# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

### Three Days Later from the North via the West.

THE CLARA DOLSEN AT BATON ROUGE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG EVACUATED.

**Richmond Occupied by Gen. Weitzel on the 3d—The City on Fire—The News officially confirmed—Grant attempting to cut off Lee's retreat towards Danville.**

A NEW PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY EXPECTED FROM PRES'T. LINCOLN.

**Gold in New York on the 3d, 46—Cotton 40.**

*Baton Rouge* April 8, M.—By arrival of the steamer Clara Dolsen, we have dates from the North to April 3d.

*Cairo*, 3 P. M.—The dispatch received here this morning announcing that the U. S. forces had entered and occupied the capital of the Rebel Government created the greatest enthusiasm. Flags were hoisted from all the public buildings, a salute was fired and general joy prevailed. Richmond has fallen, was the unanimous cry. The following dispatch was posted on the bulletin boards this morning, to all telegraph operators.

*Chicago*, April 3, 10 A. M.—President Lincoln telegraphs at 8 this A. M., from City Point that Petersburg, Va., is evacuated; he thinks Richmond is also, after this, was a private dispatch as follows:

*Chicago*, April 3, 12 M.—Richmond was occupied by Gen. Weitzel's column, at quarter past 8 this A. M.

*Little Cairo*, April 3, 2 P. M.—The following dispatches have been received, fully confirming the occupation of Richmond and Petersburg.

*Buffalo*, April 3.—Dispatches from Eastern cities show great excitement and rejoicing over the fall of Petersburg and Richmond. A dispatch from President Lincoln to the War Department, dated at 8.30 this A. M., reports Petersburg evacuated.

Official, War Department, Washington, April 3, 2 P. M.

The following confirmation of the capture of Richmond and that the city is in our possession has been received. Signed E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

We took Richmond at 8.15 o'clock this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place and all are making every effort to put it out.—The people receive us with enthusiastic expressions of joy. Gen. Grant started this morning early with the army towards the Danville road to cut off Lee's retreating army if possible. President Lincoln has gone to the front.

Signed, J. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is expected the President will, immediately upon the occupation of Richmond, issue a new proclamation of amnesty.

*N. York*, April 3—Gold opened at 148, fell to 145 3/8 and closed at 146 noon board. Cotton quiet at 40 c.

### Amusements.

To-night is announced as the last of the gifted and rising artist, the distinguished favorite of our theatrical circles, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, who will appear at the Varieties as Enoch Arden and as Citizen Sangfroid. We may anticipate an occasion marked by valedictory demonstrations of more than common interest.

When the engagement of Mr. Dan. Setchell, the comedian, at the Varieties will commence is not definitely known.

The complimentary benefit to Mr. Eddy, heretofore referred to, will take place at the St. Charles theatre to-night, when he will appear in the prize drama of Jean Kemp, quite a novelty to most of our play-goers, and also in his admirable Irish delineation of O'Callaghan. We trust that results may be in keeping with the beneficiary's merits as a cultivated member of his profession and as a worthy gentleman.

At the Academy of Music, there will be today two characteristic entertainments by its great combination of artist. The matinée for the accommodation of families will commence at noon. A new pantomime is promised.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT ON THE 17TH.—We have seen the programme of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, to be given on Monday, the 17th instant, at the St. Charles street Opera House, by Henri Page, assisted by Mlle Charpentier, A. Plaudry, and a number of distinguished amateurs of New Orleans. The programme comprises a number of judicious selections from de Beriot, Thalberg, Donizetti and other composers. Special interest will be felt in anticipating the Beautiful Dreamer, and "Sweet love good to thee," as sung by Mlle ***, and the execution by the orchestra of Homage to the Louisiana Sisters of Charity, a brilliant grand waltz, composed by Henri Page, and to be sold for the benefit of the poor at the fair on the 18th April and succeeding days.

### Musical.

Mr. H. Wehrman, engraver and printer of music, has issued the following neatly executed pieces:

*La Petite Fée*, polka mazurka, arranged for the piano by J. C. Viereck.

*La Lu, Polka*, by Eugene Chassaignac.

*Immortelles*, waltz, by Joseph Gungel.

