THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By R. T. Montgomery corner of Tchoupitoulas and [illegible] streets, a quadroon girl.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, between Madigny and Bayou Fonda, furniture.

Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe, Dr. Capdevielle, J. Tatum, Dr. Bordelois, Havana Cigars.

See Advertisements.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

See Advertisement.

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

See Advertisement.

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.

The convention did nothing yesterday, but the Judicial question, and the adoption [illegible] to present the pen used by the [illegible] in signing the Ordinance of Secession, to the Banks, and rescind the resolution adopted on yesterday relative to members who fail to answer roll call.

Natchez Items.

(From the Natchez Courier, 24th.)

ANOTHER FIRE.—Last Saturday evening, between sunset and dark, an incendiary attempt was made to fire the city. The stable of Mr. John Carothers, opposite St. Mary's Cathedral, was burned to the ground, with all its contents. By the strenuous exertions of the military and citizens, the fire was principally kept in the stable. Considerable damage and inconvenience accrued to the residence of Dr. Brown and Mr. Carothers, as well as to the place formerly occupied by the late Valentine Gaither.

It is a source of gratification to state, that the incendiary was probably caught in this instance.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Many of our citizens were surprised, on Thursday last, to hear of the death of Robert Walker, Esq., long time a worthy citizen of Natchez. His exertions, we are told, at one of our late great fires, brought on pneumonia, which ended in death.

Mr. Walker has always been an enterprising citizen among us, of pleasant manners, and much respected. He was one of the last City Councilmen of Natchez, his fellow citizens having for many years reposed confidence in him by repeated re-elections.

Major-General Canby and staff arrived in Natchez on Sunday.

The steamer Kerker, Adjutant Gen. Thomas's headquarters, arrived at the Natchez landing on Sunday, direct from Cairo.

Rev. Dr. Ber, the well known manager of the St. Louis Theatre, and lessee of the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, presided at a Terrapin supper, at this city, on the night of the 23d ultimo, at which there were present an array of distinguished talent. General Rosecrans was a guest, and made a speech.

A lady occupying room letter B at an hotel wrote up the slate the following:—"Wake letter B at seven, and if letter B no answer. Let me be, don't let letter B be, because if you let letter B be, letter B will be unable to let her bridge to Mr. B; who is to sail at half past seven." The porter, a better bookkeeper than orthographist, did not know at seven wheat or to wake "letter B" or "let her be."

The Object of Sigel's Movement.

If it is true, says the St. Louis *Republican*, that the body of Sigel's command was at Butler's mountain on the 19th, it is probable that those who have been looking for the junction with the Army of the Potomac will be disappointed, at least, for some time. Sigel's and Crook's forces are believed to number about 25,000 men. In order to connect with Meade they must pass up the valley of the Middle river, through Lexington, and thence through Thornton's Gap to Culpepper, a very roundabout route, though it would be quite practicable to make the junction by a nearer one, as the column would be liable to be fallen upon in flank by the enemy. The present position of Sigel therefore leads us to think that Gen. Grant expects, or at least enjoys [illegible], to draw off from his entrenchments in Orange and Spottsylvania counties without calling upon the forces that advanced up the Shenandoah. This theory would be confirmed if we should soon hear that General Crook, who left the Kanawha river in Western Virginia a fortnight ago with a corps of more than twenty thousand mounted infantry and cavalry, with artillery, has completed the forces with troops of General Sigel somewhere about Charlottesville. Such an event would be one of very considerable movement, as it would amount to the placing of a large phalanx west of Richmond and Petersburg in on the enemy from an unsuspected quarter, taking him in reverse. These combinations are of a bold and dangerous character, but, as the thousands [illegible] in Western men idea of the overwhelming forces the military authorities are bringing to bear to crush out the rebellion in Virginia.

The Losses in Virginia.

The losses in the two armies in Virginia, up to the morning of the 13th, as the time stated by a Washington letter:

UNION LOSSES.

The total number of wounded brought up to this city from the battle-field so far is 12,500. As many surgeons arriving from the front yesterday says we have about 15,000 seriously wounded remaining at Fredericksburg and Bowling Plain. This does not include the wounded at Fredericksburg and the front, which were wounded in Hancock's and Burnside's engagements of Thursday. Our total wounded is fully thirty five thousand.

