The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1862

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. M. Montgomery & Co., at No. 87 Camp street, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the St. James Hotel.

By H. A. Kingston, at 12 o'clock, M., on Third street, between Urquhart and St. Philip, horse, cart, &c.

Succession of Andreas Gorphrich.—H. A. Kingston, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, on Third street, between Urquhart and St. Philip streets, Second District, a horse, cart, harness, furniture and sundry articles; also the vegetables growing in a garden—for account of the above succession. See advertisement in another column.

What its Tendency would be.

The efforts of the radical party in the Federal Congress to carry into effect their sweeping projects of emancipation seem to be viewed with little favor at the West. The people of that region are tolerably well-informed in regard to the influence of Southern slavery upon their prosperity. It is the wealth of the South derived from the products of servile labor which has contributed immensely towards the growth and opulence of Cincinnati, Chicago and other Western cities. Destroy this prolific source of wealth, and where would the great and growing communities of the West find a market for their flour, pork, corn, cheese, butter, etc. Has not this truth been signally illustrated during the present war? The blockade at Cairo imposed by the West at an early period of the contest, with a view of cutting off supplies from the South, has occasioned almost a total suspension of business from Cincinnati. Having no longer an outside market for their cereals and other products, the farmers of the West are compelled to dispose of their crops and stock at ruinously low prices. The home market is glutted, and as a matter of course, the avails of agricultural skill and toil hardly repay the expense of raising them.

Suppose the river Mississippi open from one extremity to the other, and the West free to resume commercial relations with the South, what would become of her former customers in the event of the success of the Abolition schemes which are now agitated in the Federal Congress? The result would be that the South would be totally impoverished, and the West would forfeit forever that immense trade which has built her up, and rendered her so powerful. A blow at slavery is a blow at the commerce of the whole country, but especially of the West. The extinction of the institution would be indubitably followed by calamities at the North scarcely less terrible than any which the South might suffer. The West in particular would be bankrupted by such a disaster, and she is aware of it. Hence with all their eagerness to restore the Union, and their desire to reduce the South to absolute submission, the people of that section, with comparatively insignificant exceptions, are uniformly opposed to all propositions having for their object the overthrow of the domestic institutions of the South. Indeed the West has no love whatever for the African race. In Ohio and Indiana, if we are not mistaken free negroes are prohibited from taking up their residence, under severe penalties. An Ohio journal commenting upon Mr. Lincoln's recent message, wherein he proposed that the border States should initiate a process of gradual emancipation, the liberated blacks to be colonized in other States, remarks as follows:

"We do not want the ignorant, degraded and broken-down slaves of Kentucky and Missouri let loose upon our population. The black element in Ohio is now quite large enough. Our people neither want or care for them as paupers, or their competition as laborers, both of which they must have to a great extent, if any of the States should choose to act upon the President's suggestion. It would be hard enough for the people of Ohio to pay their proportion of the immense cost the liberation of slaves would cost, without being called upon afterwards to forego the cost, inconvenience and demoralization of their presence in our midst."

These opinions are doubtless shared by a large majority of the inhabitants of Ohio. What to do with the black race in the contingency of emancipation, constitutes a problem too knotty to be solved. None of the States, we presume, would be willing to accept the gift of a host of negro men, women and children arriving amongst them under the firm belief that their freedom exempts them from the necessity of labor, and that thenceforth they are to live in idleness at the cost of the white population. Those who have come in contact with the colored race in the North and West are tolerably familiar with their attributes. Sambo is exceedingly averse to work, and of his own free will he would not do a single stroke. Hunger will drive him to a toil which he resents the moment he earns enough to secure him a meal. When under the firm but gentle guidance of an owner, Sambo will till and sow and reap, because he can't help himself, and knows besides that he will be abundantly fed and taken care of. To give liberty to the slave, without giving him at the same time the resources of an adequate support, is to inflict on him a real injury, and to doom him, in nine cases out of ten, to the workhouse and the prison. These are unknown in the South, but are beginning to be understood elsewhere, especially at the West. When once it is clearly ascertained that the abolition of slavery, by ruining the South, would ruin the North and West likewise, and that it would also place amongst the population four millions of a race wholly incapable of supporting themselves, ignorant, thriftless, degraded and sensual, and therefore a most dangerous element, where unchecked by authority, the doctrines of the negrophilists will be seen in their true light, and will be repudiated by every honest and sensible individual.

Arrived.—The French steam gunboat Catinat, Capt. Fabre, eight guns, arrived yesterday morning in our port. The Milan is still here, but, we understand, will leave in a few days.

The Catinat brings information that the English and Spaniards have withdrawn from the expedition against Mexico, and that a French army was on the way to the city of Mexico, and had been joined by a regiment of Spanish volunteers.

The Gen. Quitman.—The Natchez Courier of the 1st inst.: "Owing to the extreme darkness of night before last, this splendid steamer went ashore, near the Marengo levee, on the Louisiana side of the river, a short distance above this city. The ferry boat Natchez went to her assistance yesterday morning, and took off the passengers."

Three more of Ericsson's batteries are being constructed at Greenpoint, New York, on the plan of the Monitor, to be ready in three months.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is "sorry to say that President Lincoln has signed the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

A Florida correspondent writes: "Planters on the Suwannee river, with a very few exceptions, have planted their whole crop in provisions, excepting an acre or two of cotton for home consumption."

The Wheat Crop of Texas.