*Mon Espoir*, 2d mazurka, by Theodore Von La Hache.

The Mexican steamship Cornudella, Capt. V. Sheldon, which cleared here on the 25th ult. for Matamoros will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning with the following passengers:

Mrs. A Chapman, Mrs E Dubois, Mrs Sally, two children and servant, Mrs M Pulman, four children and servant, Mrs Lovisll Dodson, Henry Kinnersworth, Mrs Caroline Dubois Frank and two children, Wm Valez, wife, child and servant, Joseph Sachs, James Ferneris Sr., Wm Sachsvet, Eugene Gil ...ron, John Br...n and child, P A Pradas, J Samuehan, Joseph Fernaris Jr., John Erlenbur, F Marsh, Germain Lopez, Valentine Pak, Emile Maloher, John Ennoss, Reinaldo Rosa, Louis E Gleason.

The New York papers of the 29th ult. announce the steamer Evening Star to leave for New Orleans on the 1st inst; the George Cromwell on the same day, and the Fung Shuey on the 5th instant—all direct.

A New York religious journal announces the speedy departure from that city for New Orleans of Father Agustus, of the Greek church of Greek, with the intention of spending here Holy Week and Easter. He will attend to the Greek spiritualists of the city, numbering about hundred it is said, an opportunity, which we congratulate Greek in this country, to attend with satisfaction and avail themselves of the spiritual Greek church.

NEW SELMA WAS CAPTURED.—Information is said to have been received at Gen. Canby's headquarters, derived from deserters from Spanish Fort, to the effect that Selma was captured by a cavalry expedition under Gen. Wilson, the same which the telegraph recently mentioned as having set out from North Western Tennessee, numbering about 10,000, to cut off from Mobile its resources of supply.

DAILY MAILS FROM NEW YORK.—Mr. A. C. Wangh, Secretary of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, writes from New York on the 25th ult. that it has been determined to send thence daily mails for New Orleans via Cairo from Monday to Thursday of each week, the mails thereafter to be dispatched by the swiftest steamer for New Orleans; but if there is no steamer for this city on Saturday, they will be forwarded via Cairo.

### Will There be War Upon Maximilian?

The New York *Times*, a commonly reputed organ of the Administration, has under the above head an elaborate editorial in which are the following salient passages:

Is our war with the rebellion—now soon to close—to be followed by another against Maximilian in Mexico? The time is not distant when this will be forced upon us as a practical question.

Were the answer to depend simply upon our national right, it would be easily decided. We have a right to protect a neighbor from the subversion of its Government by foreign usurpation.

Until the last French soldier, and every other foreign mercenary, quits Mexico, and the defence of Maximilian's throne is left entirely to the voluntary action of the Mexicans themselves, it must be assumed that his government is imposed by foreign means, and accepted because there is no help for it. If our own government shall choose to furnish that help, its right to do so cannot be controverted.

But there are questions of expediency that suggest themselves. Are the Mexicans sufficiently capable of self-government to make it worth our while to help them recover it? Would not an orderly government under Maximilian be better for them than the anarchy which had reigned previously for a generation? Are we prepared to follow up an expulsion of Maximilian by the annexation of Mexico to our own nationality, or by other means of securing for it a good and stable government? Will not our country so need rest after the rebellion, that it would be better to take more to recuperate before exposing ourselves to a fresh war? Would not the mighty questions which must arise, concerning the reorganization of the South, sufficiently engross our attention, without engaging ourselves in external complications? Would not a certain delay be advantageous for Mexico herself, by the securing for her the completion of the railroads and other great internal improvements which Maximilian now thinks it to be politic to push forward?

It would be easy to multiply these questions of expediency. But after all it is probable that they will not affect the actual result.

