The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1862.

CAPPING THE CLIMAX.

In the St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th inst. there is an editorial article deploring the terrible slaughter at the battle of Shiloh, and expressing horror at the rebellious spirit manifested by the South towards a section which had never done the South any willful harm. The very paper which hazards the most gratuitous and astounding declaration was, previous to the war, a staunch supporter of Southern principles, and in that capacity was wont vigorously to combat the heresies of Northern Abolitionism, and the tendencies of Northern politicians to violate the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution. In choosing its future destinies among the enemies of the South, the *Republican* must, of course, forget its former doctrines, and must itself by such enormous perversions as we have just signalized.

It is, by the way, a common and hackneyed trick of this Federal press to dwell pathetically and lugubriously on what it styles "Southern ingratitude." One can scarcely open a Northern sheet without being struck with this distinctive feature. The writers for those journals are in the habit constantly of using certain pet phrases, such as "the infamous rebellion of the South against the justest and most paternal Government on the face of the earth," "the causeless wickedness of the Southern revolution," &c. They have repeated these absurd and groundless declarations so frequently that they have come at length almost to persuade themselves of their truth, precisely as an unmitigated liar finishes in the long run by believing his own monstrous stories. As for the masses of the North, and those who are enlisted to fight its battles, their egregious ignorance is only equaled by their inexhaustible credulity. They imbibe with avidity, and believe without the shadow of a doubt, every abominable falsehood, and every extraordinary narrative respecting the Confederate States which their papers think proper to publish.

This may seem a harsh judgment on the Federals, but it is not fully warranted by facts. Have they not piled Pelion upon Ossa in their wanton and flagitious misrepresentations of all the principal events of the war? Have they ever had an engagement in which they did not stodiously belittle their losses, and exaggerate ours? In their accounts of the fight on James river did they not deliberately affirm that the Monitor had disabled the Virginia, that Commander BOCHANAN had been killed, that the Minnesota and St. Lawrence both escaped with trifling injury? In their narratives of the battle of Shiloh, have they not presumed so largely on the ignorance of their readers, as absolutely to credit the Confederate army with a loss about equal to the whole number of combatants on the Southern side? These are evidences of so willful and deliberate a propensity to indulge in falsehood, and to suppress every truth that might possibly bear unfavorably on their cause, that we can have no hesitation in ascribing their conduct to the most unworthy of motives.

To be consistent with themselves they must scruple at no perversion or invention. They must not stand upon ceremony, or hesitate in uttering some more flagrant falsehood than common. Hence the atrocious self-complacency of the St. Louis journal when it coolly avers that the North never did the South any willful harm. To make that assertion good, the history of the United States for the last twenty years would have to be obliterated. We should have to sweep from our memories all recollection of the persistent efforts of the North to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of the South; we should have to forget the rise and progress of the Black Republican party; the violent opposition to the admission of Texas; the Wilmot Proviso; the Kansas question; the John Brown raid; the running of FREMONT in 1856 as a Presidential candidate for the Presidency; the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; the avowed programme of the Chicago platform; the latter event having been accomplished without the aid of a single electoral vote from the fifteen slaveholding States. To these things have the South "willfully" made Lincoln President, and is doing us willful harm! It does not attest their innocence in the halls of the General Congress by the measures constantly introduced for the confiscation of Southern property, the emancipation of Southern slaves, and the overthrow of Southern rights? Have they never passed tariff bills which pressed heavily on one section of the country to the benefit and advantage of the other? Has not their legislation, ever since they obtained the ascendancy in Congress, invariably tended to the aggrandizement of the North, and the injury of the South? What transparent, what super-sublimated hypocrisy does not that hireling Northern print display, which dares to assert that its section never did the South "any willful harm!" The effrontery of our enemies is truly astonishing. In their contempt for history and facts they surpass any thing recorded in the annals of cool and hardened malignity.

What do our readers think of the Federal account of the battles of the 6th and 7th instant? Have they not reached an eminence of mendacity that is absolutely stupendous? They claim a victory, and celebrate it by firing one hundred guns. They assert that we lost from 35,000 to 40,000—or, in other words, that our entire army was annihilated. They say they have captured forty-four of our field pieces, and then they cap the climax by first shooting off Beauregard's arm, and then killing him for the third time outright.

