THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, the Louisiana Coffee-house, corner Conti street and Exchange Alley.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The loss of beauty is regarded by females as a heavier affliction than death, and consequently Dr. Holloway receives a large share of the patronage of the gentler sex; for all blotches and pimples which disfigure the face, arms and neck, the Ointment is a certain specific and restores the purity and brilliancy of the complexion.

Political Philosophy in a Fog.

The first efforts of the immature mind are directed to the simple perception of external objects. The child slowly proceeds from individuality to generality, from the concrete to the abstract. But the point of mere abstraction is not the point of the highest intellectual maturity. The college graduate, crammed brimful of pedantic generalities, is frequently, with regard to matters of fact, but a poor twaddling simpleton whom the dullest boy in a rudimentary school could usefully instruct. Learning is not identical with wisdom, or even knowledge. Generalization, which is often but a glittering disguise of ignorance, may also become the captivating medium of dangerous error. The mind reaches true maturity when it returns to where the child's mental development started, when it applies the test of candid and searching analysis to every abstract formula, and refuses to build philosophical generalities upon any other foundation than ascertained facts.

The bane of American politics, and indeed of modern political literature in Europe as well as in America, has been the abuse of generalization. Phrase-making took the place of statesmanship. Minds too immature or morbid for any other occupation have plunged into a chaos of sentimentality and theory and become the oracles of politics. Plain wisdom and common discernment could scarcely find a foot of ground to stand on amidst the rant and cant of these presumptuous philosophers. People were imposed upon by the clamor and the show. They understood, for the most part, but precious little of what was said. Yet they naturally concluded that men would not be in such a rage to be heard unless they had something to say. Thus a vast amount of solemnly-uttered nonsense gained currency as fundamental truth.

Now, however, it is beginning to appear that some of the most illustrious of these theorizers have not comprehended their own teachings. They flounder wofully in the interpretation of their own text when circumstances require the application of their doctrines. The floundering of Horace Greeley has been of late especially pitiable. Not long since he gave his adhesion to the "sublime theory" of miscegenation, or the unlimited commingling of whites and blacks, held by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton and others, as the only way of salvation, national and social. But he recoiled when he was asked to urge upon his white readers of both sexes the duty of immediately putting the new doctrine into vigorous practice. He shuffled, it must be said, much more like an artful dodger than a great philosopher. He raised a feeble plea about the question being one of taste rather than duty, saying that those so inclined might miscegenate, but for himself he had no desire to become a miscegenator. More recently he denounced as an "infamous slander," a "cruel wrong," the statement of a New England paper that the ladies sent from the East to teach the freed negroes at Port Royal had frankly undertaken to illustrate the "sublime theory" aforesaid. It was not charged that this illustration (in whole) was preceded by due clerical or magisterial formalities. It is to be presumed, of course, that they were. We are almost compelled, therefore, to infer that Mr Greeley has backed out still further from the doctrine, and now looks upon the taste that would lead a white lady to become a systematic and open miscegenitress as positively infamous and criminal.

The doctrine of the universal equality of men has also been giving Mr. Greeley trouble. He finds it necessary to qualify it to suit the exigency of obvious fact. It is almost needless to say that to qualify a high sounding dogma of that nature is fatal to it. The proposition vanishes into air the moment its advocate begins to doubt its absolute truth. Mr. Greeley tries to save the doctrine, however, by changing its form. In a speech recently made before a Union Club in New York, he admitted the inequality of men, both as races and individuals, but claimed perfect equality for them on the score of rights. He said: "A wise government is that which realizes that a man's influence may depend on his character, but his rights should depend on his manhood, and on nothing but that."

This form of the proposition will not bear analysis any more than the other. The constitutions and codes of every civilized country are recorded denials of its truth. The manhood of the immigrant does not make him a citizen or voter in any part of the United States; it is only by a prescribed residence and other circumstances that he can obtain any political rights at all, and as respects the highest offices in the country he is excluded forever from an equality of rights. The manhood of a minor [illegible] his majority may be undeniable, but it does not give him either legal or political equality with the more advanced in years. A man [illegible] becomes of the equality of the [illegible] the prisoner under prosecution, and the [illegible] for crime? Mr. Greeley would doubtless admit that there was reason for all these exceptions from the general principle of equality of rights residing in the fact of manhood. But if there is reason for these now [illegible] in the experience of society, may be suggested by prudence, justice, and safety, hereafter? It would be [illegible] all the possible contingencies in which mere manhood would not be the measure of rights. At present it is clear that a man's rights depend upon age, periods of time, circumstances of place, mental capacity, moral behavior, and not upon his manhood exclusively. Mr. Greeley, therefore, in saying that these rights "should depend upon manhood, and on nothing but that," generalizes, as usual with men of his school, without a foundation of facts.

MISS HERON'S BENEFIT.—Miss Matilda Heron, whose Camille has drawn such crowded houses at the St. Charles this week, is to take her benefit to-night in quite a different character. But there is no fear that her versatility is not equal to the transaction. She will appear as Florence Upperton, in the Belle of the Season, supported by Mr. Chaplin as Hardhill.

POSTPONEMENT OF MR. SETCHELL'S BENEFIT.—The complimentary benefit to this racy and genial comedian, which was to come off at the Varieties to-night, has been postponed, on account of illness, to next Thursday night. It will be seen that tickets and numbers obtained for Friday will be good for Thursday.

The Latest from Up Red River.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer Jas. Battell, Capt. Phillips, from Alexandria, we learn that the steamer Black Hawk had reached Grand Ecore, a few miles above Natchitoches, and on the main Red River, with Major-Gen. Banks and Staff on board, and that at this point the General had made his headquarters.

The Black Hawk, on returning to Alexandria, on Tuesday morning last, when about twenty five miles below Grand Ecore, was fired into by a party of about thirty guerrillas. Major E Gifford, Paymaster United States Army, the [illegible] whose name we could not learn, and [illegible] were wounded, but none of them seriously. The steamer received but trifling damage.

Major Gifford came down on the Battell.

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, April 7, 1864.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, Hon. Alfred Shaw, President *pro tem.* in the Chair and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hart.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On behalf of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Montamat read a report, declaring that all the members reported as having been elected by the Secretary of State are entitled to seats and vote, except those claiming seats from Plaquemines, in which Parish they recommended a new election be ordered, in consequence of alleged frauds and malpractice on the part of the Sheriff in not opening all the polls and in not making full official returns.

Some discussion arose on the latter part of this report in which the contesting members were heard. The report also recommends that a new election be ordered in the Parish of Ascension, where there was a tie vote between J. A. Richard and Emile Collin.

The report of the committee was adopted. When, on motion of Mr. Montamat, it was ordered that the Convention proceed to a permanent organization. At this stage of the proceedings J. H. Baich, of Iberville, represented to the Convention that P. L. Dufresne and himself had been duly and legally elected to represent their Parish in this Convention; the returns of that election had been forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Plaquemine, and by him sent to the office of the Secretary of State, but had miscarried, he however claimed for himself and colleague the right of voting in the permanent organization.

On motion, Messrs Balch and Dufresne were allowed to take their seats and vote.

