The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1862.

The Free Market—The Poor.

The last monthly statement of the managers of the Free Market disclosed the unpleasant truth that the contributions in behalf of that philanthropic enterprise had exceeded the receipts several thousand dollars. We believe that since the establishment of the Free Market this is the first time it has been compelled to confess that it have been expecting to record a deficit, because we were aware that the supplies from the country, which had previously contributed a goodly proportion of the food consumed here by the poor twice a week, had greatly fallen off. A *transition* projection against New Orleans appears to exist in the interior, and the country parishes, as we understand, are slow and reluctant in furnishing us with the produce of their agricultural toil. It is to be hoped that the Free Market benefaction will receive hereafter the same sustenance as in former years, and that the Parish Police Jury, the municipal authorities, chiefly or exclusively dependent upon the charity of this noble institution, will be probably reduced to a state of absolute destitution. This would be a dogless, indeed. We trust it will be averted by the philanthropy of the municipal councils, and that the wealthy old of opulent citizens. We are well aware that the times are extremely hard, and require a severe economy, but nevertheless the existence of the Free Market rest on such lofty grounds, and appeal so strongly to the sympathies of the population, that we certainly hope that it will not be neglected.

Nobody, however, of the members resident in this particular charity, there is no doubt, entertain the opinion of poverty in New Orleans. Different owners have thrown thousands of laborers out of work, and mechanical out of employment, and general insolvency is increasing fearfully everyday. The people cannot, of course, make benefactions in order to furnish competition to all those which it, and their benevolence is already severely taxed by constant calls upon them for aid to many an unfortunate and destitute wretch whose door we have chance. Yet it seems to us that at least a portion of this misery might be relieved, if not entirely removed by judicious action on the part of the Military Commandant and the Council. Our streets require constant scrubbing, especially in summer. Gangs of men might be easily organized, and each detail one quarter of the city to another, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, for the purpose of carrying away accumulations of all kind; of keeping the gutters from filthy odors and of maintaining the streets in a proper condition. Besides, numbers are abundantly needed in the paving and pavements in many places, and this labor might furnish employment to a number of idle persons whom, there are hopeful symptoms to be stopped there are inroads to be made, or strengthened work of some sort is abundantly becoming necessary. Hay, the city authorities might even stretch a pulse, and for this labor at the strong arms which seek it in vain. Attention of the *military conference* is requested to this.

We throw out these suggestions with no vain presumption to more knowledge on this subject than others, but simply because we apprehend ideas of trials and suffering for the poor, and because we hold it to be a boundden duty devolving upon a city to provide, to far as it possibly can, for those of its inhabitants who are reduced to want.

Garden for Sale.—Mr. C. Boyer, No. 136 Chartres street, has for sale a large lot of vegetable oysters in bed. See advertisement.

The sloop of war Brooklyn, and the U. S. steamer Hatteras have returned to our harbor.

The Delta announces the arrival of the U. S. Inspectors, Messrs Haight and Locke, with pay to pay the troops. Such visitors are usually welcomed with hearty cordiality. Among the arrivals we note the Medical Directors of their Department, Dr. T. Hewson, Banks, Chief Quartermaster, and Col. Turner, Chief Commissary of the Department.

Gen. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, well known in politicians, is dead.

The Delta has the following:

Col. Allen has been exchanged for Col. Baldwin, of the Virginia Twenty-first, Maj. Revere for Maj. Gardner, of the Alabama Twenty-first, and Dr. Cruse for Major Brown, of the Thirty-first Portsmouth. The Federal officers will immediately join their regiments, the Twentieth.

The Massachusetts papers mention the death of Gen. John R. Dorivage, of Gen. Banks's brigade, who was drowned by falling in the river, at midnight when about ten miles above the bank, in the head of the Passes. We regret to mistaken, but we think Mr. Dorivage was formerly connected with a prominent journal of New Orleans. If it be the same gentleman, we were well acquainted with him. He possessed considerable talent, and had, we believe, some reputation as a playwright.