Northern Texas now has a luxuriant crop of wheat nearly ready for the sickle, but it would seem from the following communication to the Marshall *Republican* that some difficulty is anticipated:

The wheat crop in North Texas is in a fair way to be lost to a great extent, unless help comes from some quarter. Where can this help come from? I answer, only from the cotton planters in Middle and Eastern Texas. The emergencies of these war times are such as render it expedient that little or no cotton should be planted this year. Supposing such to be the case, I feel free to say that the planters have it in their power to save this invaluable crop. The men who have hitherto saved this crop have gone to fight the battles of the country, and have left their wheat crops to be saved by their wives and children. It is thought by those who seem to know that there will be fifty acres of grain to every man in those wheat-growing counties. In some neighborhoods there is one man to every four or five families. Now there is plenty of machinery in the country to save this grain if there were hands to work it. If the cotton planter will only form companies of five, ten, fifteen or twenty hands, and send one white man to each company, and cut and house this grain, they will be doing noble service for their country.

Humanity and patriotism demand this of them. Harvest generally commences in those counties about the 20th May. As to the pay, we are not authorized to say, but it is usual to pay during harvest from two to three dollars for hands. I understand the planters on the Brazos propose to cut and thresh the wheat for one fourth. That must be determined amongst parties.

It is to be hoped that every planter will render all the help in his power. The corn can be laid by in that time, and no one will say that he has cotton to take care of. We should recollect that North Texas is really the only wheat country that the South can now rely upon. All of our border States are likely to be impoverished and laid waste. Flour is now in demand at seven and eight cents at your doors. Shall this wheat be lost? Every grain should be saved. Where will our army on the border get supplies if this wheat is not saved? This crop must be saved, and if the war continues help will be needed to sow the next crop.

Iron-clad Fleet of England.

We published a day or two ago an account of what France was doing in the way of iron-clad vessels. The following from a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* shows that England is actively preparing to equal, if not surpass, France in this respect:

London, April 19, 1862.—The combat in the Hampton Roads has been the topic of conversation in the coffee-rooms, and on the street corners, as well as in Parliament, and their expressions of mortification at the fact that the Americans should be the first to try and prove the efficacy of iron-clad vessels, is very ludicrous. Invention is now stimulated to produce guns to throw some projectile capable of penetrating any armor under whose weight a vessel can possibly float. They realize the impotency of their forts, and are aware that even Portsmouth, their great naval depot here, or Halifax, in Nova Scotia, might be destroyed by an active, daring enemy, with a few of these impenetrable ships. Consequently, their haste is great, and their preparations enormous, to complete vessels able to defend their cities, and cope with any thing that might destroy them. They have now in process of building the following iron-clad frigates: The Achilles, 50 guns, 6070 tons, 1250 horse-power; Agincourt, 50 guns, 6621 tons, 1150 horse-power; Northumberland, 50 guns, 6621 tons, 1250 horse-power; Valiant, 32 guns, 4063 tons, 800 horse-power. The above were in a good state of forwardness before the 1st of April last.

The following frigates are already on the stocks, which are intended to be afloat the present year: The Caledonia, 50 guns, 4045 tons, 800 horse-power; Ocean, 50 guns, 4045 tons, 1000 horse-power; Prince Consort, 50 guns, 4045 tons, 1000 horse-power; Royal Oak, 50 guns, 3716 tons, 1000 horse-power; and Royal Alfred, 50 guns, 3716 tons, 800 horse-power.

In addition to the above, there are thirty-one line-of-battle ships and screw-steamers on the stocks at the several dockyards, to be converted into shield-ships on a principle proposed by a Captain Coles. Of these, some are already in an advanced state, viz: The Bulwark, 91 guns, at Chatham; Repulse, 91 guns, at Woolwich; Robust, 91 guns, at Devonport; Zealous, 91 guns, at Pembroke. All of the men who were at work on wooden vessels have been removed to the dockyards and employed on the iron-plated ships. From these items it will be seen that Britain will not relinquish the supremacy of the seas without a struggle.

The Negro at Home—What One Who Saw for Himself Has to Say.—Col Gibson, of the 49th Ohio, recently wrote a letter from Tennessee, which is attracting some notice. Gibson will be recollected as the Republican successor to Breslin, as State Treasurer of Ohio, and that under his administration the great defalcation was discovered. He writes thus about the condition of the slaves, as observed by himself:

In this region every one owns one or more slaves. Here, as elsewhere, where I have been, the slaves are well treated and well provided for. They appear happier and certainly live and dress better than the poor whites or the free negro of Ohio or the North. They all supposed we were about to liberate them. This we had been trumpeted in the South, and hundreds of honest people, aside from slaves, believed it. But the negro here instinctively dread the North. They love the South and are devoted to their masters.

I have witnessed some touching scenes between exiled masters, returned to their homes, and their faithful slaves. It is strange how few try to escape or run away. I doubt if twenty have come to the army with which I have been connected since last September.

About the farm-houses and in the city the white children and the black play together like brothers and sisters. It is my deliberate opinion that, in their present state of ignorance, the slave rather fears than desires emancipation. They only regard their appetites and comforts. They are well housed, well dressed, and well fed. They appear to want no more. These facts constitute no excuse for slavery, but I mention them as tending to show that statesmen had better let the "nigger" alone at present, and address themselves to suppressing this great rebellion.

Northern Intelligence.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, April 17.—The popular elections in Illinois and New York show great Democratic gains. In nearly all the Northwestern and Western States there is a manifest tendency toward a political revolution. If it should succeed, it might not either stop the war or restore the Union on the old basis, but it would change the party character of the House and of the Executive. The House which is to succeed the present one may be of a conservative democratic complexion.

The tariff bill will not be framed in the House till the tax bill shall have passed the Senate. The Senate finance committee will endeavor to throw the burden of taxation, as fast as possible, upon luxuries.

Notwithstanding the proposition of the House to close the session on the third Monday in May, it is supposed by many that the session will be prolonged till the third of March next, with occasional recesses during the summer heats.

Ion.

We regret to learn that a collision occurred yesterday morning on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina railroad, about ten miles below Columbia, by which some fourteen persons were hurt, among others Gen. Gregg, of South Carolina. One child is reported to have been killed, its head being crushed. The nature of Gen. Gregg's injuries we have not heard, but believe, or at least hope, that they are not serious.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal*, 26th.