On the first ballot for President, E H Durell received 35 votes, R. K. Howell 25 votes, F. M. Bonzano 15 votes, C Montieu 7 votes, and J. B. Thorpe 1 vote. There being no election a second ballot was taken, when Judge Durell received 43 votes, and Judge Howell 42 votes. The names of the other candidates were withdrawn before this ballot was taken.

Judge Durell was declared elected.

Messrs. Howell, Rossiter and Bonzano were appointed a committee to wait on and conduct him to his seat.

Mr Durell returned thanks for the honor conferred, and announced that the election of a Secretary was next in order, for which office John E Neilis received 44 votes; R S Daniels 19 votes; John McClelland 8 votes, J. M. C. White and John E Holland each 6 votes and T H Murphy 2 votes; whereupon Mr. Neilis was declared elected.

For Sergeant at Arms, on the first ballot De Courcey received 24 votes, Baumbach 34 votes, McGuin 18 votes, and Flanigan 2 votes. None of the candidates having a majority of the votes cast, a second ballot was ordered and taken, without an election; when a third was taken and resulted in the election of Mr. DeCourcey.

The Convention then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Santa Anna Again.

Angel Lopez de Santa Anna, the son of the exiled Ex-President of Mexico, has addressed a long letter to the Havana papers which concludes by saying that the object of the communication is to prove, as clearly as day-light, that his father, the Most Excellent General of Division, D Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, neither did nor could fail to act agreeably to his pledge given on board the English steamer Conway; that the Manifest had been printed in the office of the Orizaba *Indicador* without his knowledge; that if the General left his home in Santhomas, it is because such was his will, and because by so doing he complied with the repeated invitations of a great many of his countrymen and of some members of the Regency that the "natural consequences" of the unpleasant occurrence at Vera Cruz will be a mere personal matter between him and Gen. Bazaine, chief in command of the French forces in Mexico, and had no relation with other persons or things, that his feelings and personal aspirations are the same as heretofore; that he will cause to be sent to the Emperor of France his complaint for the manner he has been dealt with, and claim the justice he thinks is due him, and finally, that he lay before the throne of the Emperor of Mexico that offence to the most loyal of his subjects.

Later via Mobile.

Yesterday evening's *Era* makes extracts from Mobile papers as late as the 29th ult. As regards news these extracts are of inconsiderable interest. We copy the following:

[From the Tribune of the 29th.

ARMY MATTERS.

Nothing of importance comes from our "Tennessee Army," which, by the way, is a misnomer. It is our Georgia army, although, we imagine, it will win after a while a right to the name it bears. We have met within a few days a number of furloughed soldiers from it. They all look as though they were in the best health. They lack no spirit; and will return to the army buoyant with hope, and resolved to give some blows for the country which they ought to love and do love.

FROM BELOW.

The enemy's mortar fleet, which has been lying off Fort Powell since the bombardment, weighed anchor yesterday morning and stood to the eastward.

TO BE HUNG.

We learn that a man named Timothy Cahill, a sailor on the gunboat Morgan, has been sentenced to be hung, on charges of attempting to desert to the enemy. His execution, we learn, will take place on Friday next, on board the vessel, down the bay.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer of the 23d.]

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Saturday has a telegram announcing the death of the Hon. Samuel H. Christian, Congressman elect from the Seventh District of North Carolina. He died of typhoid fever, at his residence in Montgomery county, on the 2d March.

SNOW STORM.

On yesterday morning (Tuesday) this city and section were visited by a tremendous snow storm, which, up to the time of this writing, was still falling in earnest.

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINTH DAY.

[From the Courier, 24th inst.]

The enemy's batteries, it appears, were considerably damaged by the late storm. The palisades in front of the water battery of Gregg were broken down for a space of three hundred yards by the surf Tuesday night. The enemy are engaged in repairing Wednesday, and also in building palisades in front of the middle battery.

A large increase of tents on Black Island is reported.

It appears that the Yankee party that came to Legare's, Tuesday morning, were piloted through a by path to the rear of our pickets by a deserter. They succeeded in surprising and capturing two privates named Poott, of the Washington Rangers, with their horses, equipments, &c. The third picket, with horse, escaped.

The heavy firing heard Wednesday was from our own batteries, which opened on the enemy's working parties at Gregg, &c.

(From the Columbus Sun.)

HUNTSVILLE ITEMS.

Captain D. B. Turner had a shot bag of gold and silver coin stolen from him. His confidential slave, a preacher, also robbed him of $780 in gold. The Captain had buried a gold watch and $150,000 in eight per cent. Confederate bonds. Five or six men disguised as negroes made him, on pain of death, reveal the place of concealment. The affair is undergoing an investigation.

To prevent their deserting 5600 Yankees are under guard.

A regiment of Yankees advanced to Guntersville, but were driven back by Colonel H. F. Smith. They are believed to be parts of large bodies moving from Mississippi to Chattanooga.

D. C. Humphrey has issued a peace proclamation to the people of Alabama, which is not read much [illegible] received.

POLITICAL.—Major L. O. Bridewell is advertised in the *Tribune*, of the 29th ult, as the *Mobile candidate* for Representative in the rebel Congress, from the "Fourth Congressional District of Arkansas." The election took place on the 4th instant.

Programme for a General Invasion of the North and West.

The Mobile *Evening News* of the 23d March republishes the following from the Montgomery *Mail*:

Early in the coming spring, with our trans-Mississippi army, we must invade Missouri, and with General Lee's army we must invade Ohio, and with General Johnston's army move through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana and Illinois; without this, if we remain at home and attempt to defend a thousand points from a thousand attacks from an enemy commanding our seaboard and navigable rivers, with ample means for transferring their armies where they choose, and with every part of our territory assailable to cavalry raids, our agriculture will be ruined, and our manufactories will be destroyed.

Let us invade them with our whole force, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and the "copperheads" will swell our ranks. We want food, raiment and gold. Let us go and take what we need. The army will receive the order "forward to the North," with a shout. There let them stay until our ruthless invaders cry for peace. Better die there with arms in our hands, than starve here or expire in chains. The best protection we can give those we leave behind will be to get the helpless of the North as hostages in our power.

If our trans-Mississippi army advances upon St. Louis, and the Virginia army upon Pittsburg and Ohio and Pennsylvania, unless the whole Federal army is withdrawn from the South to defend Ohio and Missouri, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago will be captured by General Lee, and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be overrun by our forces, and Missouri will be rescued. But if the Federal army should be withdrawn, as it certainly will be, or else, if it should be greatly weakened to defend St. Louis and Pittsburg, General Johnston can without difficulty advance to the Ohio and liberate Tennessee and Kentucky. It is perfectly clear to my mind that the invasion of the North will effect these prime objects.

1. It will free the whole South from the presence of the Federal army. The militia, garrisons and our troops, not in a condition to march, can protect our homes against the small forces they may have to harrass us.

2. It will supply us with all the horses, equipments, clothing and articles of every kind needed by our soldiers.

3. The retaliatory infliction of the horrors of war will make the North desire peace, and make foreign nations see that we have the power to annoy our enemy, and dispose them to recognize us.

4. It will double our army, instead of depleting it.

5. It will end the war in our favor in one year.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—R. Plunket was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, where soldiers congregate and get intoxicated. He was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Lewis Stanley, who bears the reputation of being a notorious thief, was sent to the military prison for six months. He was convicted of having sold a blanket, the property of the Government. Jacques Bataille, who was foolish enough to purchase that stolen Government blanket, was ordered to prison for thirty days.