In all probability, our future relations with Mexico will be determined mainly by circumstances quite beyond our control. Whatever the policy of our Government, sixty days will not elapse after the disbandment of our armies, before Maximilian will see the gleam of American bayonets. Thousands of veteran soldiers in both the national and Confederate armies have contracted a taste for war that would of itself drawn them into any military field within reach. Other thousands would be eager to join in clearing the continent from imperial usurpation. Our Government has no power to prevent any such soldier, after his discharge, from going to Mexico, and enlisting, when he gets there, under the Republican flag. There is no law, either municipal or international, which either imposes the duty or bestows the right. We may as well take it for granted that the Juarez Government will be heavily reinforced by American soldiers in a short time. People will sympathize with the Republican Mexicans, and that if Maximilian persists in holding on to his throne, he will, at any rate, have to fight for it harder than ever before. But could the combat go on without drawing our Government into it?

If Maximilian were a wise man he would foresee this sequel, and would at once take action to save himself from it. He would lose no time in breaking up the foreign legions, and putting himself entirely at the disposition of the Mexican people. If he thinks he cannot safely do that, then let him abdicate.

The strongest foreign protectorate would prove to him but a pasteboard shield. Possibly he may count upon the help of the Southern Confederate armies. He will get no such help. The Southern people are as strongly against foreign domination on this continent as are the Northern. A few venal officers of the rebel armies might be seduced to the imperial standard, but the rank and file never. The old American sentiment would assert itself. To be at war are antagonists, would be found lighting on that ground, shoulder to shoulder. It will be a fatal mistake for Maximilian to trust any other calculation.

### Disposition of the Imperial Tendency in America—British Colonies Ambitious to be the "Russia of the New World."

In a recent parliamentary debate on American affairs, says the *N. Y. World*, there were thrown out by Mr. Disraeli some views which, whether sound or unsound, are marked by a breadth and suggestiveness fitted to stir up thought. We insert the following passage from his speech:

But, although these are my opinions generally, I cannot conceal from myself that very great changes have taken place in America of late years, and these changes I have referred to have not regarded the House with sufficient seriousness, while in my opinion they amount to no less than a revolution. I will not honorable members to recall to themselves the state of North American when we met in this house four years ago. That portion of the world was then divided among what we in Europe call three great powers—first, the United States of America, secondly, Canada, and the settlements and dependencies belonging to our own sovereign; and thirdly, Mexico a country, which certainly did not possess much political power, but which in extent, resources, fertility of soil, and mineral wealth, was almost unequalled in the world. In every one of these three divisions there have been immense changes. In the United States a civil war has raged for four years, and even if that war should terminate, as the honorable member from Bradford suggests, I cannot believe that we shall see the same society and form of government established, or even, if the form be the same, certainly the spirit will be altered. As existed before the civil war commenced [Hear, hear.] We must recollect that even if the federal government should be triumphant, it will have to deal with a disorganized population, with a discontented population. We know from experience and practice that there is a difference between those who have recently emancipated and bred—I will not call it a superior race, because that might (Hear) honorable gentlemen opposite (a laugh) not will I call it an inferior race, but a race that is not identical with the other. Nothing tends more to the discontent of a people than that they should be in possession of privileges and rights which practically are not recognized, and which they do not enjoy. There are the elements of political discontent, and it is possible that when this war is over the American government may have to deal with great masses of discontented population.

To do this successfully you must have a strong government. What does that mean? Why, you must have a centralizing government, and the American government have found it necessary to have recourse to the centralizing principle during there events. The government must have an army at its command in order to maintain the order and unity that it is bound to uphold. But what is the position of the colonies and dependencies of her majesty in that country? Four years ago, when this struggle broke out, there was very little in common between them. The tie that bound them to this country was almost one of formality; but what has been the consequence of this great change in North America? You have now a powerful federation, with the element of nationality strongly evinced in it; they count their population by millions, and they are conscious that they have a district more fertile and an extent of territory equal to the unappropriated reserves of the United States. These are the elements and progressive of new influences that have changed the character of that country. Nor is it without reason that they do not feel less of the ambition which characterizes new communities than the United States, and that they may become, we will say, the Russia of the New World. Well, what is also the condition of Mexico? Four years ago, when this war broke out, Mexico was a republic with a weak government. Is it now an empire, and is has become so by the interposition of two of the most ancient States of Europe—France and Austria. When we see all these immense changes is it impossible to deny that in North America a great revolution is occurring, and that when this struggle is over, when peace compacts and tranquillity is re-established, you will find these two powers, governed by very different influences, and aiming at very different objects. I have often heard statesmen, and distinguished statesmen, mumbling over the balance of power in Europe. It has appeared to me always to be a great mistake when we look to the distribution of power to confine our views to Europe, because we shall find, and perhaps speedily find, that there are other influences in other quarters of the globe which will interfere to disturb our calculations. It seems to me that this war in America has rapidly precipitated the change. It shows us that the proper meaning of "balance of power" is security for communities in general against a predominant and particular power, and that you have to take into your consideration fields and influences that are not to be counted among the European powers.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*United States District Court—Judge Duell.*—The intervention of Louis Elkin, claiming $301 on the vendor's privilege on the household effects of Wirt Adams, was allowed, the Court deciding that the 39 interrogatories, on the subject of loyalty, had been substantially answered.