Add to this six thousand killed, (according to the usual proportion,) and three thousand prisoners, and our total loss amounts to the enormous number of forty four thousand. Ten or twelve thousand are reported missing; but, as it is generally believed, the enemy's captures are no more than three thousand, the number must include the stragglers and those engaged in attending the wounded, the latter being several thousand.

We have lost fourteen Generals—Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Stevenson, Rice and Hays, killed; Bartlett, Getty, Robinson, Morrell and Bashford, wounded. Seymour and Shaler, captured. Neil and Talbot, missing and supposed to be captured.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

We have no means of arriving at anything like a correct estimate of the rebels killed and wounded. As they acted upon the defensive for the last three days, and concealed their forces in the woods, they suffered less than we did, but, after all, their total casualties must be proportionately equal to ours, because in the first engagements they manifested the usual reckless disregard of the lives of their troops, and consequently paid a heavy penalty.

Yesterday 7500 rebel prisoners arrived at Belle Plain, to be sent to Point Lookout. They include Hancock's captures on Thursday morning. At Belle Plain the officers—about one hundred and odd—were separated from the privates, and placed on board a transport to be sent to Fort Delaware. The latter were sent from the encampment of General Grant's captures in prisoners eight thousand; the highest eleven thousand. It should exceed the latter since the death of a considerable portion of the wounded rebels fell into our hands. But it seems that Lee set off with most of his wounded; otherwise, his losses must have been insignificant compared with ours. There is some mystery about this, because the army driven from point to point for eight days by the most desperate fighting on record, as Lee's was driven, could possibly carry off any considerable part of its wounded.

The enemy appear to have lost in the battles in Georgia as we did. Seven or three were killed, and reports from Richmond state that seven wounded arrived there on Tuesday in charge of Lieut-col. A. P. Hill and dreadfully wounded. Longstreet was wounded in the shoulder—and Brigadier-Gen. Wade—among the latter Brigadier Gen. Johnson, of Frederick, Md., a prominent member of the State Legislature in 1861, was it underto k to carry the State out of the Union. Brig. Gen. Scott is also a Marylander, hailing from Baltimore. Gen. Scott is Major-General Edward Johnson's wife is residing in this city—a Yal woman.

The highest estimate of our captures in artillery places the number of pieces at forty-four. Twenty thousand small arms are said to have fallen into our hands.

[From the New York Herald.]

An English View of the Richmond Campaign.

Many European authors or observers still beg the question that the Americans are but a warring people, the record of the past week must suffice to dispel it.

Nowhere in the campaigning, not until the latest engagement of which we have any correct reproductive of decisive results, the Federal and Confederate forces swaying to and fro in the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania Court House, as the tide of encounter ebbed and flowed for a day. The story has been told in many form. It is simply this: In the universe, a comparatively waste spot was fought, the Southerners were beaten, and a division of two or three of their thousand men, with their sacred, were three general officers and thirty or forty guns. It will be observed that the numbers are variously reported. This was unavoidable. Even the dread reality of succeeding on field of awful disasters cannot cure the [illegible] of their miserable habit of exaggeration.

There is no doubt that Gen. Lee has been greatly harassed by cavalry operations in the rear, and that that the communications with Richmond are more or less interrupted. But it is not to be supposed that Grant has detached any considerable force for this purpose, and supported by victorious and determined leader, Lee is evidently ready in resources and his men faithful also with desperate courage. How could he have a series of dispatches from the rear the C mmanders in Chief, in place of the slightly colored guesses of many of the war correspondents of the newspapers, it would be more easy to comprehend the whole movements. Concerning Gen. Butler, and his movements on Richmond from the South, news is not very abundant. He is, moreover, not the paradise of Grand-in modesty. He may be set down though, in brief, that he conducted the early portion of his programme with great skill and with correspondingly success, having established himself in the neighborhood of Petersburg, and could without doubt to embarrass the combined plan of Gens. Lee and Beauregard. But when we read that he has "whipped" the enemy, after "severe fighting," we naturally ask for some confirmation.

Annual Report of the Local Reporters.

