The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1862.

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

Our City and the Food Question.

We have the pleasure to-day of informing our readers that provisions, in the shape of beeves and flour, have begun to reach the city, in spite of the numerous obstacles encountered by the agents appointed to superintend their transportation. [illegible] to the arrival of [illegible] to [illegible] of apprehensions of famine arising out of the war and the blockade. Until recently, indeed, there was no particular scarcity of provisions in New Orleans. Although the black [illegible] the importation of [illegible] by sea and the West, in [illegible] of [illegible] the Mississippi, thanks to the energy and [illegible] of the [illegible] of New Orleans, [illegible] February we had suffered but little. The [illegible] of Texas instead of reaching us from [illegible] by sea, were brought [illegible] the country, and together with the beeves of [illegible] afforded abundant supplies to the [illegible]. The immense stock of Western flour, [illegible], which had been accumulated here, sufficed for the consumption of the [illegible] during many months, despite the [illegible] of all commercial intercourse with St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

[illegible] February [illegible] Memphis had furnished [illegible] from Nashville and the interior of Tennessee [illegible] the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, [illegible] by the occupation of Nashville, cut us off completely from that source of supply. [illegible] reduced to its own resources, and could not afford to send us flour. There was still, however, a stock equal to two or three months consumption in New Orleans, but it became necessary to look elsewhere for new supplies when that should be exhausted. No [illegible] was then generally understood than a [illegible], and [illegible] speculators, in [illegible] in other instances, were not slow to take full advantage of the [illegible] by asking [illegible] prices for provisions. There were, however, in our city many noble and generous individuals who, from the commencement of the war, had displayed the largest and most liberal charity in behalf of the poor and indigent. Every one remembers that independently of [illegible] of [illegible]—the Free Market—which has been feeding nearly two thousand families for many months, aid to the [illegible] has been distributed in various forms by committees of private citizens, and no effort has been spared to relieve as much as possible the misery occasioned by the existing state of affairs. Moreover, a Committee of Safety was appointed for the special purpose of securing such timely supplies of provisions as would dissipate the appalling fear of an ultimate [illegible].

The City Council set to work at the beginning of April. Capital was voted, and was rapidly found. [illegible] were sent in [illegible] to make contracts with the cattle raisers of Texas for [illegible] a number of beeves equal to the consumption of the inhabitants. Others were sent to Red river with a view of purchasing and sending forward large quantities of flour and corn which had come from Texas. The difficulties of navigation have greatly retarded the receipt of produce from this source. At the same time the Committee adopted measures for obtaining flour from Mobile, from Georgia and even from Virginia. But for the capture of our city all these arrangements would have been completed, and the [illegible] of meat and flour would not have exceeded [illegible]. The occupation of New Orleans by the army and navy of the United States necessarily impeded the fulfilment of the contracts. The railroads were seized, and trains no longer ran; steamboats were destroyed [illegible] into the hands of the Federals, or disappeared. The [illegible] en route for New Orleans, stopped at New Iberia, the drovers [illegible] did not dare to come on for fear of being seized, and to crown our misfortunes the dissolution of the Committee of Public Safety is [illegible] which had sprung from it.

[illegible] persons, [illegible] the City Council commenced negotiations with General Butler in reference to [illegible] the city. The arrangements agreed to between the [illegible] and civil authorities are well understood. A new Committee of Subsistence was selected, and three Commissioners were instructed to have provisions transported hither from Mobile, from Berwick's Bay and from Red River. These gentlemen have had many troublesome obstacles to surmount, but have finally accomplished something tangible. Cattle have been received by way of the Opelousas Railroad, a cargo of flour has been landed, and the prospects that the Galveston will soon arrive from Red River with welcome [illegible].

One important duty should be performed by the authorities. It was suggested a day or two ago, to ascertain officially the wholesale prices of provisions, and upon these to establish the retail rates. The markets must be [illegible] on a proper basis, and tradesmen should submit to the ordinance of the [illegible] to be promulgated. We trust that the active and energetic Committee of Subsistence will not refuse to send and [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] of its mission, and [illegible] to direct the [illegible] of public trust, with [illegible] and plunder.

CHARITY IN PLAQUEMINES.—A correspondent [illegible] the following information:

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, May 11, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:

In the precinct known as [illegible] Bend, twenty miles below New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, a [illegible] occurred on [illegible] Dubois's plantation. I understand that this [illegible] is [illegible] hundred feet wide, and five feet deep. Thus far no very disastrous effects have been [illegible], and [illegible], all the plantations in the neighborhood will be inundated in a short time.

Yours, [illegible].

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT.—The Courrier des Etats Unis of New York says the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond was to learn for himself the condition of affairs and the direction in which they tend, especially in what ... [illegible] the Union [illegible] as a [illegible].

The [illegible] in [illegible] ... [illegible]

News from Europe.

The steamship North America, at St. Johns, brings the following summary of European intelligence, with Liverpool dates to the 18th ultimo:

The Great Eastern had been got off the gridiron at Milford in safety.

Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed on Friday at 93⅞ to 94 for money.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Mr. Adams, the American Minister, on the 16th, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of strife.

The reply of Mr. Adams is described as having been very satisfactory to the deputation; but the *Times* thinks it indicates the policy of Northern politicians, which is to have liberty to deal according to circumstances with the slavery question.

FRANCE.—The Prince de Joinville is about publishing a pamphlet on iron plated frigates. This work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. He does not admit the invulnerability of the new vessels.

The Bourse was flat on the 16th, and lower.

CHINA.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing about March, reports that a Confederate privateer in the China seas had been fallen in with by Her Majesty's ship Plover on the coast of Borneo. If there at all, she must have been on the lookout for American ships outward bound. The correspondent says this is particularly unfortunate for American shipping, as the Federal Government has not a single war vessel of any description in these waters except the Saginaw, and she is rotten.

Latest, via Londonderry.

London, April 18.—The question of armor plated ships and floating batteries continued the prominent topic.

It is vaguely rumored that England has lately made a diplomatic recommendation to France in favor of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Encouraging advices as to growing cotton in Jamaica and Peru have reached England.

It is questioned if the Emperor will go to the London exhibition, and it is asserted if he does it will be strictly *incog.*

Garibaldi has gone to Brescia. It is reported his nomination as Commander in Chief of the National Guards has been decided upon.

IRON CLAD VESSELS IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes the annexed account of the iron-cased vessels at the command of the French Minister of Marine:

Four frigates, each nine hundred horse power, carrying from thirty-four to forty guns, with a crew of five hundred and seventy men.

A corvette, with a crew of two hundred and fifty men, carrying fourteen guns. The corvette is one hundred and fifty horse power.

The iron-cased frigates Magenta and Solferino might, if required, be prepared for sea within three months. They are each of one thousand horse power. They carry fifty-two guns and a crew of six hundred men.

The Prince Imperial, a frigate of equal force, is not so far advanced. It is not expected that she will be ready for sea before the end of the year.

There are likewise on the stocks in the various ports of France, ten iron cased frigates of one thousand horse power, each carrying thirty-eight guns and a crew of five hundred and seventy men, and likewise six iron-cased corvettes of one hundred and fifty horse power, carrying fourteen guns and two hundred men. In case of necessity all these might be formed into line of battle within eight months.

There is likewise the Plongeur, whose special quality is to sink an enemy's ship, and which is armed for that purpose with a wrought iron spur.

And, finally, there are sixty gunboats covered with an iron mask. These boats, which draw very little water, are intended to cover a descent on an enemy's coast and to protect the French coast.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—The wife and son of Louis Napoleon, as they appeared at the opening of the French Chambers, are thus described by a Paris correspondent. Of the Empress, or rather her dress, it is said:

She wore a green silk dress, long, wide, flowing and flounceless; a black lace shawl of proportionate dimensions that was fastened on the back, where it fell in large heavy folds, but hardly ventured upon covering the front of Her Imperial Majesty's person. A white bonnet, advancing in a peak over the face, and trimmed with white feathers, and a *bandeau* of hair over the forehead, having in the centre a diamond star, completed the costume. Neither brooch nor bracelet was visible, and a pair of white gloves concealed any rings that might have been worn.

The little Prince is painted in a few happy touches:

He was another Lord Chesterfield: could anybody imagine that very graceful and ceremonious nobleman converted into a child, and invested with a peculiar grace of childhood. The little Prince evidently was bent on pleasing and on being polite, but seemed as if undecided whether he should smile, or look very grave while saluting the sages of his father's empire, and finally seated himself on a little arm-chair, and listened with the greatest seriousness to the Emperor while he spoke.

PRINTING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.—An extraordinary discovery has been made of a press in India. When Warren Hastings was Governor General of India, he observed that in the district of Benares, a little below the surface of the earth, is to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous woody substance, of various thicknesses, in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of this, went out to a spot where an excavation had been made, displaying this singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper, for the purpose of further research, they laid open a vault which, on examination, proved to be of some size, and, to their astonishment, they found a kind of printing press, set up in the vault, and on it movable types, placed as if ready for printing. Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there; for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the place had remained in the state in which it was found for at least one thousand years. We believe the worthy Major, on his return to England, presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it, and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese had been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ many centuries before Faust and Guttenberg invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans to know that, while they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equaled in the present age on gems and stones, and, of course, the taking of impressions from them, they should have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings upon mankind.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN PARIS.—The municipal authorities of the city of Paris have under consideration plans for the establishment of six great schools in the suburban communes recently annexed. Each of these establishments is to comprise a boys's school, a girl's school, and an asylum for children. The expense of such an establishment, which will be sufficiently capacious to receive from five hundred to six hundred pupils, will be from 200,000f. to 300,000f. It has been decided, moreover, to establish four superior schools in the newly annexed quarters.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 10, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 116 Texas Beeves and 23 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 115 Texas Beeves and 23 Veals. Stock remaining on sale in 20 Texas Beeves and 21 Veals. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ℔	[illegible]	1st qty		[illegible]
Texas	"	℔ [illegible]	1st	[illegible]
"	"	"	2d	[illegible]
"	"	lower grades, ℔ head		[illegible]
Veal Cattle	℔ head		1st	[illegible]
"	"		2d	[illegible]
Sheep	"			[illegible]
Hogs	℔ 100 lbs. gross		1st	[illegible]
Milch Cows	℔ head		1st	[illegible]
Goats	℔ head			[illegible]