Extensive Conflagration.—The New York papers give accounts of a dreadful fire in the city of Troy, by which property to the amount of nearly three millions of dollars was destroyed. Between five and six hundred buildings were destroyed, on which insurances to the amount of $1,400,000 existed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

By the steamers Hansa and Niagara, we have several days of interest, though the dates are not so late as those by the Great Eastern:

Public health are complained of the opening day of the Great Exhibition, which [illegible] the visitors were numerous. The receipts were £3,000, all being season tickets [illegible]

The Times pronounces the ceremonial on the whole a splendid pageant, but managed and most [illegible] pageant seen in England for [illegible] years. There of course in an unfinished [illegible] building, but certainly at a more [illegible] than at the opening in 1851. [illegible] 1851, the most spectacle was as [illegible] as the exhibition itself is [illegible] Granville, in the name of the [illegible] read an address to the [illegible] and the Duke made a suitable reply. [illegible] Prince Albert being footingly dwelt [illegible] The Duke of Cambridge subsequently proclaimed by command of the Queen, [illegible] formally opened said exhibition [illegible] The musical arrangements [illegible] not according to the programme, [illegible] very grand.

The Chronicler Post, in an editorial on the [illegible] exhibition on and deplores the sad spectacle by the American attendance as [illegible]

Up to the adjournment, was one guinea. [illegible] people was 22,506.

The Times in a critical review of [illegible] in the London Exhibition, says: [illegible] the Great Shrew, the work of an [illegible], carried off all the honors of [illegible] on this occasion, we think [illegible] be awarded to another American [illegible] Mr. Story, who has sent two [illegible] his studio at Rome. One figure [illegible] Cleopatra, the other a Sybil. As [illegible] some into the building which [illegible] in originality of conception or [illegible]

[illegible] article the London Times says: [illegible] American artist, Mr. Mosler, also [illegible] or two less figures, thought much [illegible] of his fellow-countrymen, Mr. [illegible]

France says:

The Government has gradually withdrawn [illegible] gradually small stake in the military enterprise in Mexico, and we have expressed a mutual participation in the [illegible] which got both nations for the [illegible] and guarantees for the future as are likely to be obtainable, and we want nothing more.

France.—It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

There is a question of sending Marshal Niel to Rome, charged with military and diplomatic powers. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

A letter from Mexico, in the *Moniteur*, comments on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and asserts that there is a probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the City of Mexico.

It is believed by the Italians in Paris that Rome will soon be occupied by the Piedmont ese troops.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that the recall of Gen. Goyon will not change the French policy at Rome.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes had advanced to 71 francs.

Italy.—The King remained at Naples, and continued to be enthusiastically received. He would proceed in a few days to Palermo.

It was reported that the Prince Napoleon would visit the King at Naples.

The conspiracy at Milan was exaggerated.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Modena, en route for Naples.

At Genoa a most startling robbery had been committed. Six thieves, armed with pistols and daggers, at one time entered the bank, arrested the officials, and made off with 300,000 francs.

Prussia.—A commission has been appointed to proceed to England to collect information relative to iron-plated ships. If sufficient knowledge is not obtainable there, the commission will go to France and America.

Holland.—The Bank of Amsterdam has advanced its rate of discount to 4.

Portugal.—The new Ministry has been finally constituted. The Ministry of Finance had promised a large reduction on cash bills, and a reduction is also projected on the duty on unrefined sugar.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape of Good Hope mails to the end of March have reached England. The news is unimportant.

There is very little improvement in trade. The drouth continued in the western provinces.

India, China and Australia.—The India, China and Australia mails have arrived at Suez.

Melbourne dates are to March 26. No details are received.

A Bombay telegram of the 19th says the cotton crop is shorter and the quality worse than last year.

The Calcutta merchants had petitions for and the Bombay merchants against the repeal of the import duties.

Liverpool, May 3, Evening.—The steamship Navaria, from New York, arrived at Cowes to day.

Italy.—*Liverpool*, May 4.—The King of Italy, in reply to an address presented at Naples on the 2d, expressed his gratitude for its reception, and said the public works will increase in activity. The public safety is not yet established, but the people have the means of completion; but believe me when I say that as much as Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to terminate the occupation of it.

E. P. Christy, the famous negro minstrel manager, committed suicide on Friday by throwing himself out of the second story window of his house. His body was terribly mangled, but he was living at last accounts. There is no hope of his recovery. He had been laboring under mental depression for some time past.

