The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1862.

Judge Abecken To-Day.

By S. B. Hooper, in 16 Volumes, A. H., at the corner Bienville and Carondelet streets, precisely.

SMALL CHANGE.

In yesterday's paper we published the substance of the resolutions adopted by both branches of the City Council on Tuesday evening, in reference to the all-important subject of providing the community with a currency that will command public confidence. The resolutions, however, appear to us so, specific and definite that we subjoin them in the form in which they were passed:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of the Common Council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to carry out and put into operation the following, viz:

1. To require from each and every individual or firm, who has or have issued his or their notes or checks for change circulation a statement, under oath, of the total amount of his or their issues up to the 6th instant.

2. To require from said party or parties issuing said notes a special deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer, of ample security, for an amount equal to three of his or their issues, as above sworn to, or cash security in favor of the city of New Orleans, as shall prove satisfactory to the Finance Committees of the Common Council.

3. To require the surrender, by the said party or parties issuing small notes, to the Chairman of the Finance Committees of the Common Council, of all plates or blanks in his or their possession, which plates or blanks shall be destroyed by said Chairman.

4. That the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council shall cause to be published the names of those who shall comply with the above requirements, stating therein the histories of their respective issues, and the amount on special deposit, or the value of the security given, to provide for the future payment of all forms outstanding.

5. The Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council are hereby authorized to institute proceedings, through the City Attorney, in the name of the City of New Orleans, against any individual or firm who shall hereafter issue his or their notes or checks for small change circulation.

Resolved, 1. That the Finance Committees of the Common Council are hereby authorized, to issue city notes signed by the City Treasurer and Controller or their deputies, equal in denominations and aggregate amount to the small change circulation of individuals or firms as above sworn to and the payment therefor of currency which they may cash in connection with the proceeds of the securities received from said party or parties issuing said small change circulation, and which proceeds shall remain pledged and appropriated for the redemption of said small change circulation.

2. That as soon as the city notes are ready for circulation the Chairmen of the Finance Committees shall give notice in the public prints that the individual notes or checks as above named are no longer currency, and must be presented for redemption and exchange for city notes at the City Treasury.

These measures will undoubtedly promote the object had in view, viz: the establishment of an uniform and to some extent satisfactory currency. They have been arranged carefully and skillfully, on an not to jeopard the interests of the public, while preserving those of all honest holders of individual notes. It is perfectly just and right that every person who has issued his promises to pay should make a return, under oath, of the amount of such issue, since it would be otherwise impossible to ascertain the fact. Nothing, too, can be more proper and equitable than to require all who have issued notes to place in the hands of the Treasurer either a sum of money equal to the value of their issue, or security which the Finance Committee shall consider ample. These two provisions will ensure the ultimate redemption of a vast quantity of "shinplasters," which are now regarded with ill-concealed distrust. The surrender by parties having put forth notes of all grades and kinds, or other machinery by which they are manufactured, is a wise and indiscreet precaution against attempts at fraud, or evasion of the ordinance. The publication of the names of all who comply with the terms of the ordinance will at once inspire confidence in their ability to redeem their issues, as well as in their integrity; while the authority vested in the City Attorney to institute legal proceedings against any persons issuing their notes for small change circulation will put a period to a practice which has degenerated into a positive nuisance.

One confusion in the ordinance has probably resulted from inadvertence. The Council has neglected to fix a period within which those who have issued individual notes are to exchange to coolness to the unusual providence, especially in returning the amount of their issues, and in depositing security for their redemption. Unless a limit in time be assigned, there will be much delay in carrying the ordinance into effect, for without being uncharitable, we may reasonably suppose that among the multitudinous issues of small change currency, there are some of very doubtful responsibility. It would be well, therefore, for the City Fathers to require a full compliance with the law within a specific time —say, within one week.