Mary Ann Carroll, who was charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $60 from Michael Shea, received quarters in the Workhouse for four months to expiate her fault by hard labor.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.—John O'Connor was required to give peace bonds for six months, for having been arrested by officer Donnovan for abusing his wife in a fit of intoxication.

Bridget Dow was sent to the Workhouse to prevent her befouling the air with obscene language and exhibition of lewdness.

Mrs. Barrett has to furnish a bond to behave herself for six months and not get drunk and be abusive in public.

Two boys who had played hookey too frequently, were brought before the Recorder, who admonished them and exacted the promise that they would attend school regularly and bring the report of the teacher on the 1st of May.

A Nuisance.—Officer Gorman reports the house No. 90 Baronne street, as a nuisance. He says there resides about twenty families in the house, every room containing a family. The cleanliness of the premises is shown up as dangerously neglected, accumulations of filth and the state of the sinks threatening pestiferous disease.

First District Court—Judge Howard.—Jos. Godeaud was tried and acquitted on the charge of an assault and battery on Jules Prud-homme.

Neglected.—Officer Gorman reports that a colored child had been lying dead the last three days at No 81 Perdido street. The Coroner has been notified to look into the matter.

Fatal Accident.—Conrad Faltz yesterday afternoon passed down Franklin street, near Terpsichore, sitting on his cart which he usually drove about, purchasing grease for soap boilers. A sudden jolting of the cart caused him to loose his balance and to fall with his head in front of the wheel, which rolling on crushed the skull and caused instant death. The body of the deceased was taken to his residence No. 417 Jackson near Liberty street. Deceased was reputed as a sober and industrious man. Doctor Hire, the Coroner, held his inquest.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—Mrs. Lapan, alias [illegible], was fined $15 yesterday, for a slip of the tongue and a breach of the peace, as charged by Mme. Rigue.

The case of J. M. David, charged by Celine Materre with a breach of trust was continued, accused giving bond to appear.

Drowned.—Stephen Coyle and James McCorron—the former 21 and the latter 16 years of age—attached to the United States gunboat *Hartford*, fell overboard in a frolic, and were drowned. McCorron was a native of Ireland, Coyle was of England. Doctor Hire held the inquest prescribed by law.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Mexico.

The steamship *Cuba* arrived in Havana on the 26th of March, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th, and from Vera Cruz to the 19th.

The news, published in the city, of the capture of Guadalajara by Uraga, and the shooting of General Miramon, is unfounded.

Vidaurri had definitely "pronounced" against Juarez, and addressed a Manifesto to the inhabitants of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, wherein he advises them to choose the form of government they prefer. It appears, says the Havana paper to which we are indebted for the information, that the citizens are in favor of intervention and the Empire.

The *Courrier of Mexico* states that a North American General had lately passed through Monterey, on his way to Saltillo, where he subsequently had an interview with President Juarez. The same paper also states that Monterey had not been occupied by the Interventionists because by abstaining from taking that city complication with the United States would be avoided.

General Bazaine was still at the Capital, but the papers of the latest dates say that he is about to remove to Puebla, where he would organize and make preparations for an expedition against the Southern part of the country. General Miramon had been ordered to the Capital.

Lozada had destroyed the balance of Corona's forces.

Trade had improved in Jalapa, owing, doubtless, says the *Opinion*, to the safety of travelers on the leading road to Vera Cruz.

Letters from Guanajuato, dated the 12th, state that all the personages constituting Doblado's court and who had followed him during the campaign, are presenting themselves to the authorities of the Department, being satisfied that further resistance is useless, and that the ex-Governor is "played out."

Miranda is said to be out of danger.

According to private letters from the State of Guerrero, Alvarez's forces, under Jimenez and Zimenez, are concentrated in Tixtla and are soon to fall back upon Acapulco. The previous advices to that effect are confirmed. Teloloapam is said to be one of the localities abandoned by the Juaristas.

Letters from Guadalajara to the 19th had been received in Vera Cruz. The utmost tranquility prevailed there, and no one believed that the Juaristas would venture on an attack. Uraga was still at Santa Anita, but many guerrillas had deserted his command, and his army had been greatly reduced.

The Governor of San Luis Potosi writes, under date of the 22d of February, that General Quiroga had completely routed Gonzales Ortega's Division at Colotlan, Department of Jalisco. The paper of Zacatecas of the next day had published the news on the 20th. Several officers had been captured and among them Ghilardi. We find the statement in the *Estafette* which adds that the citizens of Valparaiso, State of Zacatecas, who were formerly strong liberals, had driven out a number of Ortega's men, who were attempting to levy a contribution among them, and hung all those they had captured.

It was reported that Uraga had caused Antonio Rojas to be shot.

D. Manuel Diaz Miron had gone over to the Interventionists and has been authorized to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The State of Coahuila had been divided from that of Nuevo Leon, by a decree from Juarez, dated February 26th.

A letter dated Monterey, March 1st, says that Doblado had sent troops to take possession of the Customhouse at Piedras Negras, where a sum of $200,000 is deposited. He was at San Gregorio with 500 men. Vidaurri had sent a brigade against him. The Assembly of Notables called together by Vidaurri has proposed to adhere to the Imperial Government, but the Governor, although agreeing with them in principle, had expressed the wish to postpone the official declaration of adhesion for a few days. It was believed that he desired, before taking the final step, to secure Mejia's co operation.

ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the steamship Maint the Havana papers have received St. Domingo papers to the 19th ult.

The news of Florentino's death death is confirmed. One Pedro Batista, who came to Azua from San Jose, had stated positively that he had been killed and that the man who had killed him had forbidden any one to bury the body.

The first battalion of the Crown Regiment had arrived in St. Domingo on the 7th ult.

News from Up Red River.

The *True Delta* has the following from a correspondent at Alexandria:

The official returns of the election held at Alexandria, La., on the 24 day of April, 1864, for delegates to represent the parish of Rapides in the State Convention, show 301 votes cast at the polls by the duly qualified voters who have taken the oath prescribed by the president's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, with the following result:

M. K. Ariail, lawyer; A. Cazabat, lawyer; John A. Howell, planter; Thos M. Wells, planter, and son of Lieut Governor Wells. All four are Free State men, and opposed decidedly to the elective judiciary. Howell and Wells are both natives of Rapides parish. Messrs. Ariail and Cazabat have been practising law in Alexandria for the last ten years.

Since the day of the election 200 more citizens have come forward and taken the "iron-clad." Among them we notice the names of Lewis Texada, E. R. Boisset, postmaster, Dr. J. P. Davidson and John K Elgee, lawyer, who framed the infamous Secession Ordinance, and who has been for the last twelve months the legal advisor of the rebel General Dick Taylor.

The first Union meeting was held at Alexandria, La., on the 4th of April, 1864, and a genuine and sincere Union feeling was manifested by the masses of the people on that joyous occasion.

President of the meeting—Whitty M. Bosser, an old resident and wealthy cotton planter of Bayou Rapides. Vice-President—General Wm Bailey, an influential cotton planter of Rapides. Secretary—Wm. Culbertson, a native of the place.

The same paper learns by the Mittie Stephens which left Alexandria on the 5th instant, that nothing of interest had occurred in front since Dudley's skirmish on Cane river, in which he captured over 250 prisoners.

