THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15.

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

FAIR OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.—The Fair of the Ladies Aid Society connected with Calvary Church will open on Tuesday evening April 18th, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall. All those who have promised or are willing to contribute either flowers, fancy articles or refreshments to this fair are requested to send them to the Hall, on Tuesday, morning before 12 o'clock.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—To-night will be the last of the regular season at this theatre, when Mr. Joseph Barrett, a talented and popular member of the company, will take a benefit. By the way, we do not observe that Mr. Campbell, one of the most instructed and correct, and for some time the most hard-working and useful actor on the Varieties boards, has had any benefit. If benefits were distributed according to merit, this omission could hardly occur.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Two entertainments are offered here to-day—the one at noon especially for ladies and children, and family parties.

Next week will open with the Hanlon Brothers.

The officers of the W. R. Arthur have obliged us by polite attentions.

The U. S. mail steamship Geo Cromwell, E. E. Vaill commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Mrs A C Bruglere, 5 children and servants, Mrs Raymond and 2 children, Mrs Capt Jas Jonna[illegible], Mrs Sailsbury and 3 children, Miss Irving, W P Fimbes, E [illegible], W H Wright, Mrs Warner and child, Captain Dana and lady.

The steamship Evening Star, L. C. Wimpenny commanding, will sail this morning at 8 o clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs Gould, Mrs Saftge and child, Dr Faget and family, S Levy and family, Mrs H Hirshbleed, nurse and 2 children, C Oger, Mrs H Lindner, J M Farrante and lady, Capt Jno W Lee, Capt G A Schnundan, E Deschamps, A Deschamps, B M Sterrett, Jr, Jno Gordon, H J Moreland, S E Witter, J C Aaron and lady, Mrs Got Bacon, Mrs S A Trawick, Miss Fanny Trawick, Miss Hilborn, Miss Hilborn, Miss Morgan and 2 children, Miss Morgan, R T Burando, A C Wharton, Chas Long, Nob, wife, T L Florence, Wm Falkler, Jas Marshall, wife, nurse and child, Pablo Sala, Sam Simpson, and 36 in the steerage.

From Havana.

We are obliged to Mr. Augustus F. Campbell for a copy of the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 4th instant.

We find in this number no news from Mexico, but we observe that advices had been previously received from Vera Cruz to the 23d, and from Mexico to the 19th of March.

We learn from the *Diario* that the Confederate steamer Owl, Captain Maffit, whose departure from Havana has already been announced, had been cleared from the Custom-house for Belize, Honduras.

MATANZAS SUGAR MARKET.

The Havana *Diario* of the 1th has the following quotations from Matanzas:

Sugar—Cucurucho, Nos. 8 to 9, 5¼ to 5¾ reals per arroba; Quebrado, Nos. 12 to 11, 6¾ to 7¼; Muscabado, low to regular 5¼ to 5¼, ditto, good to superior, 5¾ to 6.

Additional by the Steamer W. R. Arthur.

By the arrival of the steamer W. R. Arthur we have Cairo issues to the evening of the 10th, and under the same enclosure we have New York newspaper dates to the 7th, from which sources we append a few selections:

The Pursuit of Gen. Lee's Army by Gen. Grant.

LATEST ACCOUNTS PRIOR TO THE SURRENDER.

New York, April 10.—The *Herald's* correspondent recounts the pursuit of Lee's army.

The 24th corps reached near Hatch's and White's station on the South-side railroad on the morning of the 5th, with Gens. Grant and Ord.

The 5th corps and cavalry pushed on to Jetterville, on the Danville railroad, and arrived without any fighting until the night of the 4th.

The second, fifth and ninth were following closely in their rear, and by the night of the 5th they were all up on the Danville road and the 24th up to Burkesville junction.

It appears that Lee ordered that portion of his army cut off by our piercing his line on Sunday, to join him at Amelia Court House, fearing to have them attempt to reach Burkesville junction and so on to Danville.