The local reporters of the Memphis *Bulletin*, taking off the bankers of Chicago, Cincinnati and others who once a year publish interminable columns of figures, which were supposed to be of deep interest to the public, submitted the following record of their proceedings during the year:

REPORT.	TIMES.
Been asked to drink	11,000
Drank	11,000
Been asked to retract	11,000
Didn't retract	416
Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, &c. &c., by people looking for a free lunch	3,000
Took the bait	33
Didn't take the bait	3,000
Threatened to be whipped	174
Been whipped	4
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come in time	170
Been presented bottles of champagne, whisky, gin, bitters, boxes of cigars, &c., if we would so after them	3,650
Been after them	0
Going again	0
Been asked "What's the news"	0
Told	360,000
Didn't know	10
Lied about it	20 0 0
Been to church	19,917
Changed politics	2
Expected to change still	52
Cash on hand	25
Gave for charity	0
Gave for rotten dog	0 5
Sworn off bad habits	0 0
Shall swear off this year	7 2
Number of bad habits	0

THE "MORTAL SPOT" IN THE VIRGINIA RAILROAD SYSTEM.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Lynchburg is not the desirable and vital point to strike at, important as the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Road at that point would be in a local point of view. The mortal spot to hit would be Burkeville Junction—the point where the Virginia and Tennessee Road crosses the Richmond and Danville Line, which is about sixty miles south of Petersburg. This point being once destroyed, allowing the Petersburg and Richmond Road to have been really and effectually disabled by Butler, and the rebels would be cut off entirely and completely from the South.

It is said that Edward Boecher, son of that one of the "Beechers" who is President of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, is a quartermaster in the Confederate army and is a "most determined rebel."

Agricultural Report for March and April.

The bi-monthly report of the Agricultural Department, says the *National Intelligencer* of the 6th, will be issued this week.

The table most interesting to farmers and provision dealers is the one that exhibits the amount of farm stock in January last. Compared with the amount in 1859, as returned in the census of 1860, it is as follows in the loyal States:

	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle & Oxen.
1859	4,190,141	895,605	7,501,138
1864	3,989,135	1,031,437	7,205,850
	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1859	8,258,951	15,064,372	17,000,000
1864	8,000,000	16,439,501	16,165,744

This table exhibits an actual decrease of horses, mules, and hogs, a very small increase of cattle, [illegible] increase of cows, but one still far below the usual increase, and a very great increase of sheep. The report points out the strong inducements that farmers have to increase the number of stock at this rapidly falling off. The number of sheep will be increased by the lambs of this spring to nearly thirty millions, or double what it was in 1863.

The *decrease* in hogs is 911,256. This is an important fact to provision dealers and farmers. It shows that but few hogs, if any, were kept over on account of the loss of the corn crop, as has been generally believed. The condition of hog raising from 1860 to this time is fairly stated in the opinion given that if in 1863 there had been a good corn crop, there would have been a decrease in the number of hogs raised.

The number of *fattening cattle* is reported to be thirty per cent less than last year in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan twenty-five per cent less in New York, Iowa, and Illinois, and twenty per cent less in Missouri and Wisconsin. The general decrease is nearly thirty per cent.

The *condition of wheat* and other crops seem to be [illegible] as indicating a good deal of the farm, as more than ordinary attention is to be crossed product from the crop of last year. But it is hoped that they have improved from the recent rains, and under the returns of the correspondents were sent in, which was on the first day of April. The dryness of February and March retarded the usual growth in these months.

It is believed that the production of *maple sugar and molasses* will be unusually large, and the preparations for it are greater than ever. *Bees* are reported as having suffered much during the winter.

The rains have been heavy and general, rendering the cost for the putting in of spring wheat and other crops, but whether the amount put in will be materially increased in consequence cannot now be known.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Leonard, Presiding.—Wm. Foster was in the dock, and lost not only an arm but also his senses. The discreet, inoffensive and drunken fellow ordered Mr. Mandler to enter a complaint against him, which caused a fine of $2 50 to be ordered against him, or five days' imprisonment.

John Crosby and Kelly Mitchel, who were charged with [illegible] were [illegible] drunk and disorderly conduct, paid $10 in solido, to escape further punishment.