Loyalty to the Constitution.—The Hartford Times says:

Never were truer words spoken than those uttered by Mr. Hendricks, of Ill., in Congress on the 9th instant, namely:—"If ever there was a time when every man should be true to the Constitution in letter and spirit, that time was now."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell, Presiding.—Yesterday, Dan'l McCabe (Co. G, Mann) had to forfeit one month's pay for being drunk and resisting the officers placed over him. James Dalton and Thos. Tobin, soldiers also, from Massachusetts, had likewise to forfeit pay, for being guilty of too great indulgence in Louisiana rum.

A German named Achstein was fined $50 for selling dragged liquor to U. S. soldiers. If all the cases of this kind were numbered, "their names would be legion," and a special court necessary.

Mary Griffin was sent to the Workhouse for two months for enticing soldiers to get drunk.

Her name should have been Griffin, and against her blackguardism, if not, her personal appearance, which was decidedly *griffinish*.

Sarah Alexander, who was charged with procuring liquor for soldiers, particularly negroes, was sent to cool off in the same institution.

A Jewish jewelry case, in which Charles Armole was accused, was heard and dismissed, because of its complainant, and particularly because "nobody was hurt" on either side.

H. M. Simmons made his appearance at three o'clock, P. M., and took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the United States. About the same moment G. W. Holt took the oath.

An individual whose name we did not catch, was trying to hatch a charge of threats and debts against somebody. In his statement of threats he said the accused called him a s—— of a b——, which the Judge dismissed as no parable, it being only one of the common courtesies of society; and as to the debts, the complainant was referred to the civil courts.

The press of petty cases was severe, as usual, and they were disposed of as merited.

Bread and Water.—It has been generally believed, for a long period, that a fair daily supply of these two articles will support human life a great while: but the mooted question when the proposition is modified, as now, to an allowance of the one (through a crevasse) and "short commons" of the other. Since the seizure of flour, reported as published by Gen. Shepley, several bakers have been arrested for giving their customers "light weight" bread, and we hope the rest will be thereby admonished to "shall justly to love mercy, and to walk honestly before their God." Their customers are generally *kaundy*, and require, in these tight times, all the law entitles them to—if not more. As to the *water*, it is leaving the wharves, but whether it is owing to the drain from the closed crevasse or to a decided fall of the river, we do not feel competent yet to declare.

Streets and Gutters.—We found yesterday that Commissioner Hall was busily engaged in the work of making clean the streets and gutters with all the vigor and energy he could command, through his agencies and contrivances. We heard that the Third District, especially, was presenting a more satisfactory aspect than it has for a long time past, and can see no good reason for any change in this department of city affairs while it is being accomplished under the present regime.

The New Police.—About one hundred of the applicants for places on the new police responded to Marshal French's order yesterday morning at the Second District police station, and were sworn in. At least one hundred and fifty appeared at the First District station, and were also qualified. We believe they enter upon their duties to-day. The list we will procure as soon as possible.

A Stampede.—We saw the steamer Empire Parish about leaving yesterday morning, bound for Bayou Sara, crowded from stem to stern, from hurricane to boiler deck, with passengers and baggage. "Perhaps somebody else would like to have chicken pie, too."

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collins. The cases of A. Hyman and James Smithers, charged with larceny, were continued to Saturday next.

P. Kammer, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to prison for forty-eight hours and costs of court.

The case of Michael Carley, larceny, was put on delay docket. Also, the case of John Rogers.

I not. pros. was entered in the case of Mat. Turner, charged with larceny, and she was discharged.

Augusta Rhoder was tried for assault and battery, and found not guilty.

Mary Ann Conway was tried and found not guilty of larceny.

The jury could not agree in the case of Alfred Lenthicot, tried for assault and battery.

Police Matters.—What the cause we know not, but the police arrests are very few and far between. A few drunken cases were all we could hear of yesterday. The best we heard of was that of a Yankee in the Fourth District, on the charge of selling dragged liquor to soldiers. When arraigned, he protested vehemently his innocence, declaring that he had sold the same kind of liquor to the soldiers as he was "*sold*," his other countryman with. He succeeded, however, for the difference in its effect, from the fact that his new patrons went into his Confederate whisky, not homeopathically, but in large quantities. *Ici finit le conte.*

This was much too honest and simple-minded himself to suspect the change which such a prospect could effect in two such fraternal feelings.