The remaining resolutions follow as a corollary to the previous ones, and are intended to substitute the well-circulated currency of the city for the dubious and uncertain responsibility of a host of private individuals. Besides, the change will secure uniformity, and there shall be relieved from the disagreeable task of counting fifty notes, and inspecting each particular one to perceive whether in our estimation it is good or not. Meanwhile, another advantage is derived from the course pursued by the authorities. The certainty that these private issues will be redeemed by the Finance Committees, and withdrawn from circulation, should greatly diminish or entirely remove the repugnance now felt at receiving them. Every issue dismissed by the Committee of Safety may be substantially accepted, since at the worst it can only remain in the hands of the possessor until the parties charged with its redemption in city bills are ready to effect the exchange. We repeat, in conclusion, that the principle adopted by the Council, on a topic of much vital concern to the minds of our citizens, could not possibly have been more carefully devised, and promises gratifying success.

The executive of buyers is called in the customary handsome style of gentlemen, buyers among you, whose will be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. Kenny & Butterfield's, by B. H. Magill, auctioneer.

A Widow's Treasure or Sorrow.—The widow of Bridge Keeper is the picture. A pretty little thing, charming to old bachelors, but heavy upon the husband's own hopes, by a happy union of the delicacy to endure an extremely to please a lady which it does not possess. The [illegible] back like a coal scuttle, and [illegible] commenced in pushing any one back [illegible]. In their anxiety to grow large and [illegible] they have been completely [illegible] of [illegible]. They have been [illegible] to wear [illegible] and [illegible] by decidedly [illegible] that the men [illegible]. A high-priced shelf [illegible] for the forehead, and a host of [illegible] and the crower, large enough for [illegible], in fact cheap but, notable, [illegible] crowned with [illegible] of feathers. To the theatre were [illegible] accompanied by the plaudit of rushing [illegible] and smaller birds of their every [illegible], to exhibit to their not fortunate friends, the [illegible] of fashionable dressers. Doubtless one of the [illegible] which Eve did wear to [illegible] and to this day flowers and [illegible] make the most charming [illegible] adornings of her multiplied daughters. The most graceful spring hat worn is [illegible] of the silk or lace covers] [illegible] with [illegible] green, or violet tints, and [illegible] of spring flowers.

About an Army of Six Hundred Thousand Men.—Assuming an army of six hundred thousand men formed into line of single rank, they will show a front of twenty-three miles, allowing two feet to a man, which is rather close packing for free movements. We will countermarch one half—the right wing—and place them as a rear rank (the usual formation), and we have a front of eleven and a half miles, which distance they would require when marching in columns of platoons. Should the generalissimo wish to make a rapid inspection, if he had the experience of a partial railroad train and a fast locomotive, he may run down in front of the line in a quarter of an hour, and make a hasty review. If mounted on his charger, at a canter trot, it would require over a half hour. This respectable army, formed in hollow square (in double rank), would be nearly three miles from side to side, observing on each front a function under three miles.

The enclosure would contain about 7500 acres, an area equal to some immense Indian corn fields in Illinois. When marching to action, it would require a whole day, halting the thing easy, for the extreme left, to reach the point left by the right wing in the early start. When we add the commissariat, artillery, ammunition and other wheel transport, we must give the army two whole days before the left wing *debouch* from the starting point of the right wing. If this immense army were formed in solid square, allowing about four square feet for a man, they would cover about 130 acres, and form a block of bayonets a function under a quarter of a mile square. Estimating each man as carrying weight of munitions, equipments, rations, &c., at 50 pounds, this army will have trudged along with 15,000 tons weight. Allowing two pounds of provisions per diem for each man, they consume 600 tons per day, and if they drink one pint of water per day, which is the best drink for an army, they consume 150,000 gallons—say 1200 hogsheads—which is a clever sized ship load, each day.