THE IDENTIFICATION; A NARRATIVE OF FACTS, BY A CONSTABULARY OFFICER.

[Continued.]

The governor looked at me as if he thought I was mad, and then at Mr. ——, to see if he would confirm what I had said. Mr. —— saw the state of excitement he was getting into, and said,

"When, in deed and in truth, did you see him last? This is most extraordinary!"

"Not ten minutes ago; why, I tell you, I had just left him not five minutes when you turned the corner and came toward me; but come and you shall see him yourselves this moment, poor fellow! God, I say, help him; indeed he has helped him wonderfully, for I never saw so reconciled a creature—he's like a lamb; come, gentlemen, and satisfy yourselves."

And as he turned to lead the way I saw, what I had never seen before, tears trembling in the eye of the governor of a jail. I confess I had my doubts, as I followed him, of the state of his mind at that moment, as I felt confident of the impossibility of his showing us Tom Courtney. We arrived at the cell door, and my heart beat violently—I know not from what cause. The governor unlocked the door and we entered; there sat the real, true Tom Courtney, as innocent before the Lord and his country of the murder for which he had been condemned as the new-born lamb. We had cautioned the governor on no account to make any allusion to the subject of our previous conversation; and having merely paid him a short visit of apparent sympathy, we left the cell.

On our return to the outer gate the police were just coming in with the prisoners, and as they passed into the ante-room for examination the governor actually started; he pinched my arm, and turning aside, he said,

"My God, how perfectly alike—I see it all; it must be the case!"

The truth had flashed upon us when we saw Tom Courtney in the cell; it now flashed upon the governor when he saw the prisoner pass him into the ante-room.

The room was then cleared, with the exception of the principal prisoner, the governor and myself, and Ferries was directed to remain. Mr. —— having then cautioned the prisoner in the usual manner, commenced to examine him. He stated that his name was Michael Lynch, that he was from the county of Galway, that he knew nothing whatever of any crime he was taken up for, or charged with; he was on his way to the fair of Enniskillen to buy pigs, when he was taken up by that gentleman there (pointing to Ferries) for what he could not tell. This is all that could be got out of him, as he positively declined saying one word more, or answering any questions whatever. He was removed, and the other prisoner brought in; and as they passed in the lobby I heard Lynch say to the other, "*A dark night, friend!*" at the same time giving him a significant look. Another dumb witness, thought I. This man was in like manner cautioned and examined. He said his name was Martin Cooney, that he "did not mind the caution he got one straw, he would tell the whole, if he was to be hanged for it the next moment; and it's longing I am since yesterday, when I heard him speaking, to tell it." He was cautioned again, and it was fully explained to him that anything he said would be written down and proved against him.

"So best, so best, gentlemen. I'll tell every thing. I have enough upon me, and I'll have no more—least of all, the blood of that poor innocent young man, Tom Courtney. Gentlemen, my companion's name is Peter Hopkins. I don't know what he told you; he's from one village with me, in the county Mayo; 'twas he, and I, and another boy—no matter who, but I'll tell if I am obliged—that broke into the Widow Murphy's house and robbed and murdered her. Tom Courtney never set a foot near it no more than you did; but Hopkins is so like him, that he was taken for him by every one that saw him that night; even his own uncle, as Phil Moran turns out to be, swore to him. If you misdoubt me, gentlemen, you'll find an old purse in his small clothes' pocket this very moment that belonged to the daughter; she swore to it yesterday, and she'll know it."

"Be gad you won't get it in *his* pocket," said Ferries, "for I have it in mine, but surely I got it in his pocket just now, when I searched him. Here it is, gentlemen, and money enough in it too;" and he laid it on the table.

"The less I lie then, 'tis all the one thing," Cooney continued. "Oh, gentlemen, I thank God I'm taken, for surely that young man is innocent, dead innocent. I had like to faint in the court-house yesterday when he was speaking about the real murderers; and Hopkins is the chief one, and I'm the other. Oh, Tom Courtney, a hair of your head will never fall by me, now that I'm taken; and thank God, gentlemen, I am taken."