In the cases of the U. S. vs. four condemned lots of ground confiscated as the property of J. F. Spearing, the intervenors, R. Lloyd, claiming $3600, Morrison McGraw for $8,375, J. A. Litton, $850, Dan'l Jackson, $7,500, as mortgage claims, the 39 interrogatories were ordered to be answered in one day.

The same order was given to the intervenors in the case of six lots of ground, libelled as the property of Fitzwilliam Lonsdale, wherein the Mutual Insurance Co. intervened on two claims amounting to $7500 and $2500. J. L. Gubernator came in as an intervenor on a claim of $9000 and Mary Cunningham as a claimant for $2000 in the case of the condemned property of John Cooley. The thirty-nine interrogatories were ordered to be propounded to the intervenors, in default of the answer, they would be taken for confessed.

*The Lost Homicide.*—Conrad Heepe, charged with murder of his brother, (previously reported) was arraigned before the Coroner. The accused plead not guilty, and the case was fixed for Friday next.

*To Answer Before the First District Court.*—Kate Donnavan had some intimate relations with one Pat. The connection was broken, and Kate, with revenge intent, fired a pistol at him. The case has to be heard before a jury.

*Provost Court — Judge M. Leber.*—The trial of Capt. C. C. Hoyt and Lieutenant Whitney was concluded yesterday. The best character was shown for the accused. The counsel for the defence denounced the witness for the prosecution as a notorious witness, and claimed that the Court ought to weigh well the assertions of a man who did not show clean hands in opposition to the excellent character shown for the accused.

Celestin Bernard was drafted. He filed an affidavit that he is not liable to the draft, saying that he never declared his intention to become a citizen. The Register of voters showed that the name of Celestin Bernard was entered in the year 1858 as a voter. The case was taken under advisement.

*Sudden Death.*—Mrs Margaret Jadouin, aged 70 years, died suddenly when walking out, by apoplexy. Dr Harris, the city physician, gave the required certificate. Deceased is very respectably connected in Creole circles.

*Small Cases.*—Recorder Wo Hop held Alex. Eugene and Joseph Sallour to pay their horse hire for a ride, on the complaint of Fritz Boucher.

Jean Sullivan and Ben. Carrico, who had a fight in the private room of Kate Adams, on Bienville street, were fined $5 each, and Kate was fined $10 for keeping a bad house.

Sundry cases of common disturbances of the peace, etc., were summarily disposed off, with fines or imprisonment were the accused did not succeed in get off on bonds.

Michael Reilly, near midnight, on the 6th instant, had some demonstration with his left hand towards the Banks drawer for John Ryan, having drawn a murderous knife on him, was sent before the First District Court. Bail, $1500.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

### The Cotton of Selma, Alabama, with 23 Guns, Ammunition and Machinery.

[From the Times Extra.]

Our attentive correspondent sends us the following extract from a Mobile paper of the 4th instant:

"Selma has been taken, with a great deal of government, property, 23 pieces of artillery, ammunition, and a valuable machinery."

The army and fleet at Mobile Bay and Spanish Fort fired 100 guns in honor of the above Yesterday.

(for the entire Spanish Fort up to the 4th, amounted to killed and wounded to 500.

The bombardment is still going on.

### Late Items via Mobile.

(From the Mobile Advertiser, March 31.)

KIRBY SMITH ORDERED TO MISSOURI.