"The fact is, my dear Mr. Barrows," continued the lady, shrugging her shoulders and posing on a condition tal air, "there has been, as we all know, a little—a little—nonsense going on between them, as there always will be amongst young people, but nothing really serious on either side, I fancy."

"Oh, Mary means nothing serious! Why, Mr. Barrows himself has joked and poked fun at many a time at certain song hints spoken which were wrote to take place both at No. 4 and No. 6, Mrs. Simpson herself being present, and laughing heartily; and there she sat before him now looking the very picture of cool and unconcerned innocence, while poor Mr. Barrows felt himself coloring with the most intense and indignation. It was interesting to see the progress Mrs. Simpson was making in the delicate of her new position. It was an awkward interview, but she was getting through it wonderfully, as she thought herself.

"You know, Mr. Barrows, in this world young people can't marry without money."

"They can't marry in the other world even with it, I suppose, ma'am; but I thought now the money was come."

His was beginning to get a little irritated at the speaker's mind, and was more abrupt and less polite than usual.

"Oh, Mary means's look to her father for any thing at present; there's no ready money, and a deal to be done on the property; and dangerous won't be between, indeed, Mr. Barrows, when Mr. Simpson could not resist a gratified smile at the notion.

"George wasn't looking for an heiress when he fixed upon your Mary, Mrs. Simpson; he was content to marry any girl for her money; but he's good enough for the biggest heiress in England, George is; ay, and many a one would be glad enough to have him, ma'am, without a penny. And they would! But to you say, ma'am, young folks can't marry without something to begin the world with; and all I know is, if I had had a fort'n left me, and [illegible] was my daughter, I'd spend half of it to make her happy, ma'am, that's what I would."

"Ah, my good sir, how easy it is for you to talk who have no children, and can't feel as I do!" And she could now look the character of triumphant superiority, which could afford to pity.

It is a valuable and unanswerable argument against all beholders. What can they know about it? Mr. Barrows gave in, foiled, but indignant. It had been foretold to him in the days of his youth, by a gypsy fortune teller, that he should insure to a fair lady, who should speak him fair, and turn out a dark deceiver. "Beware of her!" had been the continued words, and he had waited in fear and trembling in the presence of all such enchantresses all the days of his life. And now the prophesy seemed in the way of being fulfilled, and all prophesies, in the most sabototh-fair manner: to be sure the lady now before him was not tall, but she was fair, and that was quite as close an interpretation as such fulfilments admit of. He wished Mrs. Simpson "a very good morning," refused to listen to the syren voice which she put on to soothe and stay him, and left her rather disconcerted with her own success, for she had no desire to offend him.

"Confound her for a covetous old sinner!" was Mr. Barrows' explosion within his own breast as he stamped energetically along the street. "So she thinks her daughters may look higher now they've come into the lot of money, does she, and means to throw poor George over! I'll give him a hint, though, of what he's got to expect, and hang me if he shan't be before-hand with them in crying off. I won't have him jilted by any such rubbish!"

By the time, however, that he got a mile from his own door—for he was much too indignant to go in and sit down—and had strolled himself in that labyrinth of muddy fields and unfinished houses north of Hosting Hill, beyond the knowledge, even of cabs and policemen, called by the residents, for some mysterious reason, Kensington Park, he began to think within himself that the term "rubbish" could not apply with any degree of fitness to his favorite Mary Simpson. If the mother was spoiled by a little sudden prosperity, it was no reason the daughter should be. "George wouldn't have given her up," he thought, "and if he'd been left a million!" And why should the girl be less honest than he was? So Mr. Barrows resolved, with a very wise and unusual self-denial, to let things take their course for the present, and to smother his knowledge of Mrs. Simpson's baseness as he best might, within his own breast.