We can afford to laugh at these weak inventions of the enemy. They are intended to throw dust in the eyes of the gullible populace, who will probably never see the truth. Such fabrications are strictly in keeping with the Federal policy, which is never to acknowledge a reverse, if it can be possibly concealed. According to those precious chroniclers, they have lost no battle since the war began. They were successful at Manassas, at Oak Hills, at Belmont, and would not concede a defeat at Lexington till one of their Representatives in Congress unwittingly confessed the extent of that disaster. We presume the Yankees are determined to conceal every check they may have to suffer, for the purpose of keeping up the spirits of the people, who, we are assured, are chafing under the burdens of a protracted contest, and can only be soothed by being persuaded it will soon be over.

STORM AT PADUCAH.—The storm of the 3d inst. did a large amount of damage at Paducah. The Methodist church, several business houses, and a great many private dwelling, were unroofed and otherwise injured.

Northern papers announce the capture of the fine British ship Emily St. Pierre, off Charleston harbor. She was taken in the attempt to "run the blockade."

The Port Gibson (Miss.) *Times* says that about 300 guns have already been collected by the Sheriff of that county, many of them of superior quality.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S BRIGADE.—The loss in this brigade was fully one-third of the whole force, amounting to 700, of which probably one-fifth were killed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Four Thousand Federals in Possession of Manassas, Va.

FIERCE SKIRMISHING ON THE PENINSULA.

Jackson's Force Increasing.

Richmond, April 16.—In the Senate to-day a bill was reported by the Committee on Postal Affairs to increase the rate of postage on single letters to ten cents, after the 1st July. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Flag did not report. The chairman said they will report on Friday the design agreed upon.

In the House a voluminous report was prepared by the committee to investigate the disaster at Roanoke.

The enemy have taken possession of Monterey, in Highland county. Their force is four thousand.

All quiet in the Valley. Jackson's force is increasing daily. No indications of an early engagement.

It is reported there is fierce skirmishing on the Peninsula to-day.

The French Minister arrived here to-night.

From the Peninsula.

ENGAGEMENT AT LEE'S FARM.

THE FEDERALS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Richmond, April 17.—Official dispatches received last night from Lee's Farm, on the Peninsula, state that the enemy commenced a furious bombardment on our lines at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, continuing until seven o'clock, P. M. They then made an attack upon our centre, and were splendidly repulsed. They tried to force Gen. Cobb's position, between Lee's and Wayne's mills. They waded the creek and for a moment occupied some of our rifle pits, but were driven out and repulsed with heavy loss. Our troops behaved nobly. At ten o'clock, P. M., all was quiet. Our loss was twenty killed, including Col. McKinny, of the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment; not over seventy five wounded; eight artillery horses killed, and a howitzer disabled.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Gen. Beauregard's Address to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Corinth, Miss, April 16.—Soldiers of the Army of the West: You have bravely fought the invaders of your soil two days in its own position; fought your superior in numbers, in arms, in all the appliances of war. Your success has been signal; his losses have been immense, outnumbering yours in all, save in personal worth of slain. You drove him from his camp to shelter of his iron clad gunboats, which alone saved him from complete disaster. You captured artillery, more than twenty five flags and standards, tents, and over 3000 prisoners. You done your duty; your commanding General thanks you, your countrymen are proud of your deeds on the field of Shiloh—confident in the ultimate results of your valor.

Soldiers: Untoward events saved the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still flaunts before you. There can be no peace so long as these things are. Trusting that God is with us with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of His favor. Resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

From Richmond.

Richmond, April 17.—The House passed a bill providing for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad by six majority. The bill created the office of Military Chief of Railroad Transportation, at a salary of $5000.

The Committee on Finance reported a bill making provision for coins of the Confederate States, to bear such devices as the Secretary of the Treasury shall devise; also passed the House a bill making Augusta a port of delivery for goods imported from Charleston.

Nothing is positively known as to the object of the visit of the French Minister. Owing to the urgent necessities, it is understood he has come to ascertain what commercial treaties with France are contemplated, and whether the independence of the Confederacy will be maintained, and report to the Emperor.