Death of a French Centimeter.—The oldest centimer of the French army has just died at Issoudun, aged ninety-four. Thomas Lourdon, born at Rennes, in 1768, was married in 1793 to Jean Pezon, who afterwards became sergeant in the Sixty-ninth Brigade. She accompanied her husband in the Italian campaigns of 1796 and 1797, under Gen. Bonaparte. She next went to Egypt, was present at the landing of that army before Alexandria, then at the battle of the Pyramids, and then at Kleber's victory near the ruins of Heliopolis. After her return from the East, she was present at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, and in the campaigns on the Rhine, the Vistula and the Niemen. She then followed the army into Spain and Portugal, whence she returned, and, prior to Germany again, witnessed the battles of Essling and Wagram. In 1812 she followed the grand army to Russia, and was present at the battle of Moscow, where her husband fell in action during a redoubt.

She came in 1814 to France with the remnant of the army, has took part in the campaign of 1815, was at Bonaparte's Lesopie, and at Waterloo in 1815. When the Bourbons were reorganized, she was attached to the fourth regiment of the line, and accompanied it to Spain, under the Duke d'Angoulême, in 1822. From 1830 to 1834 she was in Africa. In 1836 she went there again with the depot of the fourth regiment, and remained till 1840. Such are the details of this extraordinary woman. She went to Issoudun with the depot of the fourth, the officers of which showed her a pension, and she had retained with the men, who absolutely idolized her. She had survived all relatives, never wanted for friends. She retained her faculties to the last, and died with no pain. The whole battalion, 600 strong, attended her funeral, and a sergeant-major pronounced an oration over her grave.

Great Losses in the Grain Trade.—The Northern shippers of grain to Europe have been sustaining very heavy losses, owing to the damaged condition in which the cargoes reach the other side. The following extract of a Liverpool letter thus refers to this matter:

A fierce member of vessels from American ports have arrived here with damaged cargoes, viz: Ships Shakspeare, Marathon, C. Currier, Harvest Queen, Shooting Star, Ocean Scud, Addison, Constantine, Tower, Martha, and others, all causing a serious amount of damage to breadstuffs, the damage generally from insufficient line, allowing the grain to find its way through the ribs, thence to the pumps, where it swells and becomes useless, requiring, in some instances, an eager to have through. The water then reaches the grain, which heats and expands through the whole cargo in time, and in many instances, leading to the abandonment of the vessel.

Playing Cards the Origin of Printing.—The *Art Journal* says that it is partly to the use of playing cards that we are indebted for the invention which has been justly regarded as one of the greatest benefits granted to mankind. The first cards were printed with the hand. They were subsequently made more rapidly by a process called stencilling—that is, by causing the rude forms through a piece of pasteboard, parchment, or thin metal, which, placed on the card-board intended to receive the impression, they brushed over with the color, which passed the cut-out lines, and imparted the figure to the material beneath. A further improvement was made by cutting the figure upon blocks of wood, and laboriously printing them on the cards.

The card blocks are supposed to have given the first idea of wood engraving. When people saw the effects of printing the figures of the cards upon blocks, they began in the same manner, and then applied the method to other subjects, cutting, in like manner, the new words of necessary explanation. This produced, by an expanded itself into what are called block books, consisting of pictorial subjects, with copious explanatory texts. Some one at length hit upon the idea of cutting the pages of a regular book on so many blocks of wood, and taking impressions on paper or velum, instead of writing the manuscript, and this plan was soon further improved by casting letters each on a separate piece of wood, and setting them up together to form pages. The wood was subsequently superseded by metal, and thus originated the noble art of Printing.

The United States Secretary of the Interior.—The following is from the *New York World:*

We are pained to learn, on authority we can hardly discredit, that grave and probably valid charges are urged against the Secretary of the Interior for the improper appointments and other malfeasances in office; and that there is a strong disposition to call him to account. If true, we shall rejoice to see the offices of the Interior Department will be purged, including the Patent and Pension Office. Such developments as have recently appeared at the present time, and the abuses that actually exists it will be impossible to overlook it. It never was so necessary, as in this time of trial, that the people should have absolute confidence in the integrity of every member of the Administration.