North Carolina.—The North Carolina State Convention has passed an ordinance, authorizing the inauguration of the Governor elect at the next August election, to take place on the 2d Monday of September next, and continuing Gov. Clark in office until that period. The Raleigh *Standard* states that most of the session was consumed upon the ordinance to exempt the people called Quakers from military duty. An amendment requiring each one of them subject to military duty to pay $100 in lieu of the service, passed by a vote of 37 to 31. The subject was still under discussion when the convention went into secret session.

THE IDENTIFICATION:
A NARRATIVE OF FACTS BY A CONSTABULARY OFFICER.

[Concluded.]

"'If that be true, it saves Tom Courtney.'

"I'm almost sure I heard the words, or some of them; but, surely, if there were any grounds for hope, you, at least, Sir, would not have left me so long a prey to despair."

He hid his face in his hands, and leaned upon the edge of the table which was near the bed where he sat.

I had let him run on all this time, thinking it best to do so; indeed, I knew not how I could have stopped or interrupted him, such was the rapidity with which he spoke, without being too sudden and abrupt in my communication. I now sat down beside him on the bed, and took his hand; 'twas red hot; and I said,

"Tom, my good friend, I could wish to see you calmer and more composed; more totally thrown upon the Lord for help and comfort."

He interrupted me with—

"Oh, Sir, the bitterest pang within my heart is that I have not been able to seek help and comfort as I ought; that I have not been able to submit myself blindly, entirely to His will, without questioning it. But I sometimes—ah, too often, I want to know His reasons for this sore affliction; unmerited, indeed, Sir, unmerited, so far as regards the crime which has been put upon me. I know it is as a child I should submit; but I inquire His *reasons*; I ask what I have done; I argue with Him, and at times I fear I openly rebel; yet with all this there has been a constant prayer that it might be otherwise with me; and my state of mind for the last hour—oh, how precious, how invaluable is an hour now to me!—has been reconciled, and, I trust, submissive. I had intended, Sir, had the Lord permitted, to have endeavored to serve Him in a foreign land, for which choice there were many reasons. Having seen a bright light, I felt fired with zeal to wander among distant and unknown regions to impart it to others—hence, perhaps, the connection of naked savages with my sleeping thoughts; but there was too much of *I will* in my plans, and the Lord has indeed shown me that 'Man proposeth, but God disposeth.' His will be done; with His help, nothing shall again disturb my soul. God is good; His will be done."

"He is, indeed, good, Tom," said I, pressing his hand, which still almost set mine on fire. "He is very good, and can save those who trust in Him; He can save to the uttermost."

"I do trust him with my whole heart and soul; I am content. Here am I, O Lord—thine—thine; do with me as Thou wilt." And he hid his face again in his hands. "Oh, Sir," he added, almost immediately starting up, and turning his full gaze upon me; "the valley of the shadow of death is dark, very dark; and to enter it while the sun is shining over me, and birds singing around me, and the fragrance of the blooming flowers fresh upon the breath of spring, and in the prime of life and health, full of young and ardent hopes—all this might, perchance, be borne, had sickness, or even accident, brought down an unsullied name to an untimely grave; but oh! thus to be cut off by a cruel and disgraceful death, with the stain of murder falsely stamped upon my name and race; oh, Sir, it is a dark, a dreadful, a mysterious dispensation!"

"God is powerful as well as good," said I; "His arm is not shortened that he cannot save; trust in Him even still, Tom:" and I pressed his hand fervently.

He turned a piercing glance upon me.

"Take care, sir, oh, take care what you say. I told you I was content; strike not the spark of hope again, or I shall die mad; and perhaps be lost."

"Recollect, Tom, that the knife was actually raised in Abraham's hand to slay his son before the Lord saw fit to interfere to save him. He can save you even still, Tom, if it be His will to do so."

"If—if," he repeated, convulsively, while the burning tears ran down his wrists into his coat-sleeves. "If—oh, sir, you could not be so cruel as to speak thus if there be no hope."

"Tom," I continued, as he still kept his face hid in his hands—"do you remember ever to have given a purse to Catherine Murphy; the one, I suppose, which she swore to in her evidence?"

He raised his head and looked at me. There was a wildness in his eye, and a twitching about the corners of his mouth that almost frightened me, and I even still feared the effects of the communication that was rising on my tongue.

"Yes," said he, more calmly than I expected; "some years ago. Why do you ask?"

"Would you know it again, Tom, if you saw it now?"

"Surely, anywhere in the world; 'twas a leather purse, lined with silk, and letters marked upon the lining. But why do you talk of such things now? I should think of other matters. I expect the Rev. Mr. A— every moment. Talk not of them now, I beseech you."

"Is that it, Tom?" said I, throwing it upon the table before him.

"Yes," said he, snatching it up, "that is the very purse. Where, where, did you get it? Catherine Murphy swore it was taken away by the murderers. Oh, sir, tell me where did you get it. When?—where?—how?—speak quickly."

"In the pocket, Tom, of as great a villain as ever lived," said I: "in the pocket of the real murderer."

"Then, I am saved!" shouted Tom, springing to his feet, and seizing me by the collar of the coat with both his hands, and shaking me furiously. "I am saved! oh, tell me I am saved! My God, I thank thee! Oh, my mother!"

"You are, Tom, saved, beyond the possibility of a doubt; not pardoned, for they have nothing to pardon; but fully, freely saved."

He stood for a moment like one bewildered, like a statue; the burning flush fled from his cheek, and became as it was wont to be in Tom Courtney's happier hours. The under-tide of his heart were broken up, and gushed forth in torrents of soft, cool tears. He threw himself on his knees by the bedside, and I left the room.