An official dispatch received from Gen. Magruder this evening makes no mention of any subsequent fighting on the Peninsula. He relies for the safety of his position on confidence in the behavior of our troops in the affair of Wednesday.

FROM PADUCAH.—Says the Memphis *Appeal* of the 16th:

An arrival from Paducah in the city yesterday reports to us that Gen. Halleck was there when he left, on Thursday, the 10th instant. It was supposed that he would take the field very soon, in person.

The news of the battle of Shiloh had been received, and the result was regarded as a terrible defeat to the Federal army. It cast a gloom over the enemy, and the people seemed very despondent under its influence. The report at Paducah was that the loss of the enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 20,000. Between 600 and 700 of the wounded had just arrived when our informant left.

The fight of Monday was generally regarded as a drawn battle, the Federals, if any thing, claiming the advantage. They acknowledge that their gunboats alone saved their army from annihilation or capture.

Arrests in Nashville.

Last Saturday the Messrs. Brosman, of this city, were arrested by Col. Mathews, Provost-Marshal, and paroled until ten o'clock yesterday morning, when they were again paroled until to-day.

Sunday M. B. Cheatham, Esq., Mayor of this city, was arrested and paroled till twelve M. yesterday. He appeared at that hour, and his parole was extended till twelve to day.

Yesterday Messrs. Sharp & Hamilton, of the Nashville Plough Manufactory, were also arrested and put under bonds of $3000 for their appearance. The charge against these gentlemen is treason.

The Messrs. Brosman, iron founders, are said to have manufactured cannon, shells and balls for the Confederate States, and upon this, we believe, is the charge against them is founded.

Aiding and abetting the enemy—that is, the Confederate States—is the basis of the charge against the Mayor.

Messrs. Sharp & Hamilton, it is reported, instead of turning "swords into plough-shares," converted plough shares into swords and knives for the Confederates, and thus made themselves amenable to the charge of treason against the United States.

We presume these cases will be handed over to the civil authorities, as we learn a session of the Federal Court will soon be held in Nashville.—*Nashville Banner, April 1st.*

The Nashville *Bulletin* of Tuesday says, in this connection, that Councilman Wm. Shane has taken the oath of allegiance, as required by Governor Johnson, and it was reported on the streets that Ald. Wm. S. Cheatham had taken the oath. The following policemen have also taken the oath: John Bangs, Capt. John Davis, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Hayber, Joel Phillips, N. Davis, John Cavender, Wm. Yarborough and A. C. Yarber, of the regular police, and John Johns, Robert Scott and Wm. Francis, of the assistant police.

The escape of the Nashville is the subject of very general discussion in the Lincoln press. Great fears are expressed that she has gone on a privateering cruise. A New York letter to the Baltimore *American* says:

It is the prevailing opinion among the shipping merchants here that the rebel steamer Nashville, before proceeding to England with her cargo of cotton, would put into Bermuda for coal, though some of them are afraid that she has gone on a cruise to the West Indies, in which case, if she is well armed, she is likely to fall in with many prizes, as there are at least thirty vessels now on their way here from ports this side of the Spanish Main.

The fact that she has cotton on board, however, is at war with this theory, there being no market in that quarter for "the King." The underwriters think we shall first hear of her at Southampton.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 16th.]
Shiloh—The Battle of Monday.

Editors Appeal: A popular error is prevalent that the second day of the battle of Shiloh resulted virtually in dimming the great accomplishment of the day before. For we was all blinded entirely devoid of a decent pretext for its existence. Great as were the achievements of Sunday's fight, the result of Monday's action places not the least in contrast with the glory of that of the preceding day. Our gallant army had marched from Corinth with but four days' rations, signifying a mission to that extent—no more. The victorious troops, after pursuing, concluded would occupy three days, leaving one day to be devoted to the object of surprising a formidable enemy and of breaking up by the vigor and unexpected character of our onset his great plans of pushing his forces still further into our centre, by consolidating two formidable corps of his army and reaching him, by forces of their strongly superior numbers, to whatever point he might please. It was a strategic move upon the plan of Napoleon, who, when unable at an important moment to whip a numerically superior enemy, waited and manœuvred it before a juncture of its several divisions could be effected. If our military leaders had postponed the attack another day, a reinforcement of the 40,000 Price and Grant would have been effected, and an army greater than any ever assembled upon this continent would have been posted with our less numerical force for the issues main that ever fell. During the night the juncture of Buell's forces with the remainder of Grant's was effected, and all of the preparations were made for a reserve of their lost ground of the day before, and for the accomplishment of the object for which the junction was contemplated. It was not seriously contemplated that we would be able with our fatigued troops to compete to a point of expelling from our soil so formidable a competitor.