When General Grant reached Halloway C. H. a staff officer arrived, stating that Sheridan had encountered the enemy in small force at Jettersville and had driven him and made important captures.

Our column had intended to go into camp, but Grant thought Lee's only hope was in forced marches, and therefore ordered the advance to be continued. The men, who had already tramped twenty miles, on being informed of the stirring news from Sheridan, clamored to march all night, and started off with cheers. Whenever Grant was recognized, as he rode along the line, the delight of the soldiers was expressed in the most enthusiastic manner. As one division exhausted itself in cheering, another would take it up, and so it went along the whole column. Soon another dispatch was received from Sheridan, and its contents were such as to cause Grant to leave the road and cut across the country to Sheridan's headquarters.

On the night of the 5th the army lay in line of battle, stretching across three or four miles of country, and facing Jettersville. Custar's division of cavalry lay on the right, and McKinzie's on the left.

The infantry was formed with the 6th corps on the right, the 5th in the centre, and the 2d on the left.

During the night Lee moved off nearly all of his trains, and it was feared he would elude this column.

Ord was to march in the morning towards Lynchburg, and cut off his retreat to any point south of that.

ORDER FOR SALUTE OF 200 GUNS AT HEADQUARTERS OF EVERY ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.

War Department,
Washington, April 9, 10 P. M.

Ordered that a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and navy department, and every arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and his army to Lieut. Gen. Grant.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, April 10.—A dispatch to General Hooker, announcing the surrender of Lee's army, was received about 10 o'clock last night. It was spread rapidly throughout the city, and immense crowds soon filled the streets.

Bonfires were lit at every corner, rockets filled the air and cannons were fired from all public places. The demonstration was continued all night.

Gov. Brough has appointed the 11th inst., for general thanksgiving.

Preparations are making for a grand celebration.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S JAW FRACTURED.

[From the N. Y. Herald, April 7.]

Washington, April 6.—Secretary Seward's condition is much improved to-day from what it was last night, and he is now as comfortable as can be expected. In addition to the other injuries sustained by Secretary Seward, it was discovered to-day that his right jaw had been fractured. He was comparatively easy this afternoon.

ENGLISH TROOPS SENT TO BELIZE, HONDURAS—ALLEGED PURPOSE TO RESIST THE ANNEXATION DECREE OF MAXIMILIAN.

[Correspondence of New York Herald.]

Belize, Hond., March 24.—The English man-of-war steamer Cordelia, from Jamaica, arrived on the 20th inst. with troops for the garrison here, and it is reported that the whole force at Jamaica is ordered to be in readiness for immediate embarkation. This is doubtless in anticipation of an attempt on the part of Maximilian to enforce his decree absorbing this colony into his empire.

Whether the column of four thousand Belgian and Mexican troops lately arrived at Merida, for the avowed purpose of capturing Bacalar and that portion of Yucatan held by the Magenal Indians, is really intended for that purpose, or for the ulterior one of enforcing Maximilian's decrees in relation to this colony, and driving out the few mahogany cutters mentioned in his proclamation, remains to be seen. This government are evidently in anticipation of some movement to this end, and are prepared for it. They will not surrender the colony without a fight; and in such an event Maximilian's chances are slim.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.

(From the New York Herald, 7th.)

From all that we can learn of the tobacco of the French Government, some time ago stored away at Richmond, it may be set down as a tobacco purchase which has ended in a big smoke.

New York Markets of the 10th.

(From the Cairo War Eagle, April 10, 5 P. M.)

New York, April 10—Cotton is quiet.

Flour dull and unsettled, and 15 a 20 lower; $7 90 a 8 05 for extra State. $8 50 a 8 65 for round hoop Ohio.

Pork dull and heavy. $26 a 26 62½ for half new mess, $21 50 for 1863-4, do $21 a 25 50 for prime.

Lard dull at 15½ a 18.