A few words, by way of conclusion, are necessary to the story. It has already extended far beyond what I had anticipated when I commenced to take it down in the form of a narrative from the heads given in my private journal; but I do not hesitate to say that it is a faithful detail of facts which took place under my own knowledge. All the conversation in court, as well as Tom Courtney's address upon conviction, are stated precisely as they occurred, and were taken down by myself at the time.

Tom Courtney saw Hopkins before he left the jail; he smiled a scornful smile as he looked at him; he admitted there was a strong likeness between them, but he could not be so good a judge upon that point as others; he reminded me, however, of his dream, recurring to the subject several times at some length, and declared at last that he fully and freely forgave the persons who swore against him—adding, "that had it been in the daytime he could scarcely have forgiven them."

Sir William Smith it was who tried Hopkins at C——r, and he told me afterward that even between twins he had never seen so perfect a likeness. Courtney's mother also saw Hopkins, and—oh! the fondness of a mother's heart—she strenuously denied that there was the *smallest resemblance* between him and her "boy;" that nobody but a common fool could mistake them. This opinion she maintained to the last, and I doubt not that she really believed it.

The day fortnight that I told Tom Courtney he was saved, an order for his discharge having arrived, there was a merry and happy party at the jail-gate. The whole parish came in to give poor Tom a joyous greeting and a cheerful escort to his home once more. Cars of all descriptions, low-back and high-back, gigs and tax-carts, arriving every moment; such brushing of straps, and stitching of harness; such smoothing of cushions, and greasing of wheels, was never seen as had been going on from daylight. Upward of sixty men, mounted on their country horses, three abreast, in front; then came from fifteen to twenty cars and other vehicles of one sort or other, filled with the beauty and fashion of the parish. Next the jail-gate stood an empty jaunting-car, the horse's head covered with boughs of evergreen, nodding in the breeze, with now and then a proud, impatient toss of the head, and a pawing of the ground by the animal; for he was old Ned Courtney's jaunting-car horse—and a good one. Billy was now mounted in the driving-seat, with whip and reins in hand, ready for the start; while about two hundred men, women and children, on foot, filed along the jail-wall, to the right and left of the gate, ready to follow, two abreast, in the rear.

Presently a monster key was heard struggling in the lock, and with a loud short shoot of the bolt, the gate was thrown open, and forth issued Tom Courtney, leaning on his father's arm, while upon his own leaned his mother, smiling and joyous, though rescued, I may say at the last moment, from a broken-hearted grave. I wish you could have heard the shout that rent the air as they appeared: I have heard loud simultaneous shouts from assembled thousands—ay, tens of thousands—but so hearty, so enthusiastic, so devoted a cheer I never heard, and never can again hear. Shall I say it? Yes, nor do I blush to own it, that it brought tears of sympathy and joy—of exultation—swelling up in my eyes. If they ran over, it is no affair of yours, but many there were that wept outright.

Tom Courtney and his mother mounted on one side, while his father and Philip Moran mounted on the other. Three cheers more rent the air; the word "Forward!" ran from mouth to mouth; Billy Courtney cracked his whip; old Larry Murrin, the piper, dressed in a spick and span new suit, struck up a lively quickstep in advance of the whole procession, which moved forward with smiling, happy, chatting faces; and in less than two hours Tom Courtney, a free and happy man, sat at breakfast with a numerous party of delighted friends in his old home.

Somewhat about two years subsequent to the termination of the above transaction, Tom Courtney joined the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and soon after was ordained one of their ministers, and hastened to fulfill the aspiration of his heart—I think it was to the coast of Africa. I saw a letter from him to a religious friend: he was well; and freely alluded to the incidents which I have endeavored to detail. He thanked God for what had occurred, saying that "he considered it had been the greatest of the many mercies with which he had been favored." That is now upward of thirty years ago, since which period I have altogether lost sight or intelligence of him.

Confederate Prisoners in the North.—We learn from Capt. Bransford, who escaped from imprisonment at Camp Chase, Ohio, last week, and arrived in Memphis day before yesterday, something of interest in regard to our prisoners in the North. He informs us that of those who were taken from Island No. 10 with himself, the following were released upon parole at Columbus: Col. Thomas Avery, formerly member of the United States Congress from this district; Col. Baker, of the so-called 1st Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi regiment, and Lieut. Thomas Kirtland, of Memphis.

Gen. Grant, of Arkansas, was sent to Fort Warren, with Gen. Mackall, Capt Humes and Lieuts McDowell and Martin, also of this city, were sent with other officers not on parole to Sandusky Island, one of the healthiest localities in the North.

Capt. Clay, of Kentucky, of Gen. Buckner's staff, was sick at Columbus and not expected to survive. Our informant says that most of the Confederate officers taken at Fort Donelson would probably be also sent to Sandusky Island.—*Memphis Appeal*, 8th.

En Route to the North.—The Lynchburg *Republican* says Mrs. Brownlow, wife of W. G. Brownlow, and Mrs. Maynard, wife of Horace Maynard, with their families, arrived in that city on Saturday night, from Tennessee *en route* to Fortress Monroe, and thence to the North, to join their husbands, in obedience to an order of the Confederate authorities, that they should be conveyed outside the Southern lines. They were under escort of Lieutenant Mosby.