C. W. Jack and James Allmon, who disturbed the peace of the [illegible] were made aware of the enormity of their offence by being required to pay $10 into the treasury, or to go to prison for five days.

Two [illegible] in the ferry, with a police officer, and Mr. Bombois, for [illegible] were ordered to the Workhouse for thirty days, as they should return a sane [illegible] to the Washington bar, to make application to the War Department for *the stoppage of Trial before pay* for her benefit. The application was made accordingly. Being the importance of the question of military law involved, Mr. Williams earnestly insisted upon the case being decided by the entire court. It was referred by them to Colonel Holt, Judge Advocate General, for his legal opinion. In presenting it before Judge Holt, Mr. Williams, the pleasing address proceeded in England and the United States would be entitled to damages for trespass on private property, not only by way of military forfeiture, the benefit of which would only accrue to the government, but also as an indemnity to the owner of property injured or destroyed, inasmuch as the ends of justice, otherwise defeated, would thus be achieved by the compensation of the owner, while the object of the rebellious would be cursed out, by putting an additional, whole some check, on the [illegible] of rebellion, to military finance, the consequence of which would corrupt and enervate the troops, destroy all military efficiency, and at last [illegible] of the cow shot by the soldier, and that the amount should be "stopped from his pay for the benefit of the owner." The cow has since been valued by direction of the Adjutant General, and the proper order issued for the stopping of the pay.

None can fail to perceive the importance of this decision. The Court of Claims at Washington is practically closed to vast numbers of sufferers by the expense of proceedings which a small claim would hardly justify. Yet the small claims are the most numerous, and the failure of the Government to pay them causes the greatest hardships, because the claimants are poor. Besides, Congress quickly shows a disposition to deprive the Court of all, or nearly all, jurisdiction over claims arising out of the war, and even to abolish the Court altogether, rather than permit the presidents, proof, and payment of these claims, amounting in the Border States to many millions of dollars. It is therefore fortunate that the Secretary of War, by the above decision, has taken just decisive, given those who have suffered loss by the acts of private soldiers or officers a remedy against the actual trespasser, which, if the precedent be followed, as it must be, will go far, in many cases, to replace the pecuniary penalty, till lately believed to be established, against the Government itself.

"The Suppressed Princess"—A Rival to Queen Victoria.

In Harpers' Magazine for May is a noteworthy article under the above title, written by Rev. M. D. Conway. The following is the gist of the article:

The "suppressed Princess" is a Miss Lavinia Byrne, a lady about sixty years of age, residing in Chelsea, a suburb of London, who claims to be Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster. The narrative seeks to show that Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, was married March 4, 1767, to Olive Wilmot, and George III was present and one of the attesting witnesses. The Duke of Cumberland afterwards married—his first wife still alive—Lady Ann Horton. George III would not receive this lady at court, but at the same time, the narrative states, he himself set work to protect his brother by concealing his first and only legal marriage.

On the 2d of April, 1773, a female child was born to the first wife. It is now asserted that Dr. Wilmot entered into an agreement with the King to keep the first marriage secret, although having papers signed which secured the rank and title of young Olive. It was agreed that the latter should be turned over to a boarder of Dr. Wilmot's, and pass as his child. In 1774, Olive, wife of the Duke of Cumberland, died. It is affirmed that Dr. Wilmot was willing to lend himself to this fraud, because he was himself involved in an ugly transaction in which King George, then Prince of Wales, was the principal actor. This was the secret marriage of the Prince to Hannah Lightfoot, a pretty Quakeress, to which Wilmot was witness. Hanna had these children, and always signed herself Queen. The Prince afterward married the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, his lawful wife being still alive.

The grandchild of Dr. Wilmot was married in 1792, to Mr. John Thomas Terrie, a celebrated painter, from whom she separated in 1803. The secret of her parentage was divulged in 1815 by the late Earl of Warwick, one of the witnesses to the marriage of her mother, who thought he was on his death bed. Mrs Terrie was appointed by the Duke of Kent, who knew her birth, as guardian of his infant daughter (now Queen Victoria,) recognizing her, in the instrument of appointment, as Olive, Princess Cumberland.