In this strain he went on, and the magistrate took down a full and detailed statement which he gave of the transaction at the Widow Murphy's, but which you are too well acquainted with already. He further stated, "that when they heard a young man named Tom Courtney was charged with the murder and taken up, they knew that it must have been from a strong likeness between him and Hopkins, as Hopkins had been called Tom, even Tom Courtney, on that night, by both the widow and her daughter, and also by Philip Moran, at the public house. They thought it a good chance, and were determined to let him suffer for it. He was quite sure he would have done so if he had not been taken up. There were two or three warrants out against him in the county of Mayo for different crimes, all bad enough, but no murder among them."

He then gave the name and residence of the third man, and repeated that he was willing and ready to abide by all he had stated; that his mind and conscience were easy since he was prevented from being accessory to the murder of Tom Courtney.

The prisoners were then committed for re-examination, and the Governor was directed to keep them strictly separate.

The next step was to send for Catherine Murphy and Winefred Cox, in order to see if they could identify Martin Cooney, and what they would say upon seeing Peter Hopkins. For this purpose the prisoners were placed in a yard with ten or twelve others, and they stood next each other but two. Catherine Murphy was brought to the door of the yard, and desired to look in through a small square hole, and say if she saw any person she knew, or had ever seen before; but she had been kept in perfect ignorance of what had taken place. She looked for some time, ranging her eyes from one end to the other of the row. As they reached Cooney on each occasion they stopped, and she gazed for some seconds at him; they also paused, but not so long, as they fell upon Hopkins, and I thought she turned a little pale. At length, turning to the magistrate, she said—

"Yes, Sir, I do; I see another of the men who attacked my mother's house."

"Point out where he stands," said the magistrate.

"He's standing there, Sir, next but two to the poor fellow who was condemned yesterday, but whose dress is greatly changed since then. That's him with the red hair; he's the man that Winny Cox grappled with. I'd take my oath to him upon a hundred books."

The magistrate then assured her that Tom Courtney was not in the yard at all. She did not appear to believe him, and she scrutinized the man again very closely, and said—

"Is not that him next but two on the right of the man I have just pointed out, with the red hair?"

The magistrate and the governor both solemnly assured her that was not Tom Courtney, and that he was not there. She appeared greatly confused, and burst into a profuse perspiration.

"Bring me into the room, for God's sake," said she, "and give me a drink of water. These are the two identical men, beyond a doubt. I see them together now as I saw them that night. Oh, Tom Courtney, would I have ever—"

But ere she could finish the sentence or had reached the room-door she had fainted. Hopkins was then removed (I cannot say why, but the magistrate would have it so), and Winefred Cox was brought to the door. She promptly and distinctly identified Cooney as the man with whom she had struggled on the night of the attack, and all she appeared to me to require to make her perfectly happy in this life was, then and there, to be *let at him*, with her bare hands.

"Let me at him; that's all ever I'll ask. Oh, let me at the villain, that's all I'll ask," she repeated half a dozen times before she could be removed from the door.

Mr. —— and I then requested the governor on no account whatever to permit any communication to be made to Courtney of what had transpired, for the present, as we intended to post off directly after the Judge who had condemned him, to put him in possession of every thing that had occurred, and take his instructions.

Mr. ——, who never forgot any thing which he ought to do, also arranged with the governor to wait upon the other Judge at the earliest moment he could properly do so, and reveal to him the facts which had become known, and that we had gone after Sir William Smith to inform him. In the mean time the prisoners were to be kept separate, and all communication between them strictly prohibited.

I pass over our interview with the Judge. I found that his lordship had, as I supposed, believed Tom innocent. His lordship sent me back to break the news to the poor fellow cautiously.

On our return I lost no time in speeding to the jail upon my mission of life and light to the dark and troubled heart of poor Tom Courtney. I met the governor in the yard, who told me that no person had since seen Courtney except himself, and that he had not the most remote idea of what had happened. I told him, shortly, of our interview with Sir William Smith. He came with me himself, and, opening the cell-door, I entered, and he shut me in.

Tom Courtney was sitting on the side of his bed, but started up to meet me the moment I entered, and, stretching out both his hands to me, he said,

"Oh, Sir, I am glad you are come; I thought you would have been to see me to-day before this hour. My time is short. Oh, Sir, I have spent a miserable wretched night and day—death itself would be preferable to the night I spent. I wished to have told you this morning, but you hurried away, I know not why. Oh, Sir, I have been nearly mad—at times I think I am mad. Can you wonder? Oh, how could it be otherwise? I wish it was all over. Oh, Sir, if I could subdue my heart to the will of God—if I could *feel* that I had submitted to His mysterious will—with what pleasure I could behold the light of that fatal morning now so near at hand; but I have had a fearful struggle, and, I hope—oh, yes, I do hope—that I have not lost the battle. At one time I feared I had been conquered, and that all was lost. Oh, Sir," he continued, and a curious change came over him, "oh, Sir, I have spent a miserable night. Oh, how I wish I had not slept at all—the waking to a new certainty of consciousness was frightful; and I had a tormenting dream. I thought—ah! it must have been but thought—but about two hours ago, that little window above my bed was open as it is now, and I fancied—I'm sure it must have been but fancy—but I did think I heard some one in the yard say—

[To be continued.]