From the Washington *Star* of the 24th ult. we copy the following:

This morning, between two and four o'clock, W. J. Rabin, formerly of the rebel army, but late a political prisoner, arrested for disloyal acts on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, managed to escape from the Old Capitol military prison, by lowering himself from a window while the back of the sentinel on duty near by was turned. He has not been retaken, nor do we believe that the guard have any idea which way he turned his steps after his escape.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict of Murder by the Coroner's Jury.—We are indebted to the Reporter of the *Delta* for the proceedings of the coroner's jury, held on Monday last, in the case of the killing of Dr. C. A. Hensley, by John W. Price, Judge of the Fourth Court, on the night of the 2d inst. It is a sad and lamentable affair, considering all the circumstances, and we regret to relate it, but it seems to as our duty as "faithful chroniclers." The particulars will be seen by the evidence delivered before the jury, as follows:

E. T. Parker sworn, says—On Friday night, the 2d of May, I was sitting in the Boston Club, on Canal street, around a table, in company with Messrs. McClain, Wm. H. Hunt, Dr. Hensley, P. H. Morgan and Judge Price, about the hour of 9 or 10 o'clock; I was in conversation with Mr. McClain, and had my side and back to Judge Price, and Dr. Hensley was entirely on my right. The first intimation I had of any difficulty was hearing Dr. Hensley and him (Price) at the same time arise, Hensley saying, "He has killed me," and at the same time putting his hand on his left side. I at first did not think he was wounded, till I saw the blood trickle through his fingers. He (Hensley) turned and walked around the table, and took a few steps towards the entrance to the bar. At this time he was approached by Judge Price, who took hold of his clothes, when Dr. Hensley repulsed him, saying, "I do not want your assistance." A short time afterwards, Price approached Dr. Hensley, extending his hand, saying, at the same time, "Doctor, you know me to be one of your best friends," which was reproved by Dr. Hensley.

Cross examined—At the time Judge Price and Dr. Hensley were about seven feet apart, I saw no difficulty between them previous to the stabbing; the only persons present at the time were the persons previously mentioned, and a man by the name of Frank, bar-keeper, also William and George, free men of color; I did not see the knife at the time, but have seen Judge Price's knife, it was a large dagger, about six inches long and one and a half inches in the blade.

Hon. P. H. Morgan, sworn—Says between 9 and 10 o'clock Messrs. Parker, McLain, Wm. H. Hunt, Judge Price, Dr. Hensley and myself were sitting around a table at the Boston Club; Mr. Parker and Mr. McLain were sitting facing each other and talking in a low tone of voice; Mr. Hunt was sitting listening to the conversation of Parker and McLain; Judge Price, Dr. Hensley and myself were sitting the other side of the table—I back of and between Judge Price and Dr. Hensley; Judge Price and Dr. Hensley were talking together; I took no part in the conversation; after the conversation had progressed some time they both became excited, when Judge Price said to Dr. Hensley, "You are a G—d d—d fool;" Hensley retorted by saying, "You are a G—d d—d liar," when instantly Judge Price arose, made a step and plunged his knife into the side of Dr. Hensley; Dr. Hensley on receiving the stab immediately put his hand to his side, arose and made one or two steps backward, remarking at the same time, "He has killed me;" some one in the room said "Oh no;" but Dr. H. had probed the wound with his finger, and said, "Yes, he has penetrated the cavity of the abdomen;" Price went up and offered assistance to him, which was refused; some short time afterward Price went up to him and offered his hand, saying, "Alex, you know I have been one of the best friends you had;" Hensley replied, "Yes, and you have murdered me without cause."

J. L. McLain, sworn, says—On Friday evening, the 2d of May, I was sitting in the Boston Club, around a table, in the position and with the gentlemen described by Judge Morgan, in conversation with Mr. Parker; Dr. Hensley and Judge Price were also discussing some subject, to which I paid no attention. Judge Price appeared to be talking in a vehement manner, which was his habit, particularly when excited; I heard Judge Price say to Dr. Hensley, "You are a G—d d—d fool!" and this was retorted by Dr. Hensley saying, "You are a G—d d—d liar!" As Dr. Hensley said that, Price rushed on him, but I did not know he was stabbed, until Dr. Hensley arose putting his hand to his side, saying, "He has killed me." Some one said, "Oh no, Doctor," and proceeded to take his coat off; about that time Judge Price extended his hand towards Dr. Hensley, and said, "Alexander, take my hand, we are old friends," or something that way; to which Dr. Hensley replied, "No, I can not take your hand." This is about all I know about it.

Cross-examined—I saw Price holding his knife behind his back after the cutting, shortly after this Judge Price went out of the room; have not seen him since.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict substantially as follows: That the deceased came to his death from a penetrating wound in the left side of the abdomen, causing inflammation and death; and that said wound was inflicted by a knife in the hands of Judge John W. Price. They, therefore, charge Judge Price with the crime of murder.

E. D. Beach, M. D., Coroner.

Jurors—D. Gandy, A. Gastinel, Chas. Caton, J. S. Reed, Robert Clannon.

Judge Price has not yet been arrested, though warrants are out for that purpose, and it is believed he has left the city.

City Council—Board of Aldermen.—The Board met at seven o'clock—five members present. Mr. Delabarre in the chair.

Two messages were received from the Mayor, relative to the election to be held on the first Monday in June, for a Mayor, four Recorders, members of both Boards, whose terms have expired, and for two members from each district, to constitute a Police Board. Laid over subject to call.

A third message, enclosing a letter from Gen. Butler, on the sanitary condition of the streets, with the Mayor's reply, was kept to be acted on in secret session.

The resolution giving the right of way to Nicholson & Co, for railroads on Carondelet, St. Charles and Baronne streets, for $156,000, was concurred in.

A petition from members of the Pinkney Battalion, asking relief for their families, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Smith offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, and sent to the lower Board for concurrence.

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Council, that for the first time in the history of this city, a large fleet of the navy of France is about to visit New Orleans—of which fleet the Catinat, now in our port, is the pioneer—this Council, bearing in grateful remembrance the many ties of amity and good feeling which unite the people of this city to those of France, to whose paternal protection New Orleans owes its foundation and early prosperity, and to whom it is especially grateful for the jealousy with which in the cession of the State it guaranteed all the rights of property, of person and religious freedom of its citizens—

Be it Resolved, That the freedom and hospitalities of the city of New Orleans be tendered through the Commander of the Catinat to the French naval fleet during its sojourn in our port, and that a committee of five of this Council be appointed, together with the Mayor, to make such tender and such other arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the same.