Yankee Ingenuity.—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says:

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads some 1500 different schemes for sinking or otherwise disposing of the Merrimack have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

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

November the 15th, 18—. I received a report about Constable Healy, of Ballycopper manor, to the effect that the widow of a respectable widower named Murphy had been admitted on the previous night, and broken into by a party, two of whom were armed with pistols. The house had been robbed of a considerable sum of money, and the widow and her daughter severely beaten. Who said wounds had been treated in a barbarous manner. I lost not a moment in proceeding to "Murphy's place."

Mrs. Murphy was the brother of a man named Michael Murphy, who had been for several years a tenant to Col. H——, of ——. He held by lease about twenty acres of land at a fair rent. When he died he left behind him his widow, a son about 20 years of age, and a daughter, not then 16, together with a small annuity which he had insured.

No person was visible at the time when the strangers was examined, except the widow, her daughter and a servant girl. Her son, James Murphy, had gone to a distant fair to sell cattle, and had not returned.

On my arrival at the house, about half past 8 o'clock in the morning, I found the state of the poor widow to be very alarming. I cleared the house, and examined the daughter, who, after hesitation and weeping, stated that she knew one of the men, and he the principal. This was a young man named Thomas Courtney, of Clogrim, and she could not be mistaken, as she had known him for years. She had timed him with it to his face when he was beating her mother, and told him she would hang him for the murder. The servant girl corroborated this as to Thomas Courtney, but neither of them knew the other persons who had committed the house. Courtney happened to be a young man of the most unexceptionable character in the neighborhood.

I proceeded to the house of Courtney's father, accompanied by two policemen. It was a mile from the widow's; and on going in we found Thomas Courtney at breakfast with his father and mother, and his sister Ellen. They all stood up, and although there was evident surprise in their manner, there was nothing to indicate guilt or even confusion in Tom's appearance. "Whenever, your honor, welcome!" said father and son, almost in a breath. "Sit down, your honors and take an air of the fire; you're cut early, and the morn's is damp."

"No, thank you, Courtney," said I. "The fact is I have ended upon business."

"Upon business, your honor; why, then, is there any thing the matter?" Or is there any thing Tom or I can do for you?"

There was a freedom from any alarm in all this which it was painful to be obliged to dispose. I asked Thomas where he had been all night? He said, at home; and his father and mother, both gathing uneasy, declared that they could swear he had. His brother Billy, who slept in the bed with him, said the same. I then told Courtney that he was my prisoner, charged with a serious offence, and I requested him not to say any thing. He would be brought before the magistrates, and it was better for the present that he should be silent.

"Silent!" he cried, dashing the chair upon which he had been sitting against the ground; "silent! I care not who bears what I say. I stand at the world's defiance; there's no person so black as can injure me: and even if I had not my father and my mother, and my brother Billy there to clear me, I have enough wealth in my breast to tell me that I am fully the equal of any man in the parish. If the world's against me, I'm ready in one minute, sir," he added, in a calmer tone; and, going to an inner room, he returned almost immediately, with his great coat and hat on.

It were needless to pursue the scene which took place when the actual fact of his being about to be marched off forced itself upon his father and mother. There was all that clasping of hands and screaming upon the part of the mother, with silent and sullen preparation by the father to accompany him, interrupted with exclamations of "Why, I never! I just could bold your tongue, you fool!" addressed to his wife, which are usual on such occasions.

Before leaving the house, I made search for young Courtney's clothes and shoes, for the night had been very wet; but I found them dry and unsoiled.

I then brought Tom Courtney away with me. He made light of any thing which could be brought against him; said he was certain, when he was brought face to face with his accuser, he could satisfy them, and seemed quite confident in being permitted to return with his father; told his mother not to fret, that he'd be back in a couple of hours, and to keep up her heart; but as we stood at the door he said, as a mere remark, upon the stone bench in front of the house, rocking to and fro, with a short of shivering, which I noticed was it pleases to bear, dying away in the wind as we got further from the door.