Salt Lake is probably the saltest body of water on the globe. Three barrels of this water are said to yield a barrel of salt. The water is of a light green color for about ten or twenty rods, and then dark blue. No fish can live in it—no frogs abide in it—and but few birds are seen dipping in it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Man and his Wife Foully Murdered.—On Saturday morning last it was discovered that a most horrible and atrocious double murder had been committed on the persons of Pablo Serraneuti and his wife, who had a market garden not far from the old Marine Hospital, on the Algiers side of the river. From appearances it was evident the bloody tragedy had taken place during the night, and that the deed was done by friends in human form, actuated by the basest of passions—greed of gold. It appeared, too, that the murderers must have been familiar with the premises—having ferreted out and carried away every thing valuable, including a tin-box containing six or seven hundred dollars in gold, silver and notes, the savings from the industry of the married pair. One of the perpetrators was barefooted, and the size of the bloody foot-prints indicated that all were quite young in years. How old must they be in iniquity?

When some of the neighbors who made the discovery, entered the house, they found Serraneuti in the kitchen, on his knees, leaning against the wall, his head resting on the window sill. He had two mortal stabs—one in the breast and one in the right side of the abdomen, large and ghastly wounds. His wife was found in the garden, in a sitting posture against the fence, also with two stabs—one in the breast and one in the side, either of which would have been fatal—leaving, no doubt, of the fell intent of the villains who had undertaken the work. The bloody footsteps and finger prints showed that the struggle was not a short one, though it must have been a life-time of horror and anguish.

The deceased have relatives, who have offered a liberal reward for the arrest of the assassins, but at this writing they have not been found out.

Wonderful Hail-Storm.—We are informed by a friend that a most extraordinary hailstorm occurred in Carrollton yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, which was so violent as to do great damage to the gardens and the windows in that vicinity. We could scarcely credit his report that the hail-stones was as large as pigeon's eggs, until he had assured us that he had seen with his own eyes, helped by his "specs," a cigar box full of the congulates, which after transportation to the city had only melted down to little less than half of their original size.

Our Post Office.—"John M. G. Parker, Postmaster at Ship Island, Miss., transferred here," announces that he has obtained the consent of Gen. Butler to the delivery of all letters found in the post-office here when he took possession. The General Delivery will accordingly be opened this morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Hereafter all mail matter will be received and delivered in compliance with the laws of the United States.

Remittances of cash or valuable remittances must be reported and registered.

The mails close for all points in loyal States at 3 P. M. Foreign mails go via New York, and all will leave by earliest conveyances.

Municipal Police.—Arrests yesterday were not worthy of public attention, but to point a paragraph we made memoranda of the following: In the First District, early in the morning, B. Vallis was arrested at the request of G. W. Holt, for refusing to receive "currency" approved by the Safety Committee in change for Holt's own "shinplasters." John Morris, for eating a fine breakfast at the Confederate States Restaurant, was so courageous on a full stomach that he submitted to arrest rather than pay for the same. A f. m. c. named Wm. Hottendorf was arrested on Canal street, for insulting and abusing Robt. McCollum.

In the Second District the Kauffman case presented a new feature—Mr. and Mrs. K. both surrendering to warrants charging them with having stolen property in their possession, and also with disturbing a piece of the public peace. Ann Booken and Josephine Peters, having no home, were provided for by the city.

In the Third and Fourth some of the "contrabands" were put through for impertinence to white folks.

A Desperate Negro Hung.—We have information that a bad negro was summarily hung yesterday in Plaquemines parish, for a ferocious assault upon an overseer of a plantation which the negro was passing—on being questioned as to who he was and where he was going. The overseer was left probably mortally wounded, having received four or five cuts about the arms and neck. The excited neighbors tried the assassin and hung him on the spot.

Housebreakers About.—On Sunday morning the office of J. Levasseur, on Carondelet Walk, between Robinson and Claiborne streets, was broken into and robbed of silverware and papers. No arrest.

Still They Come.—Two more vessels with troops came up yesterday, in tow of the St. Charles.

An Unfortunate.—Officer Taylor reported yesterday to the First District station that he had found lying in the street sick a poor woman, who was taken to the Charity Hospital. Her name was given as Benedine Schwars.

Flour.—It is stated that a cargo of flour (1800 barrels) was received yesterday by a schooner from Mobile.

Interview.—We believe a meeting yesterday took place between Gen. Butler and our bank Presidents, but the result of it was not made public, so far as we could learn.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Steam Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
U S transport ship Gen Butler, Woodward, from Boston via Ship Island, to order—1st dist, 11.
U S transport ship James Hovey, Robinson, from New York, via Ship Island, with troops, to order—1st district.
U S transport ship City of New York, from Ship Island, with troops—1st dist.
U S transport ship Mississippi, from Ship Island, with troops—1st dist.
U S transport brig ——, with troops—1st dist.
U S transport steamer Diana, ——, from the Parish of St. Charles.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Louisa—225 bbls molasses Legendre Brothers.
COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—40 bbls molasses 30 hhd do do to E M Rees.
COAST—Per steam Tonnerre—40 bbls molasses 30 hhd do do to E M Rees.
PARISH OF ST. CHARLES—Per steamer Diana—6 bales cotton to order.