The Board concurred in a resolution from the lower Board, declaring that the lessees of the St. Mary's Market, Ninth Street Market, Port and Beef Markets having failed to pay the notes furnished by them to the city, the contracts are null and void. It is ordered that said markets be taken possession of, and that persons giving security to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee be appointed to collect the revenue thereof.

Board of Assistants.—Board met, Mr. Magioni in the chair.

Three messages were received from the Mayor—one regarding the coming election for municipal officers, one referring to the election of a police board, the other communicating a correspondence between him and Gen. Butler, with reference to the duty of the Street Commissioner. The General called upon the Mayor to see that the work was done, and the Mayor replying that the Council had already the proper steps towards that object.

Mr. Leefe offered a resolution that the City Surveyor be authorized and requested to cause all the canals and ditches to be cleaned, and all the wharves and levees to be put in order—and to that end to employ all the men necessary to accomplish the work in the speediest and best manner possible. [The sentiment of the Board seemed to be, upon the resolution, to give work to the needy.]

The Treasurer reported the balance on hand at $398,3?9.

On motion of Mr. Beggs, it was resolved that the Board of Aldermen be requested to hold a joint session at half past 7 o'clock. Carried.

A message from the Board of Aldermen was read, asking concurrence in sundry resolutions. Concurred in.

The appointments of the persons made by the Treasurer and Controller to sign the city notes were approved.

A resolution to authorize certain streets to be opened, and bridges to be built by the Surveyor, was referred.

Resolutions to amend the contracts of sundry lessees of the markets, and authorizing the Treasurer to make new contracts with other parties more responsible were passed.

Mr. Beggs offered a resolution to abate the nuisance of a distillery on Julia street, which affected the New Basin, and to repeal all laws which brought the city in contact with such nuisance. Adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that in their opinion the Mayor should not appoint an additional number of policemen, and those so appointed should be paid to the 15th inst. Also, that the existing contracts with the lessees of the wharves be annulled, and the City Surveyor be authorized to take the wharves and levees in his charge.

The Board then went into joint session.

The New Basin and the Streets.—So much has been said recently about the basin and the streets that we concluded yesterday to take an *observatorial* look at what Commissioner Reifs was actually doing under the pressure of the complaints which were directed at him. We stumbled upon the aforesaid official while he was giving a peremptory order to one of his deputies to go and have closed up every distillery which was in operation and discharging its foul waters into the New Basin. Soon after the deputy returned, and reported that all the distilleries had stopped operations. It was also reported that the basin was a stinking place anyhow, and needed a general cleaning out. Whose duty this is we don't know. We observed, also, that all the contractors for street cleaning, in every direction, were actively at work employing and sending out their complement of men, and we felt confident that the public requisition would soon be complied with. The Augean stables, perhaps, were not cleaned out in a day.

Subsistence.—Wm. Freret, Chairman of the Committee of Subsistence appointed by the Council, announces that 1850 barrels flour have been received from Mobile, (part of 9500 barrels which have been purchased in Virginia and Alabama) to be furnished to bakers, exclusively to be used for making bread for sale at the assize rates fixed by the Mayor. A contract for 15,000 head of cattle has been made, deliverable between the 1st instant and 1st January next. Steamboat loads of bacon, flour, corn, wheat, &c., are hourly expected from Red river. These supplies will be stored at convenient points in the city, and sold at cost price for Confederate, States, City and Corporation notes. They will be sold in small quantities to butchers, bakers and family grocers, who will be required to retail them for the same "currency." Notice will be given of the time and places for procuring these supplies. Who may say that New Orleans has ever been derelict in her charities.

The Banks and Gen. Butler.—For the past day or two the communication between the General and the banks have been quite brisk, but we regard this as a delicate matter, and not having official advices, we forbear to give all we hear, admonished of old that "fools step in where angels fear to tread." We are confident, however, that Mr. Sam Smith, the banker, was arrested, and his books, moneys, and other assets, including $70,000 of private deposits and $400,000 bills receivable, were seized by the same power.

Severe Sentence.—On Monday, before the U. S. Military Commission, Wm. Benzie, alias Bill Neal, was tried on the charge of threatening to mob and burn the house of Wm. Meadows and take his life, because he rented his house for the use of the Federal troops. He was sentenced to hard labor at Fort Jackson *for life*, wearing a ball of 12 lbs. weight attached to his leg by a chain not less than four feet. The sentence was approved by Gen. Butler.

In the Provost Court yesterday, S. M. Moody (the great shirt man) was fined $100 for not opening his store in obedience to the "Proclamation."

Accidentally Shot.—A little girl of Mr. Gerrys', on Customhouse street, was severely wounded in the shoulder yesterday afternoon by the accidental shooting of a gun which was in a cab. It appears that a gentleman had hired a cab, in which he placed two double-barreled guns and some bundles. Stopping in Customhouse street, he got out to see a friend in Royal street, requesting the cabman to follow him. The jerk of the cab exploded one of the barrels, and the little girl was wounded.

From Havana.—We have no doubt now that there has been a recent arrival from Havana, since we had the pleasure of a dish of delightful fried bananas for breakfast yesterday, and of seeing some golden and fresh-looking pine apples. We hope to hear the cry soon of "still they come."

Bowie-Knifing.—Catherine Gibbs was sent to the Charity Hospital yesterday, with her nose split in two by a bowie-knife in the hands of Catherine Walsh, who also dislocated her arm.

Free Market.—1743 families were supplied with provisions during the past week.