General Banks left Alexandria on the morning of the 4th of April, to join the army which was in advance en route for Shreveport.

There had been no fighting at Alexandria up to the time of the departure of the Mittie Stephens; and all reports about Dick Taylor having attacked the place are without any foundation.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF PAPERS.—The continued rise in the price of printing materials and labor is having its effect upon the newspapers generally in the North and West. The Cincinnati journals adhered obstinately to old rates for a long period, but were at last compelled to follow the example of their Chicago and St. Louis contemporaries, and add 33 per cent. to their subscription price; and one of them remarks that this increase is by no means equal to the enhanced cost of material and labor necessary to produce a newspaper.

Fighting Facts for Fogies.

Under the foregoing title Mr Haswell contributes an interesting article to the April number of the *Atlantic*, from which we make a few quotations. The general postulate of the discussion is that the number of old generals who have gained great battles is large, far larger than the number of young generals of the highest class. Many facts to sustain this conclusion are adduced; and first of the war in the Crimea:

It was not strange that the English should have come to the conclusion that the fogies were unfit to lead armies. They were in want of an excuse for their apparent failure in the war, and they took the part that was suggested to them—therein behaving no worse than ourselves, who have accounted for our many reverses in many foolish and contradictory ways. But it was strange that their view was accepted by others, whose minds were undisturbed, because anxiety [illegible]—and accepted, too, in face of the self evident fact that almost every man who figured in the war was old. Marshal Pelissier, to whom the chief honor of the contest has been awarded, was but six years the junior of Lord Raglan; and if the Englishman's sixty-six years are to count against age in war, why should not the Frenchman's sixty years count for it? Prince Gortschakoff, who defended Sebastopol so heroically, was but four years younger than Lord Raglan; and Prince Paskevitch was more than six years his senior. Maravieff, Menschikoff Liprandi, and other Russian commanders opposed to the Allies, were all old men, all past sixty years when the war began. Prince Menschikoff was sixty four when he went on his famous mission to Constantinople, and he did not grow younger in the eighteen months that followed, and at the end of which he fought and lost the battle of the Alma. The Russian war was an old man's war, and the stubbornness with which it was waged had in it much of that agedness which belongs to age.

ENGLISH GENERALS.

England's best generals mostly have been old men, or men well advanced in life, the chief exception being found among her kings and princes. The Englishmen have exhibited the greatest genius for war, in what may be called their country's modern history, are Oliver Cromwell, Marlborough, and Wellington. Cromwell was in his forty-fourth year when he received the baptism of fire at Edge-hill, as a captain; and he was in his fifty-third when he fought, as lord-general, his last battle at Worcester, which closed a campaign, as well as an active military career, that had been conducted with great energy.

Wellington had a thorough military training, received his first commission at eighteen, and was a Lieutenant Colonel in his twenty fifth year. After showing that he was a good soldier in 1794-5, against the French, he went to India, where he distinguished himself in subordinate campaigns, and was made a major-general in 1802. Assaye, the first battle in which he commanded, was won when he was in his thirty-fifth year. He had just entered on his fortieth year when he took command of the force with which he first defeated the French in Portugal. He was in his forty-seventh year when he fought at Waterloo. If he cannot be classed with old generals, neither can he be placed in the list of youthful soldiers; and so little confidence had he in his military talents, that at twenty-six he petitioned to be transferred to the civil service.

Sir C. J. Napier was in his sixty-second year when he conquered Scinde, winning the great battles of Meanee and Dooban; and six years later he was sent out to India, as commander-in-chief, at the suggestion of Wellington, who said that if Napier would not go, he should go himself. He reached India too late to fight the Sikhs, but showed great vigor in governing the Indian army. He died in 1853; had he lived until the next Spring, he would unquestionably have been placed at the head of that force which England sent first to Turkey and then to South ern Russia.

NAPOLEON'S WARS.

The opinions before the triumph of which the old monarchy went down were much older than that monarchy; but as they had never before been able definitely to influence the nation's action, it was not strange that they should be considered new, when there was nothing new about them save their application.

Young opinions, as they are supposed to have been, are best championed by young men; and hence it is assumed that the French leaders in the field were youthful heroes, as were the civil leaders in many instances—and a very nice mess the latter made of the business they engaged in, doing little that was well in it beyond getting their own heads cut off. Hoche, Moreau, Bonaparte, Desaix, Soult, Lannes, Ney and others, who early rose to fame in the Revolutionary wars, were all young men, and their exploits were so great as to throw the deeds of others into the shade; but the salvation of France was effected by ere any one of their number became conspicuous as a leader.

Napoleon once said that it was not the new levies that saved France, but the old soldiers of the Bourbons; and he was right; and he might have added, that they were led by old or elderly generals. Dumouriez was in his fifty-fourth year when, in 1792, he won the battles of Valmy and Jemmapes; and at Valmy he was aided by the older Kellermann, who was fifty-seven.—These two battles decided the fate of Europe, and laid the foundation of that French supremacy which endured for twenty years, until Napoleon himself overthrew it by his mad Moscow expedition.

The three commanders who did most to break down Napoleon's power, and to bring about his overthrow, namely—Benningsen, and Kutusoff, and Blucher—were all old men; and the two last-named were very old men. It would be absurd to call either of them a great commander, but it is indisputable that they all had great parts in great wars.

AMERICAN GENERALS.

American military history is favorable to old generals. Washington was in his forty-fourth year when he assumed command of the Revolutionary armies, and in his fiftieth when he took Yorktown.

General Jackson's great Louisiana campaign was conducted when he was nearly forty-eight, and he was, from almost uninterrupted illness, older in constitution than in years. General Scott, as a veteran leader was most brilliantly distinguished. He was in his sixty-first year when he set out on his memorable Mexican campaign, which was an unbroken series of grand operations and splendid victories, such as are old d—m to be found in the history of war. Like Wellington, in some of his campaigns, he had to find within himself the resources which were denied him by bad Ministers. General Taylor was in his sixty second year when the Mexican war began, and in less than a year he won the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista.

The secession war has been conducted by an elderly or middle-aged man. General Lee, whom the world holds to have displayed the most ability in it, is about fifty six. General Beauregard is forty-four, and General Grant forty two. Stonewall Jackson died at thirty seven. General Banks is forty eight, General Hooker forty five, General Beauregard forty-six, General Bragg forty-nine, General Burnside forty, General Gillmore thirty nine, General Franklin forty-one, General Magruder fifty three, General Meade forty eight, General Schuyler Hamilton forty-two, General Charles S Hamilton forty, and General Foster forty. General Halleck is forty-eight. General Longstreet is forty.

General Phelps is fifty-one, General Polk fifty eight, General S. Cooper sixty eight, General J. Cooper fifty four, and General Blunt thirty eight. The best of our leaders are men who have either passed beyond middle life, or who may be said to be in the enjoyment of that stage of existence. It is so, too, with the rebels. If the war does not afford many facts in support of the position that old generals are very useful, neither does it afford many to be quoted by those who hold that the history of heroism is the history of youth.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY Evening, April 7, 1864.