Mary came home from her aunt's the next day, and heard the news of the unexpected change in the family fortunes with so little outward emotion as to disappoint considerably her sister and mother, both of whom thought to have had the pleasure of overwhelming her by the magnificence of their announcement. Perhaps one reason for her taking it so quietly was, that at the moment she did not connect it in the least with her engagement with George Harriman: for engaged they had been for the last six months, as Mrs. Simpson was perfectly well aware—though certainly she had received no formal notification of the fact—and therefore thought herself quite justified in professing ignorance to Mr. Barrows. Perhaps Mary thought of George so much, that every thing which did not directly refer to him seemed to her of little importance. Girls are so foolish sometimes. She felt very glad on her father's account; she remembered once, when she was but a child, and some little dispute about money had occurred, as such things will occur in the tenderest moments of even the most prudent, that he had said to her mother, "Ah Sally, if I had been a thousand pounds!" and how much she had wished some one would give her a thousand pounds to give him, and wondered whether she could ever save so much out of her monthly allowance of half-a-crown, by being more careful in the matter of boot-laces; and now he would have a thousand pounds every year! She wished some of it had come then; for she had dim and painful recollections of her mother crying, and her father walking about the room instead of eating his supper, and of herself going to bed with a hasty and puzzled heart, after a long kiss from him which she knew by instinct had as much sorrow as love in it. If there lay behind him more questions when he came home from the city that evening about Barton Hall, and whether he had ever been there, and what sort of a place it was, and when he meant to go and live there, these even Mrs. Simpson or Augusta had yet asked, it was not because Mary was more curious or more inquisitive than the others, or because the thought of their new wealth was more delightful to her, or because she longed tired as her mother and sister had suddenly professed themselves, of living "poked up in London" (perhaps she had her private reasons to the contrary), but because these were new and pleasant sources of a common interest between her father and herself, which she felt sure all she could enter into much more heartily than in the usual topics of conversation, which had seldom gone beyond the dry details of the rise and fall of markets or the last commercial gossip from the city; and poor Mary had often continued, rather to the annoyance of her family, that she had not much natural taste for shop craft, and had always found herself much more congenially occupied in aunt Martha's quiet cottage at Brixton, where there were books, and flowers, and old songs which she was never tired of singing, or her aunt of hearing. In fact Mary, though almost unconsciously to herself, and certainly not admitted to such distinction by either mother or sister, was quite the lady of the family. Mr. Simpson felt it every day, though the music not have yet it into words; and his own honest but unsophisticated mind warmed and opened with a strange but not unusual attraction to its elder daughter's influence. His wife complained on this occasion, not without some truth, that Mary had got more out of her father in a few weeks than she and Augusta had arrived at in all their accomplishments of late since the news arrived. For Mr. Simpson had actually, for a few weeks in his boyhood, been a dweller in the paradise (for such the Surrey country, to those who have lived in it, is) of Barton Hall, and could remember all about it, if they were sure, if he chose.

"My love, I don't remember much about it. I was only a boy, you know (and there's a long while ago, Sally), but I do remember poor Miss Gee, who very kind, and it was a very nice place to me after London street, as you may suppose. I can remember, as well as if it was yesterday, galloping the old pony about the park."

"There, Pa," screamed Augusta, "you never told us before that there was a park! Oh, what a beautiful place it must be!"

"It was called a park, my dear, but it was only a field, which is bounded by the river, I believe, but there was nothing very grand about it in Uncle Sam's days."

"And shall I have a pony to ride, Pa?" asked Samuel.

"You shall go to school at all events, my boy," said his father, looking at him rather sternly.

This was a view of his inheritance not altogether so gratifying to Master Samuel: though the sister, to whom he had been more than usually troublesome that day, received with her emphatic opinion that it would "do him a deal of good."

"And Augusta must have governesses to finish her, Miss Miss 'Other," said the mother.

"La, mother!" exclaimed Augusta, who considered herself a much more finished article, in every respect, than Miss Hodge in spite of that young lady's superior *education*; but as there was something in the proposal which sounded well, she made no serious opposition to it.

Mary secretly congratulated herself that she was too old to be finished, and then for the first time it struck her that their improved circumstances might have some effect upon her own prospects. It was a very pleasant idea: and she began to indulge little dreams on her own account of all the money might do. It need not be said that she kept them carefully to herself, for that they would scarcely have harmonized with Mrs. Simpson's.