SULPHURIC ACID—8 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. my12

Cattle Market,
Jefferson City, May 14 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 302 Texas Beeves and 35 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 64 Texas Beeves and 24 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 301 Texas Beeves and 31 Veals. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs. net,	1st qlty	—@—	
Texas ₱ lb., net,	1st	20@25c	
	2d	[illegible]	
	3d	[illegible]	
lower grades, ₱ head,		—@—	
Veal Cattle, ₱ head,	1st	[illegible]	
	2d	[illegible]	
net, ₱ lb.,			
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 14, 1862.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport brig Julia, ——, from Ship Island, to order—1st dist.

U S transport schr Pathway, Compton, from Philadelphia, via Ship Island, to order—1st dist.

Schr Flying Dragon, Eloi, 11 days from Havana, to order—1st dist, 16.

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 24 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? 3t WM. FRERET, Chairman.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that Friday next is proposed to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in obedience to some supposed Proclamation of one Jefferson Davis, in the several Churches of this city, it is ordered that no such observance be had.

"Churches and Religious Houses are to be kept open, as in times of profound peace," but no religious exercises are to be had upon the supposed authority above mentioned.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
Geo. C. Strong, A. A. General. my14

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New Orleans that the government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow-citizens at home, they have caused or suffered provisions to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation of the United States forces.

Lafayette Square, their home of affluence, was made the depot of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the vile, the gambler, the idler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and regrated the price of that which is left, by discrediting the very currency they had furnished while they eloped with the specie; as well that stolen from the United States as the Banks, the property of the good people of New Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation.

Fugitives from justice, many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement Government of the United States.

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they have seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child into the service as soldiers for their purposes, while they made their sons and nephews officers.

They cannot protect those whom they have ruined, but have left them to the mercies and assassinations of a chronic mob.

They will not feed those whom they are starving.

Mostly without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

MEN OF LOUISIANA, WORKINGMEN, PROPERTY HOLDERS, MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property burners, a whisky drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, to punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for war, we had not prepared ourselves to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at "Camp Moore" and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Capt. John Clark, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged, as far as possible, so that the unworthy and dissolute will not share its benefits.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.
Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Customhouse, New Orleans, May 10, 1862.

In compliance with the above order of the Commanding General, the Commissary announces that his office in the Customhouse will be open on MONDAY, and from day to day thereafter, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 1 P. M., for the purpose of examining the claims of those who present themselves for assistance. Applicants for aid should bring such credentials from gentlemen in their respective Districts as shall guard against deception. The indorsement of a clergyman, a physician, or any gentleman known or knowing, will be sufficient.

On Monday, two hundred tierces of beef will be distributed.

JOHN CLARK, Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A. my12 3t

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITS! RECRUITS! RECRUITS!

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

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

Office, No. 105 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
LOUIS A. SALOMON, Recruiting Officer. my9 14t

$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 Laniche.

AUCTION SALES.

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 94 feet front on Claiborne street, by 61 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 $1?6 65, ending 1st October, 1862, and 1st October, 1863, as well as the interests at 6 per cent. from 1st October, 1861, and the balance cash.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, N. P. my13

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. Cuvellier, notary public. my13

Peremptory Sale at Auction of all the Valuable and Elegant Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., of the St. James Hotel.
BY R. M. MONTGOMERY & BRO. R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at the old auction mart, No. 87 Camp street, in the hall, up stairs (the sale to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, and to continue at the same hour from day to day until the whole stock is sold)—

The entire CONTENTS of the St. James Hotel, (removed for the convenience of sale) consisting of valuable and costly Parlor, Chamber, Reception and Dining-room Furniture, Elegant Mirrors, Superior Velvet, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Oil Cloth and stair Carpets, Suits of solid Oak Furniture, Curtains, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Mosquito Bars, and all the Utensils of the kitchen; and, in fact, every article necessary for completely and elegantly furnishing a first class Hotel. It is well known to the community that this Hotel has been very recently furnished entire with new and costly Furniture from the best manufactories, and consequently is in excellent condition, and very little depreciated in value. To those, and all wishing to purchase good and substantial articles will have an excellent opportunity of selecting from a large and elegant stock. The articles sold each day will be delivered immediately after the sale.

Terms cash in Confederate paper, at the time of purchase. my12

Succession of Andreas Gorphrich.—Second District Court.—No. 18,914.
BY H. A. KINGSTON, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises of the deceased, on Third street, between Ursulines and St. Philip streets, Second District of this city, by authority of the Second District Court of New Orleans, the following movable property—

Household Furniture, Gardner's Tools, old Lumber, Growing Vegetables, &c.

Also one valuable Saddle Horse and one Cart.

Terms cash on the spot. Confederate notes received. my12

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 Tricou streets near the Barracks, at the residence of Mr. Jean Simon Camegur—

8 Milch Cows.
1 Bull.
1 Yoke of Oxen.
6 Fine Horses.
3 Milk Carriages, 1 Carriage and 1 Wagon.

The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms—Up to $200, cash, in city notes; above $200, 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—

5 cases Men's assorted Kip Shoes,
50 sides Kip Upper Leather,
12 rolls superior Oak Sole,
One lot Black Upper Leather,
One lot Russet Upper,
5 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

Terms cash. my14

1136 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—1036 sacks Salt.
Immediately after at the Delta Warehouse—100 sacks Salt.

Terms cash. my14

Cow Peas! Cow Peas!
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the Jewel Warehouse, corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets—90 sacks COW PEAS.

Terms cash. my14

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37.

It appearing that the *New Orleans Crescent*, a Newspaper published in this city, is owned and edited by J. O. Nixon, a Rebel, now in arms against the Government of the United States, the Commanding General of this Department orders that the publication of that Newspaper be suppressed; and that no publication, by pamphlet, handbill or otherwise, in any form whatever, shall be made from said office after the promulgation of this order.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.
Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G., Chief of Staff. my14

Important Notice.

The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY having re-established their Agency in this City, are prepared to forward, with accuracy 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 Custom-house, Postoffice entrance.
my14 6t ASA S BLAKE, Agent.