The commercial week closes today with but little animation in any department of monetary affairs. Specie being quoted at figures hardly so firm as were realized yesterday. Exchange showing but little movement, with only a moderate supply offering, and nothing of any moment doing in Gold. [illegible] stage, however, there has been quite a good demand and sales to a liberal extent although buyers have been compelled to pay prices [illegible] above the ruling rates at the commencement of the week. This improvement seems to have been caused more by their receipts and the present of specie supply than by the buoyancy reported in the New York market.

With regard to supplies it appears that the bulk of the acquisitions on Red River are taking the interior route, the quantity received at the wharf this time far below rumor. [illegible] bales, (some parties, however, estimating it at three times that amount,) of which some of any moment has yet been sent forward to this port, unless we have a set of several lots going up the river. Notwithstanding the extent of the sales this week, which exceed 7400 bales, the supply of Domestic has been only moderate, and the rates have consequently been well maintained.

To-day, in particular, we found very little sight or a day's rate on New York offered, and the few negotiations commanded within our observation were at [illegible] per cent discount. The market may be quoted at [illegible] and 1¼. Some 10 and 15 days' sight was offered at we did not hear of its having been placed. Tea Banks checked at ¾ per cent. discount, and Government checks at 1 per cent. [illegible] for Legal Tender notes which, when wanted for Exchange or for other payments in which no other notes will be received, command a slight premium over currency, consequently of City Treasury notes. In Foreign Exchange we notice more of Sterling, by one of the Banks, at 174, which is their ruling rate. Private bills are quoted at 171 @ 60. Francs are sold at 3·17½ @ [illegible] for bankers', and [illegible] 3·17½ for private bills.

Specie ovened but little activity, the largest sales of Gold reported were at 67½ ⅌ cent. premium, but a moderate business was done at 67 [illegible] and some at high as 68. Doubloons paid [illegible] for the small coins offered at their counter, and sold at 60. The demand appeared limited, but the principal holders continue firm in their pretensions. Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver, which dealers bought at 50 @ 52 premium, and sold at 58.

We heard of but few transactions in Bank notes. Dealers paid 1½ @ 1¾ per cent. premium for Citizens' and 2 @ 2½ for Canal. A round amount of Mechanics' and [illegible] at the without finding buyers. Other notes are not at a discount, are nominal. The probable course of these of the Banks of New Orleans was a topic of general conversation. Parties who were alarmed, or compelled to sell, parted with such notes at a considerable discount, but the general impression seemed to be that "the Banks will be wise to accept the rates." Sales and other [illegible] in transactions at [illegible] City Bonds were offered at 1.20 — to 1.15 ⅌ cent, at 50 [illegible] and [illegible] at 50 ⅌ cent. [illegible] of 5 Merchants' and [illegible] There is however, very little doing in any description.

[illegible] for her has been reported in Stocks since the City Railroad shares sold yesterday at $131, and [illegible] City Bonds are quoted at [illegible] for the Consolidated and [illegible] for the Railroad issue, but some parties will not accept these figures. Nothing transpired in Insurance Scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1864.

COTTON—We have again to notice a very fair demand, but the supply on sale has been so much reduced that, in all, the sales did not exceed 1400 to 1500 bales, and holders not only very firm in prices, but only a part of the inquiry orders have been executed. The sales to-day [illegible] to have reached, sum up 800 bales, embracing 84 bales good style ordinary at 60c, 85 bales strict good ordinary and a barely low middling at 68c, classification not given, 4 bales at 67, 77 do at 60, 10 do at 63, and 18 do at 64; 50 do at 64 [illegible] at auction as follows: 5 bales very poor pickings at 15½c, 12 bales poor pickings at 16, 20 bales good do at 8½c, 3 bales wet and dry at 26¼, 12 bales dirty pickings at 41, 3 bales repacked good at 51; 3 do 41, 1 bale good ordinary at 61½c, 2 bales do at 61, 3 bales strict ordinary at 64 and 1 bale sailed at 62c for the bale. The 84 bales reported yesterday were at 65½c. We find no change with regard to quotations, and for example quoting ordinary at 60 @ 61c, and in another 63c, but from a comparison of actual sales and the views of the trade generally, we submit the following as approximating the quotations as nearly as possible:—low ordinary 58 @ 60c; ordinary 61 @ 63c, good ordinary 64 @ 65, low middling 66 @ 67 and middling 68 @ 70c. There is none of the higher grades offering. The week's sales sum up 7 600 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1863, bales		1,681
Received this week	1,914	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported this week	1,[illegible]	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared		[illegible]

All the shipments of Cotton were for New York, consisting of 1500 bales for Boston.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—With very little or no change in first hands and receipts this morning, there were no sales worthy of note to-day. Yesterday's sales were at 10 for very fair and 12 @ 13 for choice; and 17 @ 17½ for fully fair and 17@17¼c @ ⅌ lb for choice new crop Sugar; 11 for ordinary new Molasses at 62 cents. 22 for prime new and 70c for old crop. Arrived during the past week, 761 hhds and 122 barrels Sugar, 1 264 barrels Molasses. Cleared for St. Louis: 613 hhds and 260 barrels Sugar; for New York, 391 barrels Molasses. Sales 1500 hhds Sugar, 1540 barrels Molasses, part from store.

FLOUR.—The stock in first hands is very light and firmly held at full prices, nearly all the week's receipts having been sold. We have no sales of any moment to report to-day.

MALT.—300 bags sold, in several lots, at $3 00 @ $3 25 ⅌ bushel.

FEED.—The stock of Oats is large, that of Corn and Hay is fair and that of Bran is light. The demand is fair to-day, being confined to the city trade. 300 sacks Oats sold at $1 15; $1 30, 1500 sacks Western mixed and yellow Corn, a private terms, 1000 sacks white at $1 67½ and 150 do white at $1 75 ⅌ bushel; 100 sacks Bran at $2 60 ⅌ 100 lbs. and 300 bales prime Eastern Hay at $48 ⅌ ton.

LARD—Yesterday, not previously reported, 50 tcs prime Western kettle rendered sold at 16c, and 160 kegs at 19; To-day 98 barrels and tierces sold at 14½c ⅌ lb. The supply is firmly held at full prices.

BACON.—Small lots of Bacon and Shoulders are selling at 11½c ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO.—A lot of 12 hhds medium to fine Mason & Co., received from New York about two months since, sold to a speculator at 25c ⅌ lb. Arrived during the past week: 6 hhds. There are only a few hhds on hand.

COFFEE.—Rio is selling, in small lots, at 39½c @ 40c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Have been selling on the landing at 30 @ 33c ⅌ dozen.

FREIGHT.—There is not much unengaged tonnage in port, but with very little of anything to go forward, the market is greatly depressed. Mail steamships for New York have taken cotton at 1½c ⅌ lb. The rates by government transports are much lower. Sailing vessels have no regular rates. They are asking $1 25 ⅌ bale for Cotton, $1 50 ⅌ hhds for Sugar, and 40c ⅌ barrel for Molasses. The ship on the berth for Liverpool is taking passengers and will take anything in the way of freight that may offer, at very low rates. She has engaged a few small lots of Cotton at ¾d and is to sail on the 15th instant. The French ship for Havre has taken Cotton at 1½ cent. She has most of her cargo engaged and will sail shortly.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 21 bales India Bagging at 17½c, 16 half barrels Beef at $6 @ $10, 10 barrels Bacon at $7, 10 boxes Pilot Bread at [illegible], 67 coils Rope at 7¼c, 3 coils Machine Yarn at 15¼c, 1 dozen long handle Spades at $10 50, 1 dozen short handle Shovels at $10 00, 15 tierces Table Salt at $3, 15 boxes do at $2 75, 11 tierces Hams at 13¼c, 1 barrel Spoon Salt at 4½c, 10 sacks Coffee at 38½c, 35 boxes Soap at $2 07, 79 tierces Lard at 13½ @ 14c, 19 barrels Mackerel at $4 50, 21 kits do at $2, 5 barrels do at $5 ⅌.