In George IV.'s time the claims of the Princess were ignored, and from them forward.—The Mrs. Byrne now claiming the title in Olive's daughter. She is now in poverty and want, although legal heir to an estate worth £1,000,000. Sir Fitzroy Kelly has espoused the cause of Mrs. Byrne, and it will soon be brought before Parliament. The papers bearing upon the case, it will be seen, also very strongly [illegible] the question of the legitimacy of Queen Victoria, and Mr. Conway thinks the evidence which will be presented to Parliament in behalf of Mrs. Byrne will be too strong for successful refutation of her claims.

Important Decision Upon the Confiscation Act.

In the United States Circuit Court on Friday Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States vs. two second hand steam engines, rendered a very important decision upon the confiscation law of July, 1861. The proceeding was a libel under that act, to confiscate the engines, as belonging to one Cannon, alleged to be a rebel. One Stewart intervened, claiming to have purchased the engines from Cannon the alleged rebel, and setting up that Cannon was not a rebel. Judge Smith, of the District Court, had decided at the last term that it was not competent for Stewart to set up that Cannon was not a rebel, and Cannon having been notified merely by publication in a newspaper of the pendency of the libel, a default was entered against him and a decree of condemnation of the property was rendered without any proof whatever. Judge Davis, deciding the case on appeal, reversed the decision on both these points, holding that it was competent for Stewart to plead the rebellion of Cannon and that proof must, in a case of default on notice by mere publication, be offered of disloyalty. He also held that the circumstance that the property so [illegible] belongs to a citizen of a rebellious State, does not preclude the defendant from appearing to the action and contesting the allegation that he is a rebel.

Jackson and Longstreet.—There is a strong coincidence in the wounding of Jackson and Longstreet, the two generals upon whom Lee has heretofore mainly relied to carry out his plans. They were both shot at Chancellorsville by mistake, both hit in the right arm, and both wounded by their own men—Jackson fell upon the Saturday evening following Hooker's repulse. He had proceeded out on the turnpike leading from Chancellorsville to Orange in his buggy instead of riding alone, as was his habit generally in such occasions, he was accompanied by most of his staff and several officers. A squad of the First N. C. Cavalry regiment had, in the meantime, been posted across the road by a direction [illegible] to intercept a body of our cavalry which he learned was on a reconnoissance. Mistaking Jackson and his suite, in the dark for the [illegible] properly they all fired as he drew near, killing the aide wounding two orderlies and the general. This is the rebel account. From the same source we learn that on Tuesday last, Longstreet was severely wounded, while in front, by Mahone's troops, who fired upon him by mistake.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

It has been thought that people are degenerating because they do not live as in the days of Methuselah. But the fact is—says the Rev. Mr. Mare—provisions are so very high nobody can afford to live very long at current prices.

Asbury Indian, having strayed from his wigwam, found himself lost on trying to return to it. After looking about in strange lodges, here and there, the Indian was relieved in these words: "Injun lost!" but ree verse himself, and unwilling to acknowledge such short-sighted case, continued, drawing himself up, "No, Injun not lose—big wam lost—old scribing his breast—Injun here!"

Value of Carrots.—Carrots are very excellent "fodder" for horses that have been long kept on highly carbonaceous food, and whose appetite requires some change in order in consequence of their constant activity in using meal and oats into the elements of animal nutrition. With a fair allowance of carrots, ground oats, and sweet hay, a horse will enjoy good health and spirits, have a loose hide, shining coat, and healthy lungs. A dairy allowance of carrots should always be given to horses [illegible] to indigestion, which often [illegible] into inflammation, inducing diarrhœa, or a [illegible] staggers.

Carrots furnish an acid called pectic, which causes the curious property of gelatining the sugar contained in the digestive cavities. A few drops of pectic acid will gelatine [illegible], and when mixed the juice of an orange changes the same into jelly. So that if the alvine discharges of a horse are watery, carrots can be used as a valuable therapeutic agent, both in view of arresting the same, and restoring the tone of the stomach and bowels. By examining the [illegible] of carrots, it will be discovered that they contain [illegible] and therefore we may safely infer that they promote digestion, and [illegible] nutritive [illegible] of carrots, less quantities of hay and corn will suffice than when a larger [illegible] is consumed, and period with is an indigestion state. For fattening animals carrots are especially valuable. It will be urge that carrots are not very nutritious—that may be [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]