A gentleman just from Richmond, and a member of Congress, informs the Montgomery *Mail* that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered Kirby Smith to move with his whole army into Missouri.

THE COTTON AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

(From the Montgomery, Ala., Appeal.)

We are gratified in being able to state positively that, under no circumstances, will the cotton be permitted to secure the much coveted prize of occupation stored in this city—that it has been determined by the authorities to give it to the flames at any moment when the safety of Montgomery becomes problematical.

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES BLOWN UP.

*Augusta*, March 29.—On the 20th instant a number of negroes, having built a raft on Brier creek, about one hundred miles below the city, illegal out and attempted to navigate the Savannah river to the Yankees. Citizens hailed the craft, struck a torpedo, which blew it to pieces, and not one of the party can been heard of since. All were lost.

GENERAL MAUD'S ORDER FOR THE DEFENSE OF MOBILE AGAINST GENERAL CANBY'S EXPEDITION.

*Headquarters District of the Gulf,*
*Mobile*, March 12, 1865.

General Orders No. 5.

I. A heavy column of the enemy is advancing from Pensacola. The fleet is assembling to attack the city. All officers and men of this command will hold themselves in readiness for instant service, at their respective posts, and will devote themselves to the duties which now devolve upon them.

II. All persons whatever should unite and aid in the business of defending the city, and has raged for four years, and even if that war should terminate, as the honorable member from Bradford suggests, I cannot believe that we shall see the same society and form of government established, or even, if the form be the same, certainly the spirit will be altered, as existed before the civil war commenced [Hear, hear.] We must recollect that even if the federal government should be triumphant, it will have to deal with a disorganized population, with a discontented population. We know from experience and practice that there is a difference between those who have recently emancipated and bred—I will not call it a superior race, because that might (Hear) honorable gentlemen opposite (a laugh) nor will I call it an inferior race, but a race that is not identical with the other. Nothing tends more to the discontent of a people than that they should be in possession of privileges and rights which practically are not recognized, and which they do not enjoy. There are the elements of political discontent, and it is possible that when this war is over the American government may have to deal with great masses of discontented population.

