at 47 Magazine street—

30 bags Rio Coffee; brown Soap, Pork, Rice, Beans, sacks Salt, Cigars, Pepper, Drugs and Medicines, Castile Soap, &c.
Terms cash my15

**1180 Sacks Salt.**

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the Merchants' Warehouse—
1020 sacks Salt
Immediately after, at the Delta Warehouse—
160 sacks Salt.
Terms cash. my14

**Property on Claiborne Street,**

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 17, 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 Spain and Claiborne streets, measuring 97 feet front on Claiborne street, by 64 feet in depth, and fronting on Spain street. Together with a House of two rooms, shed, brick oven cistern, privy, &c.
See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of two notes, each of the sum of $160 66½, ending 1st October, 1862, and 1st October, 1863, as well as the interests at 8 per cent. from 1st October, 1861, and the balance cash.
Act of sale before D. Drouet, N. P. my15

**First-rate Washer, Ironer and Cook.**

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

SOPHIE, Creole mulatto woman, speaking French and English, aged about 30 years, first-rate washer and ironer, cook and house servant; fully guaranteed against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Terms cash in Confederate Notes.
Act of sale before J. Cuvrell, notary public. my15

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.

**Dairy Dairy Dairy.**

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 19th of May, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Craps and Triton Walk streets near the Barracks, at the residence of Mr. Jean Pierre Cheviniere—
5 Milch Cows,
1 Bull,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
5 Fine Horses,
3 Milk Carriages, 1 Carriage and 1 Wagon.
The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms—Up to $300, cash, in city notes; above $300 eight months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed.
my14

**Shoes, Leather and Shoe Pegs.**

BY R. B. SYKES.

THURSDAY, 15th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, 59 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern—
8 cases Men's assorted Kip Shoes;
50 sides Kip Upper Leather;
17 rolls superior Oak Sole;
One lot Black Upper Leather;
One lot Russet Upper;
5 bbls. Shoe Pegs.
Terms cash. my14

**$5 Reward.**

FOR the delivery of the negro boy JULIEN, about 15 years of age, who had on, when he left, blue pants and shirt, and old flat silk hat. He has large eyes and a reddish complexion. Apply at the grocery corner St. Peter and Dauphin streets, to Cyrille Labiche. my14 1t

**Important Notice.**

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY having reestablished their Agency in this City, are prepared to forward, with security and dispatch, freight, money and valuable Packages to all Loyal States.

The first Express will leave per U. S. steam transport Matanzas, during the present week.

Office in the Customhouse, Postoffice entrance.
my 4 6t ASA S. BLAKE, Agent

*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,**

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY,

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

See Bee of 29th, 30th and 31st January, 1862

**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 1st June next.
VOTERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

For Confederate Notes

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PROPERTY [illegible] street, between Derbigny and [illegible]. Apply to F. A. DUCROS, No 119 Common street.
my12 6t

**Ale and Porter**

FOR CONFEDERATE NOTES

ALE AND PORTER, approved brands, quarts and pints, in quantities to suit.
J. M. ABRAMS, Broker, No. 61 [illegible]
my12 1w

SALERATUS, Sardines, Sealed Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Old and Choice [illegible], Assorted Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO. 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street
my12

**TO PLANTERS.**

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for [illegible] orders received and registered up to this time, will be [illegible] with cotton, cash or drafts, [illegible] the goods we can make up to the first [illegible].

Planters are hereby notified [illegible] any more cotton or orders.

Public notice will be given in due time when new engagements will be completed.
ap25 2m H. M. HART & Bro.

**Run Away**

FROM the Battle Ground Plantation on the 25th [illegible], the boys—
THOMAS KEIN, 25 years old,
FRIDAY, 21 years old,
JOHN ALLEN, 30 years old,
JOE TEXAS 40 years old,
RICHARD, 21 years old,
ROBERT, [illegible] years old,
ROBERT, 16 years old.

A liberal reward is offered for their recovery. Apply to W. & D. Urquhart 57 Carondelet street.

Also, boy JOHN MAKER ran away from [illegible] Plantation, forty-eight miles up the city. [illegible] has eleven fingers

**Notice.**

THE holder of a certain Mortgage Note dated 4 [illegible] May, 1861, drawn by [illegible] and endorsed by [illegible] for the sum of $31[illegible] ble one year after date, [illegible] from date, will please present [illegible] the office of A. Ducatel, notary [illegible] no interest will be allowed [illegible].
New Orleans, May 12, 1862.
my11 3t HENRY [illegible]

**St. Louis Church of New Orleans.**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the [illegible] in conformity with new arrangements [illegible] Church, no orders will be [illegible] next for interments and funeral [illegible] prayers will be sold in the [illegible] the amount is previously paid [illegible] undersigned.
ap15 [illegible] ANT. DUBUC, [illegible]

**L. C. Barbier & A. T. W[illegible]**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
mh17 1y [illegible]

**PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.**

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—On and after Monday, March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

| FROM THE CITY. | FROM THE LAKE. |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at [illegible] O'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents. [illegible] desirous of being landed at the station must [illegible] the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
mh3 tf [illegible]

**Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.**

May 31, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to the [illegible] of profits, issued by the Union Insurance Company for the year 1858 and due this day [illegible] will be paid on presentation and delivery of said certificates on and after this day.

Interest on all certificates of profits [illegible] Company, up to the 30th April last [illegible] and after this day to the holders of said certificates at the office of the Company, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.
my3 15t A. CHIAPELLA, President.

**LUBRICATING OIL.**

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL,
For sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & HALL
mh20 1m 13 New Levee street.

**UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,**

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums on Fire Risks | [illegible] |
| River Risks | [illegible] |
| Marine Risks | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Less return Premiums | [illegible] |
| Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861 | [illegible] |
| Net Premiums | [illegible] |
| Paid Losses during the year, viz: | |
| Fire Losses | $40,[illegible] 73 |
| River Losses | 2,455 6 |
| Marine Losses | 13 [illegible] 47 |
| Total Losses | $67 [illegible] |
| Reinsurance | 4 70[illegible] |
| Fifteen per cent. return | [illegible] |
| Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account | 71 6[illegible] |
| Gross Profits | [illegible] |
| Reserved for unterminated Risks | [illegible] |
| Net Profits | [illegible] |
| The Assets of the Company are | |
| Capital Stock Notes | [illegible] |
| Loans secured by Mortgage | [illegible] |
| Loans secured by pledge of Bank St[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable or Premiums at short time | [illegible] |
| Premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Scrip of other Companies | [illegible] |
| Stocks and Bonds | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | 159, [illegible] |
| | $487,[illegible] |

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

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May [illegible] before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in [illegible] the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above account is a true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, May 14th, 1862. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 19th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

The certificates of profits for the year 1858, [illegible] this Company, being due and payable in full, as well as the interest on all certificates of profit issued up to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Adams, firm of [illegible] & Co.
J. H. Eimer firm of Eimer & Co.
F. S. Peters, firm of Peters & Adams.
J. Goldstein firm of O. Telsson, Desnommes & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Abeser & Zunts.
Ed Newman.
Victor Meignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Generes, firm of Abat, Generes & Co.
John [illegible], firm of Martin, Cohn & Co.
A. W. Bosley, firm of Gasacke & Bosley.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Chassaignac & Co.
F[illegible], firm of A. Dutrey & Co.
Carl Kohn
Jos. Dejoinch.