On my arrival at the police-barrack with Courtney, I learned that the Widow Murphy was in a precarious state. The doctor feared there was a fracture of the skull. She was also seriously injured by burning. Within the last half hour she had become sensible, and had recognized her daughter Ellen, then Daniel Murphy and Winefred Cox (the servant girl who had been in the house at the time of the attack) to my own head station, where I soon after followed them. Daniel said a good deal in one corner of the room, and I noticed a pencil in his hand. He was busily engaged on a piece of paper, and on being asked what he was writing, he said he had learned more than M'Sweeny could teach, and "was quite all right and entirely"—to use the pedagogue's own words—"because his ingenuity or comprehension to receive." M'Sweeny, therefore, called one morning on old Courtney, and told him "that he'd have to send Master Courtney to some other school, for that he could get no good of him—that in place of larning his lessons and bouldin' his slate, he'd be after his boy cards, and talkin' the larnin' from him that was able to give it, it's what he was always intherrupting him, startin' his questions, and meanderin' about books that he wasn't worthy a year and a half of."

It was decided that Tom should enter the Church, and he spent three years at Maynooth.

It was before the end of the third year that Courtney unexpectedly appeared at home, having nothing whatever of a clerical appearance about him, and unhesitatingly declared "that he never would go back to Maynooth, as he had given up all idea of ever going into the ministry—at least into——," and here he stopped short, and would give no reason for anything he either had done or intended to do.

After this interview it began to be pretty generally reported through the parish that young Courtney had turned Protestant—a circumstance which, as he had not been at mass since his return, was also pretty generally believed. On the other hand, however, he had not been at church; but this was an extreme step, which, perhaps, he was not prepared to brave, if his father's views were so decided or confirmed as to have prompted it.

Tom Courtney was tall. His glossy, dark hair grew in ringlets backward from a broad and manly forehead, which, with the marble whiteness of a long nose, which Byron might have envied. His eyes shone with a dark and soft brilliancy, which proceeded you from being able to ascertain their color. His mouth was straight and perfectly formed. His cheeks were pale—very pale—except at times when excited by the excitement of debate or argument urged them with a flush of color for a moment, you thought rendered them handsomer than usual; but, when it was gone, you thought you were wrong, and that the pale cheek became him more. In disposition Tom Courtney had hitherto been considered a most amiable and benevolent young man, and his character for every thing that was correct and good had been proverbial.

Matters lay in abeyance for three months. It was not on the middle of February, the eastern portion of the parish was, as a mere rule, for a Philip Moran had not been found guilty of a very damaging fact for poor Tom Courtney's case.

[To be continued.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City.—As an early hour yesterday we commenced our peregrinations, and met with very few to enjoy with us the bracing and refreshing air of the early morn. We thought with compassion upon the sluggards, who were then oyster upon their beds, and a little more sleep, a little more slumber, and contemplated ourselves upon the fact that we had availed ourselves of the old injunction, "early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise"—whether or not, it would be hard to say, in our own individual case. A fair ride to the Garden District brought us to even a purer atmosphere, redolent of the sweet scent of flowers and balmier zephyrs, with green leaves of the fig tree, the magnificent magnolia and the China tree. Peace, quiet and domestic happiness reigned supreme everywhere. It was hard to realize the grim visaged war that was holding his court, backed by "an army with banners," deep-mouthed cannon, and in formidable fleet, only a few squares distant.

On our return to the city proper we pressed a more lively aspect than we have noticed since the arrival of the hostile fleet. The ladies especially, seemed to be out in greater number, and it had not been for the fact that a large majority of our principal stores still remain with closed doors, we should have been tempted to feel that the "olden time" had come back again.