Arrived during the past week: 5,4 4 barrels and [illegible] Pork, 610 barrels and 360 kegs Lard, 510 barrels Beef, .011 sacks Bacon, 11,191 barrels Flour, 10 barrels Alcohol, 19 barrels Whisky, 511 coils Rope, 53 bundles Twine, 307 bags and firkins Butter, 100 boxes Cheese, 2,029 barrels Potatoes, 20 barrels Beans, 18,213 sacks Oats, 1,301 bales Hay, 15,917 sacks Corn, 23 barrels Lard oil, 10 barrels Tallow, 1,2 6 boxes Candles, 501 Hides, 700 barrels Apples, 44 bundles Leather, 281 boxes Glass, 7 bales Moss, 10 barrels Vinegar, 294 boxes Soap, 565 rels Potter, 113 sacks Coffee, 5·6 sacks Cotton Seed, 247 sacks Rice, 5 9 sacks Bran, $[illegible] Specie.

Cleared: 549 barrels Flour, 40 tierces Beans, 74 kegs Lard, 10 barrels Whisky, and 1,112 sacks Corn.

Arrived during the past week: 2 ships, 6 barks, 2 brigs, 21 schooners, 6 steamships, 20 steamboats, and [illegible] Cleared: 5 ships, 3 steamships, 6 barks, 5 brigs, 6 schooners, and 5 steamboats.

The river has fallen about a foot and a half this week.

O. B. Broadwell,
LARD BROKER,
67 Gravier street.

LARD, BACON, PORK and S. C. HAMS bought and sold. ap6 1m

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 8, 1864.

No arrivals Yesterday. Amount of Stock sold, 56 Beeves and 6 Veals. Stock remaining on sale: 118 Beeves, 200 Hogs, 63 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	— —	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	— —	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	— —	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	— —	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb net	— —	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal Cattle, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suckling Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 8, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Continental, Sumner, for New York, Master

Bark Anna, Williams, for New York in ballast, Jos Kelley

Schr Colena, (Mexican) Peña, for Vera Cruz, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Josephine, Kerr, from New York, to U S Quartermaster—4th district 41

U S Transport Steamship Patroon ——, from Pass Cavallo, to U S Quartermaster—4th district 42

U S Transport Steamship Spicary ——, from Port Cavallo, to U S Quartermaster—4th district 42

U S Transport Steamship James Battle, Phillips, from Alexandria, to U S Quartermaster

U S Towboat Landis, Wier, from Red River Landing, to U S Quartermaster

Bark Alamira Coombs, Drinkwater, from Texas Coast, to U S Quartermaster—4th district 60

Schr Forest King Griggs 30 days from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—4th district 48

Schr Amanda, Burns, 5 days from Pensacola, to master—Basin

Schr Eclipse, from Cat Island, to master—Basin

Sloop Tiger, from Coast, to master—3d district

Lugger Splendo, Disst, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—3d district

Lugger Hope, Foucal, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—3d district

Lugger Telegraph, Amarus, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—3d district

Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walker, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—3d district

STEAMBOATS.

Independence, Henry, from Coast

Time and Tide, Russell, from Natchez

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Charlotte, Barstow, from New York

Ship E E Amesbury, from New York

Ship Mary ——, from ——

Bark E Wright, jr, Boone, 30 days from Boston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Continental—80 bales cotton

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Colena—30 bbls flour 5 half do peas 20 bbls potatoes 14 bxs cheese 30 kegs lard 60 boxes soap 5 bbls apples 65 bxs candles 2000 feet lumber

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Josephine—Govt stores

TEXAS COAST—Per bark Alamira—Coal U S Quartermaster

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Forest King—Coal to U S Quartermaster

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer James Battle—277 bales and 166 bags cotton U S Q artermaster

RED RIVER LANDING—Per towboat Landis—32 bales cotton H W Tayne—15 do order—16 do 37 bbls molasses 5 hhds sugar C S Bread

CAT ISLAND—Per schr Eclipse—25 cords wood 8 bbls charcoal to master

COAST—Per sloop Tiger—10 bbls and 4 hhds sugar 12 cane cisterns sugar E Durive

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Splendo—Sundries to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Hope—4 bbls corn 29 bbls sweet potatoes P Martin

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—12 bbls molasses P Masparo—40 bbls sweet potatoes Pinard & Pellow

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—1 half bbl and 22 bbls molasses to order

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Time and Tide—100 bales cotton Otero, Watts & co—47 do J H Eimer & co—50 do 5 bags do Bouligny, Gorner & Harrison—5 do 40 45 bales do Meyer, Weiss & co—32 do G S Mandeville—1 do J H Russell—200 sks cotton seed 50 do G W Graham & co—1 hhd sugar 1 bbl molasses E L Bailf & co—4 bales hides J H Eimer & co—sundr es to order—Total cotton, 332 bales and 5 bags

COAST—Per steamer Independence—27 hhds sugar G Schuler—6 do 21 bbls molasses P Masparo

NOTICE.

To the State Tax Payers, First District, City of New Orleans.

THE office of the State Tax Collector for the First District (corner Camp and Poydras streets) is now open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for the collection of Licenses due the State on Trades, Professions and Occupations, for the year 1864. Taxes must be paid forthwith, in default of which delinquents will be subject to the penalties prescribed by law. Office No. 5 City Hall, basement story.

New Orleans, April 6, 1864. W. T. STOCKER,
ap6 2t State Tax Collector 1st Dist.

For Sale on Account of Departure.

A FINE PROPERTY situated on Elysian Fields, between Claiborne and Prieur streets, measuring 113 feet front, on a depth of 177 feet, with a handsome two-story house, kitchen, out-buildings, yard, cistern, flower garden on the left side commanding good title the right, all in good order. For terms, etc., apply to
BRULATOUR & CO.
ap6 1m No 22 Customhouse st.

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visitor that has ever visited within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living and most celebrated and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, viz: Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has indeed many displayed of knowing to style themselves Clairvoyants or adepts in Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. Mme. LA BLANCH's residence and office, No. 194 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, two squares below Canal street. ap2 2m

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!
BY
MADAME ADAH,
PUPIL OF MISS LENORMAND,
No 96 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
21 ap6 [illegible]

MILES TAYLOR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW:
Office, over the Bank of New Orleans
Corner of St. Charles and Union streets. mh17 1m

E. BORDELOIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,
NO 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.

ALFRED MOULEDOUS, Auctioneer
WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE
and to all other sales entrusted to him.
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange. [illegible]

A. P. DUNBAR,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
51 Common street, New Orleans.

CASH ADVANCES.

LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
fe26 tf 1 WM. J. REID, 53 Magazine street.