Provost Marshal's Office.

New Orleans, La., May 12, 1862.

THE Provost Marshal's and Passport Office has been removed from 84 Canal street to No. 177 Canal street. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

my13 JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal and A-d-e Camp.

Notice.

THE holder of a certain Mortgage Note, dated 4th of May, 1861, drawn by Charles Fuchs, to the order of and endorsed by himself for the sum of $341 65 payable one year after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date, will please present the same for payment at the office of A. Ducatel, notary, 43 Toulouse street, as no interest will be allowed on the same after this date. New Orleans, May 12, 1861.

my14 HENRY STECKLER.

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. fe1?

Recorder of the Second District.

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

For Confederate Notes.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PROPERTY on Canal street, between Derbigny and Roman streets. Apply to F. A. DUCROS,
my12 6t No. 119 Common street.

Ale and Porter
FOR CONFEDERATE NOTES.

ALE AND PORTER, approved brands, quarts and pints, in quantities to suit. J. M. ABRAMS, Broker,
my12 1w No. 20 Natchez street.

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

TO PLANTERS.

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

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

Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.

ap?? 3m S. M. HART & CO.

Ran Away

FROM the Settle Ground Plantation on the 20th inst., the boys—
THOMASSIN, 25 years old,
FRIDAY, 20 years old,
JOHN ALLEN, 30 years old,
JOE TEXAS, 40 years old,
RICHARD, 25 years old,
ROBERT, 18 years old,
ROBERT, 16 years old.

A liberal reward is offered for their recovery. Apply to W. & D. Urquhart, 37 Carondelet street.

Also, boy JOHN MAKER ran away from Bohemia Plantation, forty-eight miles below the city. This boy has eleven fingers. my12 1m

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Thirteenth Annual Statement.

IN conformity with the amended Charter, the Company make the following statement:
Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1862 .... $434,[illegible]

Premiums on Fire Risks.... [illegible]
" Marine ...... [illegible]
" River ...... [illegible]
" Life ...... [illegible]

Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1862 .... [illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:
On Fire Risks.......... [illegible]
On Marine Risks.......... [illegible]
On River Risks.......... [illegible]

Deduct interest, discount, &c., less general expenses, reinsurance, contingent fund, profit and loss..... [illegible]

Net earned profits for the year ending 30th April, 1862 .... [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:
Loans on pledge of Bank and Insurance Stocks........ [illegible]
Loans on Mortgage........ [illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums........ [illegible]
Due for Premiums... [illegible]
Real Estate (Office Company)........ [illegible]
Shares Bank Stock........ [illegible]
La. State, C. S. and City Bonds........ [illegible]
Scrip of other Companies........ [illegible]
Cash........ [illegible]

Total amount assets........ [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the [illegible] day of May, 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and 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 accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Subscribed and sworn to in New Orleans this [illegible] day of May, 1862, before me,
D. F. MITCHELL, J. P.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay INTEREST at SIX per cent. per annum on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, and to redeem the scrip of the year [illegible] in Confederate Notes, on and after Monday, 19th of May, instant.

They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, [illegible], for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
G. W. SPRATT, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

Samuel Bell,	G. W. Carroll,	A. Brine,
John Watt,	P. Avendano,	Cornelius Fellowes,
M. O. H. Norton,	Samuel Smith,	James [illegible]
C. T. Soddecke	John D. Bein,	M. [illegible]
S. S. Sumner,	R. W. Estlin,	S. B. Newman,
M. M. Wright,	P. [illegible]	W. E. T[illegible]
D. S. Hawkins,	P. N. Strong,	J. J. Noble,
Samuel Covas	Thos. Henderson,	John C. [illegible]
H. Frasses,	Adam Giffen,	Alex [illegible]
S. H. Kennedy,	J. J. Person,	Moses Greenwood,
W. G. Robinson,	John F. Caldwell,	

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

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

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1861.
Premiums on Fire Risks........ [illegible]
" River........ [illegible]
" Marine........ [illegible]

Total........ [illegible]
Less Return Premiums........ [illegible]

Unearned Premiums April 30, 1860........ [illegible]

Net Premiums........ [illegible]
Paid losses during the year, viz.:
Fire losses........ $97,?07 ??
River losses........ 25,11? ??
Marine losses........ 56,55? ?

Total losses........ $179,1?? ?
Reinsurance........ 11,46? ??
Fifteen per cent. return........ 15,0?? ??
Expenses of interest on scrip, less discount and interest account........ 14,41? ??

[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 stock........ [illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums at short time........ [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection........ [illegible]
Scrip of other companies........ [illegible]
Stocks and bonds........ [illegible]
Cash on hand........ [illegible]

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. Chiapella, President, and J. M. Crawford, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the above accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, May 14th, 1861. [Signed] ARTHUR [illegible], 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, 1861, a dividend of fifteen per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the [illegible] of July next, 1861, and fifteen 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 second Monday of June next.

Holders of scrip upon which interest is due are requested to call and receive the same.

DIRECTORS:
John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Cobb & Co.
A. B. Charpentier, firm of Lobit, Charpentier & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Bienvenu, Zunts.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Ogden & Gr[illegible]
L. F. Generes, firm of Abat, Genérès & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Victor Meignan.
Jos. Daynoodt.
A. Chiapella.

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemburg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
[illegible]

CRESCENT CITY
STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined
LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED and CLARIFIED
Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,
Equal to any made in the North.
A. THOMSON & CO.
jan24 6m [illegible] Tchoupitoulas

HOFFMAN & [illegible],
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auctioneer,)
[illegible] 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.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

FROM THE CITY.			FROM THE LAKE.		
6 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		
2	P. M.		2½		P. M.
3			3½		
4			4½		
5			5½		
6			6½		
7			7½		
8			8		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 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.
May 3?, 1862.

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 last, 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.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.