Several of the principal saloons, and many small and large business places have opened, but most of them seem uncertain and timid, and their doors but partially opened, closing before dark.

We have not heard yet of any very energetic steps having been taken, under the order and proclamation of Gen. Butler, to bring provisions from Mobile and Jackson up the river—why, we cannot exactly explain. Flour is said to be abundant in Mobile, and we are surprised that the opportunity existing it has not been eagerly seized upon by the enterprising steamboatmen and produce merchants. Perhaps the restrictions and obligations imposed by the Federal authority are regarded as too heavy. If this be the case, we trust they will soon be a modification of the terms of permits, and that a change will speedily come over the spirit of our merchants, bakeries and provision stores.

The Meuls.—One of the greatest inconveniences we are now suffering under, is the total deprivation of all meals. With no exchanges from the country, for over two weeks past, our city press is thrown entirely upon its internal resources, and as these are limited, [illegible] and meals' d, no prospect of [illegible], it may be imagined how hard it is to make up a readable sheet. The pressure upon the people, in this regard, is not the less, isolated completely as they are, from all and from all intercourse with the many near and dear ones who are absent amid scenes of strife and danger. We sincerely trust that the "powers that be" will soon extricate us from this great inconvenience.

Police Matters.—The Third and Fourth Districts were tolerably quiescent yesterday. In the Second the only case worthy of mention was that of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Maple, whose "local habitation" is on St. Peter street—who with her resisting her arrest by the police, and then husband for interfering with the officers in the discharge of their duty. The "row," in this case was, that a Federal soldier had fallen into the house of a "strange woman," and not being easily in his "sober senses," had been divested of the "scarp," which he had about his person, and it was upon his complaint that the above were arrested. In the Recorder's Court there was nothing important, no cases having yet been tried for examination.

In the First District the case of the celebrated Fanny Sweet was arrested on a charge by Mayor Dyer, for an assault and battery with intent to kill. Fanny may be [illegible] naturally and generally, but she certainly was not in the case of Mr. Dyer. One or two runaway "contrabands," and several lewd and abandoned females made up the category of arrests in this District.

Suicide.—Alex. Chassé, residing at No. 52 History street, near Love, in the Third District, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself with a pistol. Coroner Beach held an inquest over the body, when it appeared that his servants, knowing that he had accumulated a considerable amount of money, took their advantage and removed it to the care of Miss. Leyraud, who keeps a grocery on the corner of Love and Esplanade streets. Hush to our information. It was believed that the suicide had amassed the sum of $40,000, and it was perhaps the loss of it which led him to "shuffle off this mortal coil."

Fits on a Bender.—Standing for a few moments yesterday afternoon, near the Clarendon house, at the corner of Canal street, we were attracted and much amused at the sight of a couple of the Yankee "boys," who were coming to quarters under a very heavy load of "steam." The pave was very broad, but they seemed to demand and need all of it. When they brought up like brave soldiers to the line of sentinels, the corporal of the guard was called, who at once ordered them to the guard-house, amid the cheer and fun of the crowd of by-standers.

A Forbidden Call.—The members of the lay-mens and parishes is called to the condition of our sick and wounded, now lying at the Marine Hospital. It is said they are in need, and we are sure it is only necessary that this fact be known to guarantee they will be promptly cared for.

British Guard.—There will be a meeting of the company to day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their armory, on important business.

The River.—It is hoped and believed that the river, though still threatening at several points along the front of the city, has now reached its culmination, and that it will, owing the resolute efforts of the city officials, be persuaded to retire, with its usual grace and dignity, displayed on former occasions—omitting itself to the love and gratitude which we have always borne for it as the great minister to our prosperity and happiness.