Whisky decidedly firmer at $2 15 [illegible] for Western.

Petroleum quiet, 31 a 35 for crude, 52 a 53 for refined bond, [illegible] for free.

Stocks better, money [illegible], gold opened at 11, rose to 15½ and closed at 1[illegible], U. S. [illegible] registered 107 coupons [illegible], [illegible] coupons [illegible] new issue do. 107½ 10 40 coupons [illegible].

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

False Alarm.—About a quarter past ten o'clock a fire called out Fire Engine No. [illegible] and the Pelican Hook and Ladder apparatus. The alarm was caused by the smoke resulting from the burning of a tar barrel in the rear of premises No. 10[illegible] St. Charles street. The fire was quenched by covering the barrel with mud.

Good Friday.—The state of the atmosphere yesterday, with the dreary drizzling attempt at raining, gave a somber aspect. The churches were filled with the devout population of the city, assisting at the solemn services to the memory of the day celebrated.

The Courts were closed, the police tribunals being only an exception for the clearing of the dock. Before Recorder Vennard a complaint of Mr. Samuels against Mrs. Kelleher, Mrs. Hennagh, Mrs. Reily and Isabelle Edward, charged them with being a profane and obscene nuisance to his family, they residing next door to him, at No. 163 Robin street. They were required to give bonds to keep the peace, and pay a fine of $5 or to go to prison for [illegible] months.

Vagrants and lewd ones were either fined or sent down for 30 days.

Folly.—Alexander Hart drew attention by the display of a small Confederate flag. Officer Hessel arrested him. Wm. Johnson is charged with having then attempted to bribe the officer to let Hart go. Both cases will come up to the Provost Court to-day.

The Late Union Victories.—A salute was fired yesterday at noon in honor of the late successes of the Union armies.

Inquests.—Lucien Dubois, a colored carpenter, 16 years of age, drowned himself Thursday night, in a well on the premises No. [illegible] Ursulines street, near Peteur, when in a fit of insanity.

Abraham Rollins, a colored blacksmith, from Woodruff's plantation, in the Parish of St. Bernard, died on the way to the city on board the steamer Governor Morton. Deceased was [illegible] years of age. Death was caused from hemorrhage from a ruptured blood vessel of the right leg, which was ruptured by the falling of the branch of a tree chopped by deceased.

Verdicts in both cases according to the above statements.

Charge of Judge Abell, of the 1st District Court, to the Grand Jury.—In the late charge of Judge Abell to the Grand Jury the Judge speaks as follows of their duties:

The antiquity of such a body is a strong argument in favor of its importance and utility. For many hundred years it has been regarded as an august body and a powerful auxiliary to courts of law in ferreting out and bringing to justice criminals and violators of law and order.

Secluded from the public, your deliberations may be conducted in perfect confidence, as you are bound by your oaths to keep them secret from all, except the law officers, the Attorney General, and District Attorney, a violation of which will be attended with mischief and impair the dignity and object of a Grand Jury. Public policy requires that prosecutions commenced before the Grand Jury, which fail for want of sufficient evidence, absence of witnesses, etc., should never be mentioned outside of the jury room.

The power and duties of a Grand Jury are so numerous that it will consume too much of your time to mention them in detail.

The first duty of the Grand Inquest is to inquire, as far as possible, into the commission of all offences against the penal statutes of the State, and for this purpose you are armed by law with ample powers to carry out your investigations. You are entitled by law to the aid and counsel of the Attorney General and District Attorney, which will no doubt be extended cheerfully at all times when required, in laying before you indictments, and imparting such legal aid and advice as will assist you in your deliberations. The duty of these officers, like your own, is the discovery of criminals, and to see that they are properly brought before the court for trial. In all indictments laid before you it is your duty, without fear or favor, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances, and if you are satisfied that the facts warrant the finding of the crime charged against any one, you should return "a true bill." But caution should be observed against frivolous charges or vexatious prosecutions. In such cases it is your duty to find "not a true bill."