Home Insurance Company of New York.

Cash Capital $2,00,000
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1864 3,200,000

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN MAGEE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for this old-established and reliable Company, is now prepared to issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. All losses will be promptly adjusted and paid here.
GEO. A. FOSDICK,
ap6 1m 60 Natchez street.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.
Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company insures against the perils of the Sea, Rivers and Loss or Damage by fire, at the lowest current rates of premium.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of O. Tulsman, Descommun & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA,
R. W. OGDEN, firm of Gomez & Ogden.
F. DURRIVE, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
JOS. DEYNOODT.
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN.
J. H. EIMER, firm of J. H. Eimer & Co.
P. CAZENAVE.
L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.
L. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Charpentier.
G. KOHN.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. SEIGNOURET. fe10

Special Notice.

STATE TAX PAYERS THIRD DISTRICT.

THE office is now open for the collection of Taxes. Tax payers are therefore notified to immediately pay their delinquent taxes for the years 1861 and 1862, and avoid costs. I am also prepared to collect the taxes on Real Estate, Capital, &c., for 1863 and Licenses on Trades, Professions and Occupations for 1864, now due.
CHAS. B. LANG,
State Tax Collector, Third District,
No. 8 Esplanade street, between Victory and Levee streets, opposite the Mint. mh18 3m

LANDING on consignment, [illegible] 100 barrels CINCINNATI WHISKEY.
For sale by FRED. AVET & CO
ch18 Nos. 60 and 62 Old Levee street

Succession of Gabriel Jason—No. 20 333.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office 96 Royal street, near St. Louis.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, M., by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 24th, 1864, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in suburb Tréme, in square Number Nine, bounded by Derbigny, Roman, Columbus and Kerlerec streets. Said lot measures, in American measure, thirty-one feet five inches and seven lines front on Roman street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before Jos. Cohn, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Plan to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange.
ap7 26 my7

Succession of Chas. W. Duby. No. 20 147

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No 96 Royal street, near St Louis.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable J. S. Whittaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 26th, 1864, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, M., viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Third District of this city in the square bounded by Ferdinand, St. Claude (late Good Children) Port and Marais (late Moreau) streets, measuring twenty-nine feet ten inches front on St. Claude street, by one hundred and three feet seven inches in depth between parallel lines.

Plans to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before W. H. Peters, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. ap5 26 my7

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Third District Court of New Orleans—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come—greeting. Whereas, Henry Esmery having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1864, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the 10th day of March 1855.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Third District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid on the 5th day of February, 1864, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, in a suit entitled Henry Esmery vs. Samuel McCutcheon Montgomery, No. 17 5[illegible], of the docket of this Court, at which sale Henry Esmery became the purchaser for the price of $[illegible] cash.

Description of property, as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

A certain Lot of Ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, comprising a three-story brick house, slate-roofed and now occupied by Phinney & Amory, auctioneers, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Camp, Gravier, St Charles and Common streets forming the corner of Camp and Common streets, and measuring twenty three feet six inches front on Camp street, by a depth and front on Common street of about fifty-five feet, bounded in the rear by the property of H W Montgomery, and on the other side by that of Mrs Krumbhaar, which said lot comprises the whole of the lot designated by the number one on the plan drawn by L H. Pilie, dated [illegible] hundred and [illegible] annexed to [illegible] of Theodore Guyol, late a Notary Public in this city, which was acquired by the defendant by an act of partition with his brother, Hugh W. Montgomery, by an act passed before said Theodore Guyol, Notary, on the [illegible] day of December, 18[illegible]

And also all that part of the alley marked on said plan which is embraced within the extension of the side lines of said lot number One, back to the line of the lot number Two, on said plan, belonging to H W. Montgomery, which part of said alley was acquired by the defendant by an act of agreement passed between him, W F Krumbhaar, W. H. Montgomery and H. W. Montgomery, before [the said Guyol, notary, on the 7th February, 1861.

The said defendant and the said H. W. Montgomery acquired the said property by inheritance from their late father, Robert H. Montgomery of whom they were recognized the sole forced testamentary heirs and as such ordered to be put into possession of his estate as per decree of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the [illegible] of November, 1859, and the said Robert H. Montgomery had acquired the same from the universal legatees of Samuel McCutcheon and Mrs Susan Baker, by act passed before said Guyol, notary, on the 29th May, 18[illegible]

Witness the Honorable W. W. Handlin, Judge of said Court, this [illegible] day of March, 1864.
mh17 4 [illegible] [illegible] EVENS, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1864.

Variety Company......New Songs......New Dances......Laughable Burlesques and Pantomimes......Grand Ballet......Daring Mid-Air Leaps of the Great Gymnast Verrieres, comprise the Evening's Entertainment.

Grand Day Performance at noon To-morrow, with Programme arranged for Ladies and Children.

☞ Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertaining music Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. ap6

VARIETIES THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1864.

Postponement of Mr. SETCHELL'S Benefit, in consequence of his continued illness until Thursday evening, April 14, in lieu thereof will be given, for one night more, the Great Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO, or "I AM HERE."

Notice.—The numbers for seats already secured for Mr. Setchell's Ben fit will serve for the day assigned.

☞ Monday Evening, April 11—Benefit of Miss MARY SHAW.

☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock.

☞ Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, will connect, after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. ap6

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR........................Lessee.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1864.

BENEFIT OF MISS MATILDA HERON,
Who will appear in an entirely new piece entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON,
or,
FINDING THE LEVEL.

Florence Upperton..........................Miss Heron
Edwin Hardhill.............................G. D. Chaplin

☞ In rehearsal, the great sensation play, in 5 acts, entitled "East Lynne, or Edith, the Earl's Daughter."

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½.

"TABLEAUX VIVANTS,"

GIVEN BY THE

LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Benefit of

The Union Soldiers of Louisiana

AND THEIR FAMILIES,

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE,

Tuesday Ev'g, April 12, at 7½ o'clock

PROGRAMME:

Music.	Music.
1. May Queen.	5. Gipsey Scene.
Music.	Music.
2. Bride of the World.	6. Yankee Life.
Music.	Music.
3. Bride of the Church.	7. Spirit of '76.
Music.	Music.
4. Tragedy of the Babes in the Wood.	8. Spirit of '64.
	Music.

Supper will be served under the immediate management of the Ladies, at the close of the Tableaux.
MRS N P. BANKS, President.
Mrs. Geo. S. Waldron, Treasurer. ap6 1t

Lost or Stolen.

ON or about the month of May, A PROMISSORY NOTE of $700, drawn by Michael Gostel, to his own order, dated New Orleans the 20th day of October, 1860, payable one year after date at the domicile of the Louisiana State Bank in this city, with interest at 8 per cent. from date until paid said Note signed "Ne Varietur," by P. E. Laresche, late Notary in this city, in conformity with an act of Mortgage granted by the said M. Gostel in favor of S. Guinand. The payment of said Note is secured by Mortgage on four lots of ground with the improvements thereon, situated in McDonoghville, opposite the city, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and fully described in said act of Mortgage. The public is notified not to negotiate said note nor receive the same by transfer or otherwise said note belongs to the succession of the late Symphorien Guinand, of whom the undersigned is the Testamentary Executor.