On the contrary, the original purpose of the expedition, a retirement to our original lines, and to have achieved the glory before, was never abandoned, and it was well known on Monday morning that it was intended on that day to be consummated. It should not be forgotten in view of the issues, to have abruptly retreated, and thus to have wiped out the glory of the previous day's achievement. Without a reinforcement of the enemy in the shape of fresh troops, in our then condition it would have been folly to have continued in the aggressive.—Therefore, the remainder of our gallant army was ordered to the field, to the effect of back and line of the people in the shop, they saw him breaking his the Corcoran was called to make an examination, and reported the machine to be worthless, that it He was about 44 years of age, born in Virginia, and a mechanic.

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Resolved, That the Board of Delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association express their heartfelt sympathy with the family of the deceased, for their irreparable loss of one who gave promise of a useful and gentlemanly career.

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JAMES DELAMORE,
Secretary.

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WARD COMMITTEES:
First Ward—Alex. Walker, 29 Bienville street, 6 to 12 o'clock. Committee E. Cox, S. A. Kingsland, M. Gordon, Jr.
Second Ward—At F. Aichbi's, 312 Apollo street, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee J. M. Laborde, F. Williams, Jr.
Third Ward—City Hall, Room No. 19, from 9 to 11 o'clock. Committee Gerard Stith, T. W. Bothick, Jr.
Fourth Ward—At John Smith's, 94 Bienville street, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee John Scott, Dr. Chas. Delery, Jas. Dolessus.
Fifth Ward—At Geo. Robin's, corner Villere and St. Ann streets, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Committee Dr. O. Bothe, Lafayette Guyol, John Conrad.
Sixth Ward—At Jas. Robertson's, 297 Royal street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee L. E. Fenelli, François Corvisjier, J. A. P'Hoest court.
Seventh Ward—Committee: Peter Sotelomayorbe, Alexis Robert, W. C. C. Claiborne.
Eighth Ward—At the office of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Carondelet and Elysian Fields streets, from 12 to 6 o'clock. Committee R. T. Delapaine, R. L. Robertson, Judge T. H. Duncan.
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New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

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The road passes through the prairies of Calcasieu, a region of country perfectly healthy and abundantly supplied with pure water. It is now occupied by large herds and bands of cattle, and is the great grazing region of Texas; and safe from invasion, the coast of the Gulf being fixed by an impassable marsh.

It is the only link wanting to connect New Orleans with the rich country of Texas, and to complete with our whole country one of the most productive regions on the continent.

This Company will be prepared to contract, with one or more individuals, for the construction of the whole or a part of their road, as it is laid off into two or three sand Sections.

Payments will be made in money, and such proportion of stock as is usual for each class of work.

Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes employed on the work will be furnished at cost.

There will be about one million and a half cubic yards of Excavation and Embankment, and about thirty thousand feet of Bridging.

The wants of our community require the completion of the road in the shortest possible time, and it will be done. All interested parties will keep this in mind.

Communications may be addressed to

Col. A. M. GENTRY, President,
or to E. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer,
apl6 1m OFFICE—Bienville street, N. O.

Bank of Louisiana.

April 16, 1862.

This Bank will be closed on GOOD FRIDAY, 18th inst.

AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.
apl7 2t

For Sale.

2000 PAIRS KIP SHOES, French
SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY COMPANY'S DEPOT,
apl4 6t 78 Chartres street.

Special Notice.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1862.

From and after this date the hours for the sale of Cotton at the Steam Loading will be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M. No sales shall be effected before or after those hours, without special permit of the undersigned.

H. S. ODDEN,
apl9 1m Provost Marshal.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r.)
6 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction and Loan agency, would respectfully solicit consignments, and give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.

apl7 1m

Confederate Guard Response Co A.