Free Market.—There were 1743 families supplied at the Free Market for the week ending with the 6th inst., as follows: 217 bushels corn meal, 14 barrels sugar, 14 barrels molasses, 2 barrels mackerel, 2 boxes codfish, 900 cabbages, 300 bunches carrots, 200 bunches leeks, 50 bushels peas, 200 bunches turnips, 22 barrels salt beef, 3 casks beets, 100 bunches mustard greens, 100 bunches parsley.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest over the body of Andreas Goldschmidt, a native of Germany, who was murdered by some unknown parties a couple of nights ago, on his way to market. He had received five or six stabs, but there was no testimony indicating who the murderers were.

Sorely.—Edwin W. Outlaw, tried before the Federal Provost Marshal, on a charge of cheating, disarming the peace and insulting the U. S troops at the St. Charles Hotel, was sent to Fort Jackson at hard labor for three months.

Lafayette Square.—We regret to say that several companies of soldiers still occupy this delightful and healthful play ground of our youngsters and their nurses. When this square will again become vocal with their laughter and merry with their gambols, we have no means of foretelling.

British Guard, Fourth Regiment, Hanapoan Brigade.

YOU are requested to attend a general muster of the Company at your Armory, THIS DAY, at ONE P. M., for the consideration of important business.
my8 J. J. BURROWS, Captain.

A Card.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has not [illegible] any [illegible] notice.
my8 2t HENRY SUPPADER, Grocer.
Southwest corner Bayou and Dumaine sts.

Wanted,

A WOMAN to wash for a small family. Apply at the Bakery of Widow SOUBY & SON, Bayou street.

Notice.

THE subscriber will redeem their Notes between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Southern Bank, 191 and 193 Poydras street.
my8 2t D. J. HOCKERSMITH & CO.

Notice.

A. CONSTANT & CO. invite holders of notes issued by the firm of A. CONSTANT & CO. to call and receive payment of the same. At they intend to liquidate, a premium of 1 per cent. is offered to those presenting notes in sums of $50 and upwards. Fifty per cent. and the largest denominations are redeemed from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.
A. CONSTANT & CO.,
my8 2t No. 71 Natchez street.

Notice.

THE undersigned will redeem their Notes between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Southern Bank, 191 and 193 Poydras street.
my8 2t D. J. HOCKERSMITH & CO.

Municipality of New Orleans.

City Hall, 6th day of May, 1862.

[No. 6094.]

RESOLVED, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Maj.-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Baltimore to the city of New Orleans of a limited amount of flour for the use of the inhabitants of New Orleans, Mr. Hiram Greenwood, jr., be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans to attend to the importation of said flour, to attend to the shipment of said flour to the city of New Orleans, and to take all the necessary steps to carry into execution the foregoing resolution into effect.

(Signed) E. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen.

[No. 6095.]

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Major-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Baltimore to the city of New Orleans of a limited amount of flour for the use of the inhabitants of New Orleans, Mr. F. E. Wills be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans to attend to the importation of said flour, to attend to the shipment of said flour to the city of New Orleans, and to take all the necessary steps to carry into execution the foregoing resolution into effect.

(Signed) E. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 6096.]

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 21, issued by Major-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Baltimore to the city of New Orleans of a limited amount of flour for the use of the inhabitants of New Orleans, A. D. Crane, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans to attend to the importation of said flour, to attend to the shipment of said flour to the city of New Orleans, and to take all the necessary steps to carry into execution the foregoing resolution into effect.

(Signed) E. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen.
Approved May 6th, 1862. JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 6097.]

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 21, issued by Major-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Baltimore to the city of New Orleans of a limited amount of flour for the use of the inhabitants of New Orleans, Eugene Fabre, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans to attend to the importation of said flour, to attend to the shipment of said flour to the city of New Orleans, and to take all the necessary steps to carry into execution the foregoing resolution into effect.

(Signed) E. P. DELABARRE,
President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen.
Approved May 6th, 1862. JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce that EUGENE FABRE is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 26 June next.
jun11 tf

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Candidate for Mayor,

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Election will take place on the 26th and 27th January. feb25

Recorder of the Second District.