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 whose duty it was 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 that purpose, 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 8 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 known, 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. 156 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
LOUIS A. SALOMON,
Recruiting Officer.
my9 1m

Ale and Porter FOR CONFEDERATE NOTES.

ALE AND PORTER, approved brands, quarts and pints, in quantities to suit.
J. M. ABRAMS, Broker,
No. 59 Natchez street.
my12 1w

MACARONI, MACARONI.—250 boxes Macaroni for family use, for sale by
E. PIAGGIO,
Corner Royal and St. Louis streets.
my9 6t

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

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

Notice to Stockholders of the Star Insurance Company.

THE Commissioners of Liquidation of the Star Insurance Company have declared a dividend on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 11 Carondelet street.
my7 6t

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

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of certificates of profits, issued by the Union Insurance Company for the year 1860, 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.

my3 1m A. CHIAPELLA, President.

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.

ap23 2m S. M. HART & CO.

Lard.

LARD—60 tierces choice Western Lard, in store and for sale by
P. POUJOL,
No. 11 Tchoupitoulas street.
may8 1t

Ran Away

FROM the Battle Ground Plantation, on the 8th inst., the boys—
THOMASSIN, 25 years old,
FRIDAY, 30 years old,
JOHN ALLEN, 30 years old,
JOE TEXAS, 40 years old,
RICHARD, 28 years old,
ROBERT, 18 years old,
ROBERT, 16 years old.
A liberal reward is offered for their recovery. Apply to W. & D. Enghert, 37 Carondelet street.
Also, boy JOHN MAKER ran away from Belvedere Plantation, forty-eight miles below the city. This boy has eleven fingers.
my12 12t

St. Louis Church of New Orleans, Secretary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that in conformity with new arrangements concerning said Church, no orders will be received from the 1st of May next for interments and funeral services; and no lots or ovens will be sold in the St. Louis Cemeteries unless the amount is previously paid cash at the office of the undersigned.
ART. DUBUC, Secretary.
ap29 1m sat Strolling No. 30 St. Anthony Square.

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 30 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 $186 56, ending 1st October, 1862, and 1st October, 1863, as well as the interest at 8 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. Cuvillier, 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. 17 Camp street, in the hall, up stairs (the sale to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 9½ 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, Suites 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 this 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. The trade, 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.
my 2

Succession of Andreas Goepbrich.—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

JUDICIAL SALES.

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

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 19,770.—By virtue of a decree recorded April 16, 1862, and signed April 17, 1862, to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, June 14th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M.—

A CERTAIN VACANT LOT OF GROUND situated in the First District of New Orleans, and designated on a plan drawn by Jean Communy, Surveyor, on the 19th of October, 1844, and deposited for reference in the Records of F. P. Lebarre, late a notary public in this city, by No. 1, in the square bounded by Jackson (now Gasquet), Dorgenois, Canal and Broad streets, which said lot forms the corner of Jackson and Dorgenois streets and measures twenty seven feet front on Jackson (now Gasquet) 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 special 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.
my13 22 30 j7 14

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Lorenz Rimberger.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,113.—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 natural tutrix of the minors should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
my9 10 17 F. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election June next.
jan21 tf HUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Candidate for Mayor,
IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY,
VICTOR WILTZ,
OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.
See Bee of 28th, 29th and 31st January. feb21

Recorder of the Second District.

Messrs. Editors:

Please announce that the Hon. LOUIS GASTINEL, the present incumbent, is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 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

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

MRS. MACE respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and families that her institute will reopen, and the classes continue, as heretofore.
my5 tf

For Sale.

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnson and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with the improvements, formerly known as the Dennis Saw Mills. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., enquire of J. D. DENEGRE, Citizens' Bank.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

FROM THE CITY. o'clock A.M.	Horse Car.	Steam Train.	FROM THE LAKE. o'clock A.M.	Steam Train.
7	..	..	5½	..
7½	..	..	6½	..
8	..	..	8	..
9	..	..	9½	..
10½	..	..	10½	..
11	..	..	11½	..
12	..	M.	..	..
1	..	P. M.	1	P. M.
2	..	..	2½	..
3	..	..	3½	..
4	..	..	4½	..
5	..	..	5½	..
6	..	..	6½	..
7	..	..	7½	..
8	..	..	9	Horse Car.

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

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

mh6 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
mh17 1y 37 Front Levee and 86 Poydras street.

Money Lost.