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884 Hy Carpenter, 730 Greatmen, engineer.
885 Emile Porcelin, 609 Goodchildren, merchant.
886 Hy Meyer, Closet and Morales, laborer.
887 Peter Smith, Hancock near Barracks, gardener.
888 Jas C Hopkins, 134 French, cigar maker.
889 Bernard Fark, Steam Cotton Press Levee, Q M D.
890 George Jones, Greatmen, teamster.
891 Geo Taylor, 390 Greatmen, laborer.
892 Frederic Arnold, 123 Closet, laborer.
893 Jno Lynesy, Marigny and Laves, laborer.
894 High C-y, Congress and Crape, laborer.
895 Jno R Fitzgerald, Greatmen, laborer.
896 Roman Hack, Bagatelle and Prosper, laborer.
897 Frank McDonnell, 127 Royal, clerk.
898 Nicolas Hingelein, 863 Love, laborer.
899 Adam Tartel, 142 Paty, laborer.
900 Jos Jno Lewis, 517 Moreau, laborer.
901 James A Polk, Picayune Cotton Press, laborer.
902 Hy Jackson, 97 Closet, marble cutter.
903 Thomas Lingaron, Frenchmen between Virtue and Force, drayman.
904 John Fehore, U S Barracks, baker.
905 Edward Aller, 23 Frenchmen, merchant.
906 Adam Creg, Greatmen and Pirot, laborer.
907 Henry Muke, Port between Morales and Deslondes, drayman.
908 James Crater, Greatmen and Enghien, laborer.
909 Kroper Girl, 118 Crape, laborer.
910 Louis Walther, 31 Marigny, laborer.
911 Chs Richards, 128 Mandeville, laborer.
912 Hy Toomas, 121 Pirot, boiler maker.
913 Jno Anjoine, Barracks, laborer.
914 Gabriel Blind, 11 Front Levee, baker.
915 J Leal, Morales, bet Marigny and Mandeville, police.
916 Julian Pastre, Esplanade and Priour, laborer.
917 E Bagault, 340 Esplanade, police.
918 Alex Robes, Levee Steam Cotton Press, Q M D.
919 Antoine Kehr, 367 Victory, baker.
920 Chs Frauca, 361 Robertson, laborer.
921 Jos Scarparo, 351 Greatmen, laborer.
922 Washington Lenson, 91 Urquhart, laborer.
923 Hy Hackey, 186 Old Levee, laborer.
924 Victor Wagner, 328 Crapo, police.
925 Francis Pete, Moreau and France, blacksmith.
926 Morris Hilgiere, Louisiana Railroad, laborer.
927 Jno Walter, 13 Egyptian Levee, laborer.
928 Albert Harris, 37 Urquhart, baker.
929 Francis Gasper, 191 Greatmen, laborer.
930 Conrard O Nick, 509 Victory, laborer.
931 J H Dong, 44 Fort, clerk.
932 Herman Brenemman, 237 Camacho, carpenter.
933 Jno Brown, 188 Bagatelle, painter.
934 Jos Bordeau, 281 Velez, cigar maker.
935 John Cormack, steamboat Baltic, laborer.
936 Henry Alisz, Greatmen and Pirot, sp
938 Paul Dumas, Camacho between Spain and Port, driver.
939 Eugene Dupreste, 71 St Bernard, cigar maker.
940 Henry F Evans, Greatmen and Port, police.
941 Richard Carlen, Canal Road, gardener.
942 Jno Kelly, Canal Road, laborer.
943 John Kapell, 69 Greatmen, ax-maker.
944 Cornelival Beauly, 142 Goodchildren, laborer.
945 Hy Carlsson, Congress and Love, laborer.
946 Jos Argenow, 117 St Anthony, cigarmaker.
947 Gabriel Levy, 52 Frenchmen, merchant.
948 John Rusto, 11 Crape, carriage driver.
949 Arley Percie, 69 Upton, shoemaker.
950 Peter Delord, 27 Lafarpe, butcher.
951 Jno Mahoney, Market, bet Levee and Clinton, clerk, separates.

### Correspondence.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, April 5, 1865.

SIR: The scandalous anomaly of policemen and others, employed of the city, taking part as members of the General Assembly in legislating for the people while drawing large salaries, cannot, I trust, in presence of its universal reprobation have failed to impress you with a high sense of its impropriety. To lessen, if possible, the great odium attached to such proceedings, it has occured to me to invite your immediate attention to the propriety on your part of returning to the exhausted treasury of the city the amount drawn by you as salary from it during the period which would you neglected its business to attend to the performance of legislative duties. I cannot for a moment believe that a suggestion so reasonable will fail to commend itself to your approval, as nothing is more self-evident than that you should not be given unless for services fairly rendered, and for full value received.

Your obedient servant,
HY KENNEDY, Mayor.

THOMAS INGRAM, Esq.

*New Orleans, April 7, 1865.*

HON KENNEDY Acting Mayor

SIR: I was elected by the people a member of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, and duly inducted into the office thereof. I am cautioned by your predecessor as employee of the City Government, and as no complaint was made against me for deviation of duty while in said employ, I feel confident that the people were best judge of my right to compete, and in my judgment you have no right to act respectively, as your communication would import, you have a deposit in front of "Attwood's," gazing on the dingy walls, still seeming to doubt whether the Old Bank, to which a sort of homage has been paid for two or three generations—the honored unit of which was a magical word transmitted from father to son—had really closed. Far into the evening the people lingered in front of the building.

### Horace Greeley on Peace Overtures.

From the New York Tribune, 4th ult.

The *Herald*, criticising our recent articles favoring a Presidential Proclamation in the interest of Peace, says:

"As we understand the *Tribune*, it wants a proclamation in behalf of these leaders of the Rebellion, giving them some greater indoor means for submission."

The *Herald* will please understand us better. We have not suggested any specific proposition to be made to Rebels of any grade or position. But, while we would have specific overtures made from the highest quarter, our concern is more with their spirit than with their letter. We greatly desire that the Southern people should realize that the Loyal Millions do not hate them, do not seek their extermination, but have honestly believed that they should force from their erring ways and live. Such we know to be the feeling of the great body of our friends and neighbors; such we are confident, are the feelings of a large majority of the people of the loyal States.