WANTED FOR THE WAR.—One hundred able-bodied men. Superior uniforms and equipments furnished. For bounty and further particulars, enquire at No. 19 Perdido street, of Capt. H. H. ZACHARIE, for Committee. apl7 1f

$50 Bounty.

"CAVALRY FOR THE WAR."

I AM authorized by the War Department to enlist a company of Cavalry for the war. Every man to be furnished by himself with his horse. The Confederacy allows sixty cents per day for the use and risk of the horse, and pays for him if killed in battle. Horses will be furnished in certain cases. Fifty Dollars bounty will be paid on being mustered into service. Address for present

SAM. McCUTCHON,
apl6 10t McCutchon's Foundries, Parish St. Charles.

A Light Battery for the War.

THE applications of Young Men will be received for the completion of the required number, to serve in a Light Battery for the war.

The instruments will and future of this corps make it a rare chance for those accepted for this brilliant arm of the service; and the recent order of Gen. Moore gives preference to those of volunteer companies throughout the State, in camp or otherwise, wishing to come forward, the right of transfer from infantry to artillery.

Uniforms and underclothing furnished, and as a full battery of six pieces is on hand, no delay will be occasioned in immediate active service.

For particulars apply to

R. M. ISAACSON,
apl6 1f 216 Common street, down stairs.

Office Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1862.

At the annual election of Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following named persons were duly elected, viz:

John Pemberton,	G. Hillenkoeper,
A. C. Wilson,	J. Hempel,
Jas. Connolly,	David Urquhart,
C. F. Tuchfeld,	R. H. Bevis,
G. H. Bloomth,	H. Fehr,
G. Shapiro.	

apl6 10t CHS. LEBASSIER, Secretary.

For Sale or Rent,

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Oregador's Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to

apl6 1m No. 18 Dauphine street. L. LAGROIX.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bread Question.—Between the Provost Marshals and a number of bakers a very interesting joint is now going on, in which both parties strive to show the superiority of their will, sternness, firmness and resolution. The Provost Marshals published their tariff, some speculators who had on hand a large stock of flour looked for higher prices, rather than sell at the official rates. Then came the order of the Provost Marshals prohibiting the importation or transhipping of grain or flour from the city. But the said speculators, not wanting to submit, resorted to a new dodge. They kept their flour in store, refusing to sell it to the bakers, and waiting patiently for more favorable times. When they were informed of this, the Provost Marshals issued another ukase, warning all merchants that certain specified goods would be seized and confiscated if found in their hands, and ordering a general sale at retail them at tariff prices. What did the speculators do then? We suppose they found mysterious places to hide their flour, for now nothing is more difficult for bakers than to get their supply of flour, though the Provost Marshals are in a great state of that article in the city.

What will the Provost Marshals do next? This kind of tilt would greatly amuse the public if they were not the sufferers by it. As it is, between the various contending parties, the public are in danger of withdraw the connection of its from the contest, the population is threatened with starvation. This is not a statement made in jest. The proprietors of six well known bakeries in the city—Messrs. Henry L. Bee, corner Bienville street; S. Cameron & Co., 44 Bourbon street; John LeTourneaux, No. 325 Ursulines street; J. C. Schmidt & Co., Reunion street, and Bernard Mirat, L. A. Gerstel, jr., & Co., No. 72 Dauphine street, and Gerstel, No. 41, Allies street—have stopped supplying their carriers with bread for want of flour, and most content themselves with selling bread at their counters in small quantities. From these facts, and their notorious stock of flour is very short. When it is exhausted, they intend to shut up altogether. Cannot the Provost Marshals find a remedy to this state of things?

The Council Last Night.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen met last evening. The rest business adopted by the Provost Marshals for the confession of the Bills of the denomination of $3 and small; forever, up the amount of two millions, were read upon by the Board with a shrewdness.

Mr. Leslie offered two important resolutions, which were adopted. By the first, the $200,000 of small notes recently ordered to be issued by the City Treasurer, will be made redeemable in Confederate notes, and by the second, the Treasurer is authorized to issue Treasury Notes, which are willing to exchange them for the personal security guarantee given by the relief committees, and do so, and that the Treasurer be authorized to employ such clerks or officers now in his employ as may be necessary for the said Treasury Notes.