LOST, yesterday morning, crossing from the French Market to Madison street, a BLANK BOOK, wrapped up in a copy of the *Evening True Delta*, containing about five hundred dollars in Confederate notes and shinplasters. A reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of said book and contents at the office of the Bee. my13 3t

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 48 Tchoupitoulas

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
63 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.
ap1 tf

Bienville Cotton Seed Oil Factory.

THE above works are now prepared to fill orders for OIL and OIL CAKE in quantities to suit the demand.

Orders left with the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

For sale, 1000 boxes SOAP, various brands.
jan23 A. PEFFER, Agent, 45 Canal street.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

Thirteenth Annual Statement.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1862 .... $434,415 79

Premiums on Fire Risks	$201,665 04	
" Marine	71,474 84	
" River	71,165 56	
" Life	205 60	
		$434,415 79
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1862		$X9,684 13
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$60,204 34	
On Marine Risks	82,684 62	
On River Risks	18,706 02	
	$164,690 97	
Deduct interest, discount, &c., less general expenses, reinsurance, contingent fund, profit and loss	6,753 90	
		153,[illegible] 27
Net earned profits for the year ending 30th April, 1862		$235,[illegible] 85

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Loans on pledge of Bank and Public Stocks	$221,739 63
Loans on Mortgage	87,815 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums, etc.	134,745 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	37,909 74
Real Estate (Office Camp street)	60,000 00
1000 Shares Bank Stock	174,[illegible] 00
La State, C S and City Bonds	290,[illegible] 00
Scrip of other Companies	35,[illegible] 00
Cash	397,391 67
Total amount assets	$1,[illegible] 46

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th of May 1862 before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace 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, 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 9th day of May, 1862, before me.

B. F. MITCHELL, Sec. J. P.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay INTEREST at SIX per cent. per annum on all the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives; also, to redeem the balance due (six) per cent. on the Scrip of the year 1855, payable in Confederate Notes, on and after Monday next, the 12th 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, 1862, 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. Reine,
John Watt,	P. Avendano,	Cornelius Fellowes,
M. O. H. Norton,	Samuel Smith,	James Turner,
C. T. Buddecke,	John D. Bein,	M. Gillis,
R. R. Sonntag,	R. W. Estlin,	S. S. Newman,
H. M. Wright,	P. Sharp,	W. B. Tally,
G. S. Hawkins,	P. H. Strong,	J. J. Noble,
Stewart Crane,	Thos. Henderson,	John C. Barrol,
H. Frellsen,	Adam Giffen,	Alex. Duthil,
S. H. Kennedy,	J. J. Person,	Moses Greenwood.
W. G. Robinson,	John F. Caldwell,	my10

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

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

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$251,123 26
To wit:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$160,337 46	
" on Marine Risks	64,676 68	
" on River Risks	26,108 12	
		$251,123 26
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$44,658 70	
For Return of Premiums	[illegible]	
		45,[illegible] 70
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$205,[illegible] 56
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$107,069 56	
On Marine Risks	7,561 77	
On River Risks	5,[illegible] 41	
	$125,[illegible] 74	
Reinsurance	4,201 81	
Fifteen per cent. returned	8,721 23	
		$137,[illegible] 78
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.	28,430 47	
		$166,[illegible] 25
Net profits 30th November, 1861		$39,[illegible] 31
Net earned premiums		$205,[illegible] 56
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		24,[illegible] 22
Amount participating in profits		$180,[illegible] 34

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$64,771 46
Due for Premiums in course of collection	38,619 91
Invested in mortgage security	25,[illegible] 00
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	34,[illegible] 00
Invested in Confederate Bonds	33,[illegible] 00
Invested in Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	2,[illegible]
Cash on hand	23,[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$3[illegible]

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

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

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of December, 1861.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West, Vice-President.
Omer Gaillard, Jos. A. White, Douglas West, R. Jamison, Ch. Mittenberger, J. Asbey, E. F. [illegible], [illegible], Martin Gordon, Jr., [illegible] Augustin, Casimir Olivier, A. Rehn.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861		$136,088 70
Premiums on Fire Risks	$95,[illegible] 85	
" " Marine do	24,[illegible] 41	
" " River do	16,762 45	
		136,088 70
Less premiums returned		1,[illegible] 55
		$134,713 [illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	71,006 44	
On Marine Risks	15,455 42	
On River Risks	1,[illegible] 96	
		[illegible]
15 per cent. returned to parties insured	14,487 40	
Reinsurance	9,261 40	
Expenses, less interest	13,[illegible] 50—[illegible]	—[illegible]
Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Stock Notes	$[illegible] 00
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	28,701 30
Bills Receivable on Pledge	3,360 00
For premiums	2,795 40
Stocks	5,727 30
Due for Premiums in course of collection	27,[illegible]
Cash on hand	39,[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May, 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope 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 said company.

(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eleventh day of May, 1861.

(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.
my18

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Wilton, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrains, Dutch, Venetians, &c.

Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Mattings; Window Shades; Table Covers; Rugs and Mats; Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for cash at moderate prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

UNION INSURANCE CO[illegible] OF NEW ORLEANS.
Corner of St. Charles and [illegible]

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT [illegible] Insurance Company, published [illegible] and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during [illegible] 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: [illegible]
Fire losses [illegible]
River losses [illegible]
Marine losses [illegible]

Total losses [illegible]
Reinsurance [illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned [illegible]
Expenses of interest on scrip, less discount and interest account [illegible] 14,612 [illegible]

Gross profits [illegible]
Reserved for unterminated risks [illegible]

Net profits [illegible]

The Assets of the Company are [illegible]
[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City [illegible]

Be it remembered that [illegible] before me, the subscriber, a J[illegible] and for the city aforesaid, personally [illegible] A. Chiapella, President, and J. M[illegible] of the Union [illegible] who, being duly sworn [illegible] say that the above [illegible] correct transcript from the [illegible]

A. CHIAPELLA [illegible]
J. M. [illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed before [illegible] 14th, 1861. (Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice [illegible]

At a meeting of the Board of D[illegible] it was resolved that out of the [illegible] for the year ending 30th April [illegible] per cent. be declared [illegible] certificates of profit which [illegible] of July next [illegible] holders of the capital [illegible] 19th section of the charter [illegible] after the second Monday of June [illegible] Holders of scrip [illegible] requested to call and receive the same.

DIRECTORS.

John Delhonde, firm of Mar[illegible]
A. B. Charpentier, firm of [illegible]
M. J. Zunts, firm of [illegible]
R. W. Ogden, firm of [illegible]
L. F. Generes, firm of Abat, Generes & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Victor Meignan.
Jos. Deynoodt.
A. Chiapella.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements [illegible] the Company publish the [illegible]

New Orleans [illegible]

Total amount of premiums [illegible] the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861 [illegible]

To wit—
On Fire Risks [illegible]
On Marine Risks [illegible]
On River Risks [illegible]

Less—
Premiums Unterminated [illegible]
Returned Premiums [illegible]

Earned premiums 30th September [illegible]
Losses paid during said period [illegible]
On Fire Risks [illegible]
On Marine Risks [illegible]
On River Risks [illegible]

Re-Insurance [illegible]
Fifteen per cent. returned [illegible]
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c. [illegible]

Less amount reserved for unsettled [illegible] and interest due original subscribers [illegible]

Net profits 30th September, 1861 [illegible]

Earned premiums [illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned [illegible]

Amount participating in profits [illegible]

The Company have the following assets [illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums [illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection [illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and [illegible]
Insurance Scrips [illegible]
Confederate States Bonds [illegible]
Cash on hand [illegible]
Subscription notes [illegible]

Total amount of assets [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City [illegible]

Be it remembered, that on this [illegible] 1861, before me, the subscriber [illegible] in and for the Parish aforesaid [illegible] Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet [illegible] Louisiana State Mutual Insurance [illegible] Orleans, who, being duly sworn [illegible] depose and say that the above [illegible] true, and a correct transcript from the [illegible] Company.

E. GANUCHEAU, Pres[illegible]
A. PICOLET, S[illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed before [illegible] October, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice [illegible] for the Parish [illegible]

At a meeting held on the 9th instant [illegible] Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend [illegible] FIVE PER CENT on the net earned premiums [illegible] past thirteen months, ending 30th Septem[illegible] which Certificates will be issued [illegible] December next. Also, agreeably [illegible] interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent [illegible] will be paid in Cash on and after the [illegible] the original subscribers, on premiums paid and [illegible] on their notes.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Amadeo Landry, Octave Voorhies, W. G. [illegible],
W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lanaux, Fr. [illegible],
Alfred Delhonde, C. J. Bell, W. [illegible],
John Gandy, E. Bordelain, F. [illegible],
J. Lagoue, B. F. Logan, F. [illegible],
R. H. Harris, C. Cavaroc, Chas. [illegible],
J. H. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. [illegible],
A. D. Grieff, A. Boudousquié, Yves [illegible],
Theodore Frois, Chas. Roman, Magne [illegible],
J. B. Murison, J. Zouly, W. [illegible],
J. A. Bonnafon, J. J. Herr, W. [illegible].

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:

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861 .... $[illegible]

Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	22,7[illegible] 45—	$[illegible]
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	$3,[illegible] 00	
For Return Premiums	2,947 [illegible]	
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$54,4[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	34,[illegible]	
On River Risks	16,[illegible] 40	
	$9[illegible] 52	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,7[illegible] 58	
	$102,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $30,015 82	4,502 34	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less inte est, &c.	$41,136 39—	$148,4[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$33,6[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	$182,087 39	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	$30,015 82	
Amount participating in Profits	$152,071 77	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable at short date	$38,9[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	7[illegible]
Premiums due	3,[illegible]
Cash on hand	16,7[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes	137,07[illegible]
Total Assets	$199,[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 15th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent. (22 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 19th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.
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