Now, then, we ardently desire that the President should make a direct, specific appeal and overture to the Southern People, urging them to return to loyalty and peace, and giving them substantial reasons for so doing. Those reasons are now kept in the toils of treason mainly by positive and constantly reiterated assertions that they have nothing to gain by submission, nothing to lose by persistence in rebellion, and may as well fight to the last as give up and be exterminated as well as stripped naked after their surrender. [See Jeff Davis's late manifesto, the address of the Rebel Congress, Howell Cobb's speech, &c., &c.

Now, the Rebel leaders construct these damaging misrepresentations by a simple, clear, straightforward overture, setting forth precisely who are to gain and what is to be gained or lost by peace. Such a proposition would be full and dropping as the dews of heaven, and the tide of wholesale carnage and devastation be thus arrested.

The issue of the contest is no longer doubtful. We must have this day at least 250,000 combatants between the Susquehanna and the Potomac, while all the Rebel forces within those limits cannot number 150,000. Our men are well fed, well provided and splendidly armed; the Rebels are in want of everything, hope is lost. Nothing but a miracle can save Richmond and treasure; there should be speedy peace, and our Government should nominatably spread the entire it feels for an early and full pacification. The discomfited Rebel leaders may hold their lives very cheap, but we, who are the victors, should realize that all the lives and property that Rebel hereafter are just so much loss to our country. We have saved the Republic—now let us try to save as many of its people, as much of its property, as we possibly can

[From the Dubuque, Iowa, Times.]

### An Enoch Arden Case in Dubuque.

Thirty months ago a German, living on White street, in this city, volunteered with the 15th Iowa infantry and went to war. We shall call him Schmidt for short. He left a wife, who was rather grand-looking, quite industrious, very frugal and childless.

Time rolled on and Schmidt went with his regiment to Vicksburg. There he was shot one day, and was left for dead on the field.

The sad intelligence was sent to his wife by his Captain, and she immediately obtained the assistance of a lawyer, secured his back pay and a widow's pension. She drew the latter regularly, and, with what she earned, managed to live comfortably. In a few months she attracted the attentions of one Schouse, who we see is a *Miller* by occupation. He wooed and won, and for him she gave up the pension. They were married last summer. The course of true love ran smooth for them until last Saturday morning, when, just after the early breakfast, Mr. Schmidt, the first husband, opened the door and walked in!

Here was a fix! Mrs—that how her name be in such a case—shrieked. Mr. Schouse turned pale and trembled, for Schmidt looked vengeance after he had surveyed the scene a moment and taken all its meaning in.

After several minutes of silence, Schouse revived, and boldly asked, "What is to be done?" Schmidt sat down and told his story. He was wounded—not severely—near Vicksburg, and taken prisoner, and the rebels carried him away with them. From that time he had been in Southern prisons until three weeks since, when he was exchanged. He came to Dubuque as soon as he could, and he intend to his home. He received no intimation of his wife's marriage until he entered the house that morning. As he concluded his story, his feelings overcame him for a moment, and he sat in silence, while Schouse looked in the second husband's refusal to give the wife up. She, we are informed, refused to express a preference, and said the two men might settle the matter between themselves.

For four days both men kept very close to the house, and had many ardent discussions over their difficulty.

But the matter ended on Wednesday last. The returned husband offered Schouse $50 to evacuate the premises, and leave him in possession of "Annie." Schouse accepted the offer, pocketed the money and left. Schmidt is now with his wife.

The above is a true statement—the names only being incorrect.—*Dubuque Times.*

### The Draft in New Orleans.

DRAFT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH—NINTH DAY.