Sam was sent to school, and Mr. Simpson, after one or two further interviews with the Messrs. Grindlee, went down, by advice of those gentlemen, and in company with the senior partner of the firm, to Barton Hall; not, of course, as yet to take possession, but from a very natural wish to reserve at once his acquaintance with the old manor, and to inform the old servants, who had been left in charge, of his cousin's death, and his own succession. Mr. John Simpson had inherited the estate at his uncle's death, about five years back, while he himself was engaged in his duties abroad, and it had been a matter of surprise that he had not at once proceeded to take possession. But old associations are strong: and he found Eastern habits had become agreeable to him. His agents duly received his rents, which were doubled, with the increase of his consulship, to live almost regally, and in a position of some little importance, where he was, and perhaps felt rather shy of returning, an littérateur man, with foreign names and tastes, perhaps a supercilious welcome from his country squires. So he put off his coming home from year to year, until his friends ceased to look for him, he would never come at all; and then the ship that was to save brought him, brought instead the news of his death. The heirs had never been distracted since the uncle's death: his old domestics were still in possession, and were never interfered with, except by an occasional visit for a day or two from the Messrs. Grindlee who managed the estate. Whether Mr. John or Mr. Joseph Simpson arrived at least to take possession, made therefore no little difference to any party, except themselves, as could possibly be conceived.

It had been Mrs. Simpson's wish to have accompanied her husband on the pleasant voyage of discovery, but that was a step which he himself by no means approved of; and as the Messrs. Grindlee, gave it also as their opinion that such a trip would be rather premature—in fact, that it would hardly look well—that lady, who was a staunch maintainer of decorum in all its branches, gave way at once. And if her proposal, in any degree, savored of undue haste to step into the dead cousin's shoes, she harassed amply to atone for it, by ordering the dungeon and most expensive mourning for the whole Portland Terrace establishment. It would no doubt have gratified the feelings of the late Mr. John in the highest degree, and have almost reconciled him to his fortunate representatives, if he could have overlooked his sorrowing relative giving directions to her milliner to have "every thing of the very best, and just as if it was for a Duke," and to have the thickness of the silks, and measured the depth of the crape.

On leaving Mrs. Simpson the dutifully engaged lady husband went down into Surrey with the junior Mr. Grindle in his dog-cart. You might have called Mr. Grindle a bad lawyer, and he would only have laughed at you, or even have taken it as a compliment. But to have questioned his driving would have been to make an enemy of him for life. The name was skinish, and the worthy citizen felt or fancied himself in peril of an overthrow more than once, and inwardly resolved not to include a vehicle of that description in his list of necessaries for a country gentleman's establishment, but having the prudence to confine his fears to himself, and risking no remark upon the subject beyond the unobjectionable observation that the mare was "very fresh," they arrived at Barton Hall quite safely and on excellent terms with each other.

"We must stay here two or three days," said the lawyer. "I haven't been able to get down here for some time, and there are a good many things to be looked into; and of course I should like, while we are here, to show you over the estate; besides, I've asked a friend to meet us here for a day's shooting, generally get a couple of good days here in the course of the year; your cousin, Mr. John, you see, always left me that privilege—can't say how it's to be in future, you know, of course," continued Mr. Grindle, with what he meant for a sort of, deferential smile, but accompanied with a gentle under which might have struck any one but Mr. Simpson as rather familiar. But Mr. Grindle knew his man, and had an eye to securing the agency as well as the shooting.

"Oh! I am sure, I hope—I beg by all means—if I'm ever in that position, I mean, and if you were good enough to do my little business for me—"

[To be continued.]

Custom House.

Arrivals Yesterday, May 29, 1862.

By arrivals yesterday:—Amount of duties and fees on Foreign Entries and on Goods Withdrawn for consumption:

Wagons Dead Cattle,	@	$10 ea.	$10 00
Horses	@	$5 ea.	5 00
"	@	$2 ea.	2 00
"	@	Agency permits, $1 ea.	1 00
Mules	@	$5 ea.	5 00
Dead Cattle,	@	Hides	0 0212½ 0
"	@	Meat	0 0212½ 0
Sheep	@	"	0 0212½ 0
Hogs	@	$2 50 lbs. gross,	0 0212½ 0
Whole Sheep	@	$1 head,	0 0212½ 0
Goats,	@	"	0 0212½ 0

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 29, 1862.

☞ Office Commissioner of the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY:

U S steamship Connecticut, Lee, from New York, via Key West, Commander and Ship Island, to U S Quartermaster.