Death of Disease of the Heart.—A free man of color, named John Hickman, about yesterday morning to a barber shop, No. 50 Perdido street, to shave. He had not been there more than an hour, when one of the soldiers he turned so white at the barber that ground his teeth, and while cursing and shivering the attention of the people in the shop, they saw him breathing his last. The Coroner was called to make an examination, and rendered a verdict that he died of disease of the heart. He was about 44 years of age, born in Virginia, and a mechanic.

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The wants of our community require the completion of the road in the shortest possible time, and it will be done. All interested parties will keep this in mind.

Communications may be addressed to

Col. A. M. GENTRY, President,
or to E. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer,
apl6 1m OFFICE—Bienville street, N. O.

Bank of Louisiana.

April 16, 1862.

This Bank will be closed on GOOD FRIDAY, 18th inst.

AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.
apl7 2t

For Sale.

2000 PAIRS KIP SHOES, French
SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY COMPANY'S DEPOT,
apl4 6t 78 Chartres street.

Special Notice.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1862.

From and after this date the hours for the sale of Cotton at the Steam Loading will be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M. No sales shall be effected before or after those hours, without special permit of the undersigned.

H. S. ODDEN,
apl9 1m Provost Marshal.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r.)
6 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction and Loan agency, would respectfully solicit consignments, and give their personal attention to in and out-door sales.

apl7 1f

Confederate Guard Response Co A.

WANTED FOR THE WAR.—One hundred able-bodied men. Superior uniforms and equipments furnished. For bounty and further particulars, enquire at No. 19 Perdido street, of Capt. H. H. ZACHARIE, for Committee. apl7 1f

$50 Bounty.

"CAVALRY FOR THE WAR."

I AM authorized by the War Department to enlist a company of Cavalry for the war. Every man to be furnished by himself with his horse. The Confederacy allows sixty cents per day for the use and risk of the horse, and pays for him if killed in battle. Horses will be furnished in certain cases. Fifty Dollars bounty will be paid on being mustered into service. Address for present

SAM. McCUTCHON,
apl6 10t McCutchon's Foundries, Parish St. Charles.

A Light Battery for the War.

THE applications of Young Men will be received for the completion of the required number, to serve in a Light Battery for the war.

The instruments will and future of this corps make it a rare chance for those accepted for this brilliant arm of the service; and the recent order of Gen. Moore gives preference to those of volunteer companies throughout the State, in camp or otherwise, wishing to come forward, the right of transfer from infantry to artillery.

Uniforms and underclothing furnished, and as a full battery of six pieces is on hand, no delay will be occasioned in immediate active service.

For particulars apply to

R. M. ISAACSON,
apl6 1f 216 Common street, down stairs.

Office Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1862.

At the annual election of Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following named persons were duly elected, viz:

John Pemberton,	G. Hillenkoeper,
A. C. Wilson,	J. Hempel,
Jas. Connolly,	David Urquhart,
C. F. Tuchfeld,	R. H. Bevis,
G. H. Bloomth,	H. Fehr,
G. Shapiro.	

apl6 10t CHS. LEBASSIER, Secretary.

For Sale or Rent,

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Oregador's Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to

apl6 1m No. 18 Dauphine street. L. LAGROIX.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

ST. CHARLES STREET.

ONE WEEK LONGER.

The Management having made arrangements with Mr. Bidwell, has the pleasure of announcing

THE QUEEN SISTERS,
On THESPIAN FAMILY,
FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

THIS EVENING, April 18—The new comedietta of VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, with a variety of Singing and Dancing—Overture and Select Music by their first-class Orchestra.—" My Husband," "Conquer or Die"—New songs—" Forget-me-not's vs. War" "All Use Checks." " There is Life in the Old Land Yet," &c.

Reserved performance on Saturday.

Admission, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c.

Box Office open from 9 to 2 o'clock. apl8

HOME AGAIN!

HARRY MACARTHY.

THIS popular author of our National Song will commence a series of his Entertainments at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, 22d inst. apl6 1f

Candidate for Mayor,

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

VICTOR WILTZ,
OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

See Ess of 20th, 26th and 31st January. ja31

To the Editors of the Bee:

Please announce Mr. EUGENE STAES as a candidate for Assessor of the Second District. Election June next.