New Orleans, March 23d, 1864.
F. HERNANDEZ, Test'y Ex'or.
ap7 3tin 3td No. 116 Spain street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans
FOR PLANTATION USE.

A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to TIRRELL & BATES,)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.

Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. ap7 6m

Wanted,

A MAN, well recommended, and of a reasonable age, who would take charge of the coarse work of a Drug Store and attend to the out-door errands.

Apply immediately at the drug store, corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets mh7

CASTILE SOAP—20 boxes Genuine.
For sale by R. J. HART & CO.,
mh24 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st

AUCTION SALES.

Tacks and Saws.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 9th April 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—
8 boxes TACKS, assorted,
3 dozen WOOD SAWS, framed,
Damaged per schooner Caspian on her voyage from New York to this port.
Terms cash. ap6

Tarpaulins ....Tarpaulins.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 9th April 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—
45 TARPAULINS.
Terms cash. ap6

Furniture.......Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—

A large assortment of FURNITURE, such as Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, French Looking-glasses, Engraving, Mattresses, &c.

Terms cash. ap6

332 Bags of Oats at Auction.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles St.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Warehouse, on Fulton street, between Girod and Lafayette streets, on SATURDAY, April 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for account of whom it may concern—
332 sacks OATS, damaged on board brig Caroline from New York.
Terms cash. ap6

Succession of the late Olivier Blineau—No. 19 892—Water Works Stocks, City Railroad Stock and Insurance Scrip.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.
E. GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, April 20th, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of sale to me addressed by the Hon. R. K. Howell, Judge of the second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 9th, 1864, the following Stock and Scrip:

No. 272—20 Shares City Railroad.
1612—50 .... Water Works.
1647—24 ....
19 4—256 ....
1780—70 ....
2779—26 ....
2821—74 ....

—Insurance Scrip.—

No. 77—$170	Orleans Insurance Scrip	1862
85— 250	..	1862
9— 150	..	1861
74— 70	..	1860
194— 10	Merchants' ..	1859
78— 20	..	1860
24— 30	..	1868

Terms cash in United States Treasury notes. ap6

Succession of Louis Grosdidier.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d April, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 5th of March, 1864.

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District, [illegible] the square bounded by Roman, Claiborne, Kerlerec and Prieur streets, measuring [illegible] feet front on Roman street, by [illegible] feet in depth [illegible] Together with a frame house Nos. 196 and 270, said at the corner, having [illegible] double kitchen with gallery, well, cistern privy, etc.

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the same District, in square bounded by Galvez, Miro, Orelly and Amby streets, said lot of ground is designated by No. 4, of square No. 41, as per plan drawn by A. Brugier dated 8th August, 18[illegible], annexed to an act passed before the office of L. Pollock, dated 13th July 1836 measuring 31 feet front on Amby street, by 120 feet in depth, French measure.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, for notes to the order of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date and eight per cent. of or maturity, said notes secured by mortgage and privilege on the property sold, the purchaser to cause the buildings to be insured and the policy to be transferred to the vendor.

Acts of sale before Jn Cavillier, Not. Pub.
mh [illegible] ap [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Isaak Levy vs Roderick Malcolm Ross

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Jas. E. Dunham, late Sheriff and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN VACANT PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND, situate at Gentilly, in the Third District of this city, and making part of the plantation heretofore known as belonging to "Hoove & Miller".

Said lot of ground is designated by the No. 29, on a plan drawn by Alfred d'Hemecourt, surveyor, on the 20th February, 1842 and deposited in the office of Lucien Hermann late a notary public in this city, measuring eighty-nine feet in depth on the line of lot No. 27, five hundred and ninety-four feet four inches and eight lines on the line of lot No. 31 and eighty feet one inch front on the Bayou [illegible], according to said plan, together with all the rights, ways, servitudes, privileges, &c, thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Being the same property the defendant acquired by purchase from Jean Adolphe Bisac, as per act passed before Abel Dreyfous, notary public in this city, dated March 15, 1861.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
ap6 14 23 30 ap6

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans vs Oscar Valeton

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 11,166—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, to Jas. E. Dunham, late Sheriff and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.:

A CERTAIN LOT OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereof, situated in the Second District of this city in the square bounded by Esplanade, Barracks, Miro and Tonti streets, measuring American measure, forty-five feet front on Esplanade street, by a depth from Esplanade to Barracks streets of one hundred and ninety-nine feet five inches or more if any composed of Lots Numbers Three and Six, and including parts of Lots Numbers Two and Five, on a plan drawn by L Surgi, Surveyor on the 6th of January 1846 deposited in the office of J. Cuvillier, notary public in this city.

Being the same property the defendant acquired by purchase from Abel Dreyfous, by act passed before A. Abat, notary public in this city, dated April 15th, 1860.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
mh19 26 ap5 15 26

Henry William Westholz, Administrator of the Succession of Mrs. Elizabeth Rotand, vs. Charles Beddiges

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 11,125—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY April 12th, 1864 at 12 o'clock M.:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the rights, ways, servitudes, etc., thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate, lying and being in the rear of Municipality No. One, (now Second District of this city, designated on a plan drawn by J. Joseph Pilie, surveyor, dated the 1st of May, 1-26 and deposited in the office of the late D L. McCoy, notary public in this city, by the number 2, in square No. 66, comprised within and bounded by Conti, Prieur, Johnson and Bienville streets and measuring thirty-two feet front on Prieur street, fifty feet eight inches and six lines in depth on the line separating it from lots Nos. 1 and 6, and one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven inches and five lines on the other side.

Being the same property the defendant acquired by purchase from John Hagan and the heirs of George Louis Gilbert Dumottier de Lafaye to by act passed before Achille Chiapella, late a Notary Public in this city, dated April 1st, 1851.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
mh12 ap[illegible] ap 12

Malvina Sagur vs. Nathaniel W. Fowler.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 11 169—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city on MONDAY, April 18th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.—

FIVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Naiades, (now St. Charles) Apollo, (now Carondelet) Third and Fourth streets, said lots designated by the Nos. 15, 16 17, 18 and 19, in square No. 112, on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin Surveyor, dated 6th April 1860, deposited as plan No. 53, in the office of J. R. Beard, late notary public in this city. Lots Nos. 15 to 18, inclusive, adjoin each other, and measure each thirty-one feet nine inches front on Nayades (or St. Charles) street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, between parallel lines, lot No. 15 forming the corner of Nayades and Third streets; and lot No. 19 adjoining the rear of the former, measures thirty feet front on Third street, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet in depth, between parallel lines. Being the same property the defendant acquired by purchase from Mrs L. Duflos, by act passed before Walter H. Peters, Notary Public in this city, dated May 20th, 18[illegible].

Seized in the above suit.

Term cash on the spot.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
mh 8 25 ap5 11 18

Camille Lacoste vs. His Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 17,6[illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered April 2d, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Third 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 streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

Sundry ACCOUNTS as per list on file, and the following SCRIPS:

1. Union Insurance Co., for 1861, for..............$10
2. New Orleans 20
3. 2 of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co., for 1861, 1862, 1 63, for $10, $10 and $[illegible] $40

And on the same day, at the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M., at my warehouse, corner Royal and Orleans streets, in the Second District of this city, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

Twenty-nine (29) boxes of Preserved Veal's Heads, Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms cash on the spot.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
ap4 7 11 15 16