At 10 o'clock this morning the draft in the Third District of New Orleans was resumed at No. 45 Carondelet street. The following names were drawn:

852 Joran, 6 Post, laborer.
853 Edgar Auzoi, St Anthony, bet. Goodchildren and Moreau, auctioneer.
854 Wm Brown, St. Anthony, near Bagatelle, laborer.
855 Wm A Whitmore, 37 Mandeville, engineer.
856 Oscar Schnair, 322 Claiborne, cigar maker.
857 Peter Maix, Girod and Mandeville, laborer.
858 Chs Weiss, 49 Frenchmen, shoemaker.
859 Chs Gentmanski, 310 Roman, cigar maker.
860 F D Hoopy, 122 Union, laborer.
861 Chs Reibermann, 196 Kerlerec, merchant.
862 Frederic Baumfield, Claiborne and Feliciana, laborer.
863 Wm Odermann, 72 Dauphine, milkman.
864 Hermann Bauman, 379 Johnson, carpenter.
865 Alphonse Dumont, cor St Ferdinand and Moreau, watchmaker.
866 Hermann Marin, 500 Greatmen, laborer.
867 Frank Roman, Spain and Greatmen watchmaker.
868 Phillip Eagleriel, 58 Mandeville, laborer.
869 Louis Dovey, Elysian Fields and Moreau, laborer.
870 Jos Baptiste Ferrisson, Dorgenois and Amboy, clerk.
871 Mike Gier, 14 History, clerk.
872 Chs Parcie, Prosper and Annette, laborer.
873 Manuel Entenzo, 325 Camacho, cigar maker.
874 Geo Friedman, 155 Front Levee, laborer.
875 Jno Schaub, Gentilly Road, grocer.
876 Wallace Gaudet, U S Barracks, laborer.
877 Peter J. Blanco, 169 Love, laborer.
878 James Dunnin, 54 Goodchildren, cigar maker.
879 Ignatius Hack, 396 Elysian Fields, Gendarmes.
880 Jas. Hinell, Bayou St. John, fisherman.
881 Philip Guth, Prosper, between Union and Bagatelle, shoemaker.
882 Edward Derby, St James and Girod, butcher
883 Valentine Vincent, 119 St. Anthony, shoemaker.

## AUCTION SALES.

**S. Laforest vs. Mis Creditors and the Creditors of Laforest & Desmard.**

BY WM. P. VINCENT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE and by obedience to an order of sale, by the Honorable Judge Fellowes, Judge of the Third District Court, dated April 6th 1865, will be sold on SATURDAY, 8th of April, at No 18 Chartres street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—

250 Twilled Lowell Pants,
97 Plaids
19 Kersey Pants,
10 Kersey Coats (roundabouts),
50 Kentucky Jeans Coats,
270 Gray Twilled Lowell Jackets,
161 Willis,
170 Denims dresses, women's sizes,
196 " girl's sizes,
157 Hickory Shirts,
190 Brown Cotton Chemises,
240 Lowell Chemises, girl's sizes.

43 Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. apt 3d to 10d

**Law Books, Furniture, &c., &c.**

Succession of M. M. Reynolds.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.
No. 20,431.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Hon. John W. Pitman, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 23d March, 1865, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No 36 Exchange Alley, between Royal and Bourbon streets, the following valuable Law Library, Literary and Scientific Works, Book Cases, Office furniture, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Treasury notes. apt 3d to 10d

**Succession of A. B. Comerille—No. 21,153.—Second District Court of New Orleans.**

Valuable Real Estate Fronting on St Peter Street—Four One-Story Brick Houses—Sale for Account and at the Risk and Cost of the Former purchaser Emile Marymale.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
Office No. 91, Chartres street.

TUESDAY, April the 18th, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, 96 Royal street, (on Canal, by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Honorable J. W. Pitman, Judge of the second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date January the 27th, 1865, the following property belonging to the succession of Emile Marymale.

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, thereto rights, ways, privileges thereto belonging or appertaining, situated in the Faubourg Tremé, second District of the city, in the square bounded by Peter, St. Peter, Orleans and Johnson streets, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, on a plan drawn by Mr. Gastinne and Gesse, and deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 1 in the city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 2 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 3 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 4 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 5 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 6 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 7 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 8 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 9 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 10 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 11 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 12 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 13 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 14 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 15 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 16 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 17 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the said plan deposited in the Office of Antoine Bodemer, and by the No. 18 in said city tax roll, which said piece of ground are formed out of the lots of ground, designated by the Nos. 3, 4,