Messrs. Editors:

Please announce that the LOUIS BASTINEL, a native Frenchman, is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 26 June next.

VOTERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

43.....BOURBON STREET.....43

Conducted by G. J. Lord.

THIS establishment will open on MONDAY, 5th May, for day-scholars only. No boarders can be received for the present. may5 1w

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

MRS. MACE respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and families that her institute will re-commence, and the classes continue, on September.
may5 1w

Emporium of Light.

THE subscriber will sell his superior COAL OIL, CONFEDERATE and COTTON SEED OIL, with an assortment of various kinds of Lamps, for all notes received by the Committee of Safety.
ARTHUR HILL,
may5 3t No. 5 Chartres street.

St. Louis Church of New Orleans,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that in accordance with [illegible] Synod, the [illegible] will be opened for the reception of [illegible] and funeral services; and no [illegible] corpse will be said in St. Louis Cathedral until the amount is previously paid [illegible] at the office of the Secretary.
J. DUBUC, Secretary.
apl9 2t 62 and Secretary, No. 22 St. Anthony Square.

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

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of certificates of the [illegible] Union Benevolence Company, that the [illegible] will be paid on presentation and delivery of said certificates at the office of the Company, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.
may6 10d A. CHIAPELLA, President.

Notice.

WE have issued several thousand dollars in small notes, for the accommodation of the public. They are not only secured by the large amount of real estate belonging to us in the city, but also by deposits of Confederate money in current Shinplasters amounting to more than the circulation. We are prepared to redeem these notes in sums of $20 and upwards, and would in pursuance of the public wants call daily at our office, corner New Levee and Bienville streets, between 9 and 2 o'clock.
may6 3t E. FABRIGAS & CO.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present purchase [illegible] unless for cash. We cannot [illegible] with notes, endorsed or [illegible], as we have no use for them. [illegible] all the [illegible] we can spare, and [illegible] to the best of our ability.
Factors and Commission Merchants,
apl25 3m 8. M. HART & CO.

Stray Horse.

FOUND, on the Levee, Third District, on the 25th of April last, an old light brown HORSE, with scald, and brand. The owner can have it on paying [illegible].
T. E. QUARTIN,
apl2 2t corner Peoria and Levee streets.

AUCTION SALES.

Unreserved Sale of a Large Property on St. Bernard.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 89 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 10, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Auction Room, Exchange Alley, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house.

A LOT OF GROUND, forming the corner of Madison and Bradish streets, measuring 157 feet front on each of said streets by 120 feet deep. Also a House of two rooms, front and back galleries, two closets, kitchen, servants' room, shed leading to the kitchen, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.
Terms Cash. my6

Succession of Jean Jacques Rotondo.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 89 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 17th May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Succession of Auctioneer, Exchange Alley, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 8th, 1862, the following landed property belonging to the succession, to wit:

THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF FOURTEEN LOTS of GROUND, [illegible] part of the plantation of H. Bermudez, situated in Gentilly, in the Parish of Orleans, [illegible] the whole square being [illegible] and comprised within the Gentilly [illegible], Dublin, Allen and City streets; together with the undivided half of the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before H. Dumont, notary public.

apl30 m9 t13 F

Stock of Groceries, Liquors and Wines.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, May 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in the store of Messrs. Kelso & Bolton, corner of New Levee and Common streets—

The entire business of that valuable stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

For full particulars see catalogues. my6

General Assortment of Fancy and other Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, the 12th May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in the store of Messrs. Packard, Reed & Co., corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets—

A large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c., &c. For full details see catalogues which will be ready for inspection on Friday next.
my6

Extra Fine Old Bourbon, Whiskies, Wines, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in the store of Messrs. Simon & Seelinger, corner of Bayou and Bourbon streets—

Strictly choice and very fine old Pantby Brandies, Jamaica Rum, Old Madeira, &c.

An assortment of fine Wines, Liquors and Segars.