Bark Mary, Smith, from New York, 30th April, via Ship Island, to master—52 d'ct, 20.

Schr J J Spencer, Gaskill, from Key West, to master—bd ditto.

STEAMERS.

Denver, Pocket, from Bayou des Oie's.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Shenandoah, Badger, from Boston, to master—in tow.

Ship Hydaspes, [illegible], from New York, to U S Gov.

Ship Richmond, (Br.), [illegible] Keith, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Philadelphia, May 24—Cleared for New Orleans, schr G F Schultze, Sherwood; schr P H Wheeler, Wheeler; ship Alexander, Gabriel; schr Ellen Eaton, Eaton, Matanzas.

Boston, May 24—Cleared for New Orleans, barks Lavinia, Nye; and Lucy A Hodgdon, Pooth; 25th—bark Ella Rose, Reed.

New York, May 28—Cleared for New Orleans, steamer Hatteras, 17th—ship Quickstep, Lewis; sch Ida Page, Gardner. To sail soon, ship Dirigo.

Pensacola, May 18—Cleared for New Orleans, ship Harold, Wendt.

FOREIGN PORTS.

London, April 26—Cleared for Mexico and New Orleans, ship New Orleans, Sanders.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per schr Mary—Assorted merchandise to order.

KEY WEST—Per schr J J Spencer—Coal to Gov.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BATON ROUGE SLAUGHTER—Per steamer Denver—22 head beef cattle 22 do hogs 600 do sheep 20 do goats 100 skins and 1 do calf.

Notice to the Public.

HAVING honored by one of my friends that I have commenced trade in Abbeville, I wish to inform my numerous friends and the public in general that I have left the firm of Bailly & Co., and have commenced business for myself at No. 70 Gravier street, under the name of

J. S. BAILLY.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

May 24, 1862.

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

Interest on 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.

may26 15d A. CHIAPELLA, President.

Important Notice.

The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY having re-established their Agency in the City, are prepared to forward Specie, with currency and deposits, Freight, Money and valuable Packages to all Legal Points.

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

Office in the Custom-house, entrance on Canal street, near Levee.

may24 6t ADA S. BLAKE, Agent.

Notice.

THE holder of a certain Mortgage Note, dated 6th of May, 1861, drawn by Charles Fenby, to the order of Messrs. Gaudin, Gaudin & Co., for the sum of $1,000, payable one year after date, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date, with pleas pressed, and the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Gaudin & Co., of Tremont street, with the interest will be observed on the same after the date. New Orleans, May 17, 1862.

may19 2t HENRY STECKLER.

Notice.

THE holders of my note, for the 10th and 25th inst. will please present the same for payment; I will pay the same to prevent interest, cost or charges.

may26 3t SAMUEL STEWART.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—Please announce Mr. EUGENE STARR as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election Monday next.

may27 NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Candidate for Mayor,
RESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

☞ See Bee of 30th, 29th and 31st January. 6d2t

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 2d June next.

VOTERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

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, $16 per month, Clothing and Rations, and a Bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS at the end of the war. Unless sooner 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. 185 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

LOUIS A. SALOMON,
Recruiting Officer.

may9 14d

Wanted.

ONE THOUSAND LABORERS to be employed on the City Works. Apply at the Surveyor's Office, City Hall.

may8 1w

HOFFMAN & HARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Asst'r.)

25 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING opened a general Custom business, are ready to receive Goods in consignment, and will give their personal attention to it and cost-free sales.

may27 1m

New Store,

THE three story House, 69 Esplanade street, the furniture, which is all new, is for sale. Any one requiring a complete establishment, will have the whole upon very favorable terms. Apply on the premises between the hours of 10 and 2, or 176 Chartres street.

may27 1w

SALERATUS, Sardines,
Boiled Meats, Fruits and Vegetables,
Oil and Cheese Liquors,
Assorted Groceries,
Brown and Chocolate
For sale by R. J. HART & CO.,
may23 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

NORTHAMPTON RAILROAD.