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

Board of Delegates Firemen's Charitable Association.

AT the regular quarterly meeting held on the 14th instant, on motion of Mr. Wm. Salomon, delegate from Washington Fire Company, No 20, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Association has learned with deep regret of the death of J. B. JOSEPH, late a delegate from Washington Fire Company, No. 20, who fell on the battle of Shiloh while bearing arms in defence of our country, and in the cause of Southern rights; and

WHEREAS, It is fit and proper that this Association show respect to the memory of a member of their body who has died in the noble cause, and who, whilst an ornament to his profession, has manhood for his modest and gentlemanly bearing; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association express their heartfelt sympathy with the family of the deceased, for their irreparable loss of one who gave promise of a useful and gentlemanly career.

Resolved, That, as a mark of esteem and respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of this Board wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, further, That the preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Association; and that a certified copy thereof, with the seal of the Association affixed, be transmitted to the family relatives of the deceased.

JAMES DELAMORE,
Secretary.

Volunteers' Relief Committee.

CITY HALL, ROOM NO 19.
NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1862.

All families of volunteers entitled to relief under the resolutions of the Common Council, who have not had their ballots delivered to them, will at once call upon the Committee in the Ward in which they reside to obtain them. All parties having tickets will present them for payment to the City Treasurer, business day.

Should any families entitled to relief have been overlooked, they are requested to make it known to the Committee in the Ward in which they reside.

WARD COMMITTEES:
First Ward—At F. Aichbi's, 312 Apollo street, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee E. Cox, S. A. Kingsland, M. Gordon, Jr.
Second Ward—At F. Aichbi's, 312 Apollo street, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee J. M. Laborde, F. Williams, Jr.
Third Ward—City Hall, Room No. 19, from 9 to 11 o'clock. Committee Gerard Stith, T. W. Bothick, Jr.
Fourth Ward—At John Smith's, 94 Bienville street, from 12 to 4 o'clock. Committee John Scott, Dr. Chas. Delery, Jas. Dolessus.
Fifth Ward—At Geo. Robin's, corner Villere and St. Ann streets, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Committee Dr. O. Bothe, Lafayette Guyol, John Conrad.
Sixth Ward—At Jas. Robertson's, 297 Royal street, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Committee L. E. Fenelli, François Corvisjier, J. A. P'Hoest court.
Seventh Ward—Committee: Peter Sotelomayorbe, Alexis Robert, W. C. C. Claiborne.
Eighth Ward—At the office of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Carondelet and Elysian Fields streets, from 12 to 6 o'clock. Committee R. T. Delapaine, R. L. Robertson, Judge T. H. Duncan.
Ninth Ward—At 59 Louisa street, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Committee Emile Fabry, G de Verges.
Tenth Ward—At the office of the Seventh Justice of the Peace, Bienville street, between St. Peter and Dauphine streets, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Committee Chas. Montamat, R. A. Patterson, A. D. Kelly.
Eleventh Ward—At P. Guenel, jr., corner Washington and Bonchers streets, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Committee Jas. H. Hankins, D. T. Olivier, E. Moreau.

GERARD STITH, President.
J. C. BOTHE, Secretary. apl6 6t

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive Proposals for the GRADING, BRIDGING and SUPERSTRUCTURE of their road, from Algiers to Brashear, on the Bayou Teche, to Orange, on the Sabine River, one hundred and seventeen miles.

The road passes through the prairies of Calcasieu, a region of country perfectly healthy and abundantly supplied with pure water. It is now occupied by large herds and bands of cattle, and is the great grazing region of Texas; and safe from invasion, the coast of the Gulf being fixed by an impassable marsh.

It is the only link wanting to connect New Orleans with the rich country of Texas, and to complete with our whole country one of the most productive regions on the continent.

This Company will be prepared to contract, with one or more individuals, for the construction of the whole or a part of their road, as it is laid off into two or three sand Sections.

Payments will be made in money, and such proportion of stock as is usual for each class of work.

Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes employed on the work will be furnished at cost.

There will be about one million and a half cubic yards of Excavation and Embankment, and about thirty thousand feet of Bridging.

The wants of our community require the completion of the road in the shortest possible time, and it will be done. All interested parties will keep this in mind.

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