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

From the East.		From the West.
4 o'clock A. M.	Hamp. Cor.	4 o'clock A. M.
7½ " "	Silver Creek.	7½ " "
9 " "	" "	9 " "
10½ " "	" "	10½ " "
12 M.	" "	12 M.
2 " P. M.	" "	2 " P. M.
3 " "	" "	3 " "
4 " "	" "	4 " "
5 " "	" "	5 " "
6 " "	" "	6 " "
7 " "	" "	7 " "
8 " "	" "	8 " "

Sundays at 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, no cars will be run at all after 9 o'clock.

The Steam Train will, upon application, attend at any Country Station, Farm or Plantation, on the line of the road, for the purpose of receiving or delivering Freight, and will stop at any point to take up or set down Passengers.

L. C. Boehler & A. T. Wood, Agents.

ALL KINDS OF CIGARS

manufactured and warranted or
may27 1y 19 Royal Levee and 18 Bayou side

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale.

BY A. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, May 31st, at 10, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Monticello and Bayou streets, Third District,

Assortment of Furniture, consisting in part of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c.

Also, a lot of Household Furniture, one lot Sewing Apparatus, two Gold Watches, one Silver Watch, one set of Harness, one Double-barrel Gun, one Single-barrel Gun, one lot of Surgical Instruments, one lot of Blacksmith Tools, one lot of Carpenter Tools, one lot of Shoemaker Tools, one lot of Children's Shoes, one Drayer's Dray, &c.

A quantity of Medical Books and others.

Terms cash. may29 2d3t

Sugar.....Sugar.....Sugar.

BY H. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at the store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets,

5 hhds SUGAR,
Also—A lot of FURNITURE.

may29

JUDICIAL SALES.

Sale by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, in order to effect a partition—Mrs. C. V. Jones, Lizzie, etc., vs. D. C. Jones for a partition.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 10,779.—By virtue of a decree rendered April 10, 1862, and signed April 17, 1862, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal corner between Canal and Custom-house streets, to the highest and last bidder, for cash, in the city current money, in the above entitled cause, the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN VACANT LOT OF GROUND, situated on the First District of New Orleans, and designated as No. 2 on a plan drawn by Jean Comminges, Surveyor, on the 24th of October, 1856, and deposited in the Recorder's Office, bounded as follows, to wit: On the front or upper side by No. 1, in the course hereinafter mentioned, by Josephine (now Gen. Shepley) Burgundy, Lower Coast, which said lot fronts the corner of Josephine and Constantine streets, and measures twenty seven (27) feet on Josephine (Shepley) by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines.

TERMS.—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years secured by note at mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent. from date to maturity, and eight per cent. after maturity.

JOHN P. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of François Jarsoux.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,398.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the undersigned executors of the said deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

may26 7d7t E. BICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending May 30th, 1861.....$788,686 79
Premiums on Fire Risks.....$610,195 88
" on Marine Risks.....178,322 26
" on Rivers Risks.....33,776 65
Total.....$822,294 79
Less amount returned on the first July, 1861.....33,607 79
Net Earned Premiums.....$788,687 00
Losses paid during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks.....$544,295 34
On Marine Risks.....84,287 70
On River Risks.....10,540 40
$639,123 44
Reserved for losses unpaid.....49,000 00
$688,123 44
Salaries per cent. returned on $33,607 62.....4,032 34
Interest on subscriptions returned on cancellation.....
Less bills rec. for.....$4,125 20—$140,776 6
Net Earned Profits for the year ending May 30th, 1862.....$36,000
Net Earned Premiums.....$788,687 00
Less Premiums on which profits have been paid.....688,123 00
Amount participating.....$138,971 77
The Company have the following Certificates of Profit outstanding, viz:
Certificates of Profit issued during the year ending May 30th, 1862.....$36,000
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1861.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1860.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1859.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1858.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1857.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1856.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1855.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1854.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1853.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1852.....
Certificates of Profit issued prior to May 30th, 1851.....
Total Amount.....$138,000 00

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

Be it remembered, that on the 26th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish and City aforesaid, personally came and appeared the above named Wm. Hall, President, and Edward Richardson, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the statement of the affairs of the said Company, for the year ending on the 30th day of May, 1862, is a correct transcript from the books of the said Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DEBUYS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of August, 1862.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 26th inst., the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-five (25) per cent. (25 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending the 30th May, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, no interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash on and after the 1st instant, to the original subscribers, on the premium paid and entered on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
may24 EMILE DEBUYS Secretary.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861