The Judge then proceeds to charge the Grand Jury relative to matters laid before them, but coming to their individual attention. Relative to accessories his honor says:

There are accessories to many crimes under our statutes, which may be punished as substantive offences, the accessory may be tried and punished, though the principal may have escaped.

Relative to other duties of the Grand Jury he remarks as follows:

Gentlemen, you are charged with other important duties. You are by law required to visit all the prisons and other places where persons by civil authority are confined—the Parish Prison, Workhouse, House of Refuge, places known as Lock-ups, and see that all officers connected therewith discharge faithfully their duties, and that prisoners are treated with no more rigor than is absolutely requisite for their security, to see that the buildings are secure, kept clean and comfortable, and to make such suggestions as you may deem proper for the better administration of these institutions.

The Insane Asylum, or places where our most unfortunate fellow beings are confined require your careful attention. Deprived as they are of the State Institution, this parish is compelled to provide for a large number of such unfortunate individuals. No doubt any suggestion from the Grand Jury for their relief and comfort would be promptly acted upon by the city and State authorities. All charitable institutions and places of public amusement are legitimate subjects of your inquiry.

You should see that the laws relative to health and police are strictly complied with, and any violation of them brought to the notice of the proper authorities, and report any defect in the administration of the laws on these subjects.

Of the change in the jurisprudence of the State relative to the offenses of colored persons, hitherto slaves, Judge Abell says:

Under the Constitution of 1864, all who have been slaves, and punishable by special laws, are now indictable as other persons.

It is thought by some that commercial intercourse between New Orleans and Mobile will be established before the end of next month. In that case a great impulse to the Western produce trade in this city is confidently expected, as New Orleans would naturally become the depot of supply for Mobile and all the neighboring regions accessible for commercial purposes.

CIRCUITOUS.—Not less than 446 hogsheads of sugar have been received in this city from Cuba via New York. They were referred in the first instance to "imports from the interior;" but this classification being manifestly uncommercial, the *Price Current* very properly transfers the item to the credit of "imports from Cuba."

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN LONG AGO.—The *New York Tribune* concludes an editorial on the fall of Richmond:

It might have been years long ago. It could have been taken with little loss by the tens of thousands, whom General Scott persistently held idle and useless around Washington throughout May and June, 1861. It might easily have been taken by McClellan in the Spring of 1862, had the illustrious professor of the art How Not To Do It. It really and zealously tried. It might have been taken, but was not, for God's time had not yet come. At last, that time *has* come, and millions joyfully echo Richmond is ours!

"Why don't you ask your sweetheart to marry you?"

"I have asked her."

"What did she say?"

"Oh, I've the refusal of her."

Some time ago they started a female seminary in Utah. It flourished well—but just in the height of its prosperity the principal eloped with the whole school!

Supplemental Draft—First District of New Orleans.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

The First District draft was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, 150 names being taken from the wheel. Below is a correct list:

2601 John Brown, cor of Felicity and St. Charles, laborer.
2602 Mike Corcoran, Erato, watchman
2603 Timothy Golden, Q M D, laborer.
2604 John Laugharne, Gaiennie and Franklin, Revenue officer.
2605 Herman F Klamp, 380 Camp st., Consul to Kingdom of Wurtemberg.
2606 John P Robertson, Jackson Depot, clerk.
2607 Wm Ford, Murphy's Hotel, blacksmith.
2608 Philip S McCauliff, Jackson Railroad, Supt
2609 Irad Buonaventure, cor of Perdido and Baronne coffee-house.
2610 Wm Ryan, 90 Baronne, courier.
2611 John C Harrison, Felicity, near Nayades, clerk.
2612 Washington J Emery, 400 Bacchus, clerk
2613 John Donnelly, St Thomas and Erato, laborer.
2614 Wm Kennerloe, 10 Palmyra, clerk.
2615 Harrison Wark, 30 Thalia, laborer.
2616 John Dixon, 272 Gravier, cooper.
2617 Peter Crowsley, Pacanier, near Richard, steamboatman.
2618 Robt H Kelland, corner Circus and Julia, laborer.
2619 Charles F O Brien, 9 Constance, laborer.
2620 Albert T Southard, 111 St Charles, painter
2621 Edward Herbon, 80 Rampart, broker.
2622 Matthew Conway, 187 Erato, clerk.
2623 Edward Kusig, Tchoupitoulas, between Julia and St Joseph, laborer.
2624 John P. Donovan, corner of Jackson and Franklin, druggist.
2625 John Hubbard, 29 Robertson, printer.
2626 Henry Levi, 60 St. Charles, clerk.
2627 Stephen Schneider, 15 Howard, brewer.
2628 Salvadore Paraleau, Felicity Road, gardener.
2629 Pat Colum, cor. Thalia and St Thomas, laborer.
2630 Jerry O Brien, 13 Market, boatman.
2631 Joseph Gilmartin, 319 Carondelet, tailor.
2632 Edward Murphy, steamer Bart Able.
2633 Andrew Hight, 217 Girod, barkeeper.
2634 Joseph Connell, 312 Calliope, printer.
2635 Joseph Ward, 338 Rampart, saddler.
2636 Alfred Robinson, 85 Thalia, laborer.
2637 James McNeil, tugboat Perry, steersman.
2638 Barton Hill, Common, bet. Baronne and Carondelet, actor.
2639 James Casey, 331 New Levee, laborer.
2640 Daniel Shea, 382 Camp, painter.
2641 Frank Rafferty, 125 Girod, boatman.
2642 Sam A Jonas, 116 Annunciation, stock raiser.
2643 W. Dunning, 165 Magazine, painter.
2644 Ethous H Traian, 348 Common, clerk.
2645 Nelson Sumner, 154 Tchoupitoulas, clerk.
2646 John Finney, 287 Dryades, laborer.
2647 John W. Weiss, 352 New Levee, shoemaker.
2648 Samuel R Armitage, 65 Circus, trader.
2649 Darcy T Smith, 20 Robinson, coffeehouse keeper.
2650 Wm Lebreeder, Carrollton Avenue, between Gravier and Common, wood chopper.
2651 Frederick Gau, 329 Melpomene, laborer.
2652 John Birtz, Common, cor of Hotel, laborer.
2653 Henry Wimberly, 111 St. Paul street, boatman.
2654 Henry McIlroy, Waverly Hotel.
2655 Thomas Gibbons, corner of Prieur and Gasquet, merchant.
2656 John Warner, corner of Fulton and Levee, clerk.
2657 Christian Schusler, 182 Poydras, cook.
2658 Engelberg B Fritz, 105 Dryades, shoemaker.
2659 Albert Castellor, Howard, between Perdido and Gravier, steamboatman.
2660 H A Webber, 415 Perdido, clerk.
2661 Louis Lehman, 134 Gravier, teamster.
2662 John H A Camp, 285 Camp, ruler.
2663 Robert Bailey, 299 Julia, hostler.
2664 Thomas James, Lafayette and New Levee, mate.
2665 Henry C Edwards, 5 Carondelet, judge.
2666 James Wallace, 35 Magazine, merchant.
2667 John M Keating, City Hotel, merchant.
2668 Marks Armprouttler, 456 Calliope, journeyman.
2669 Alvin A Howard, Murphy's Hotel, operator.
2670 Wm Adams, Refugee House, laborer.
2671 W Rogers, 162 Howard, carpenter.
2672 Samuel Levi, 396 Carondelet, tobacconist.
2673 Ludwig Lohman, Julia and Levee, sailor.
2674 Samuel Edwards, 236 Magnolia, steamboatman.
2675 George A Hammersley, 26 St. Charles, instructor.
2676 Herman T Schilling, 137 Rampart, barkeeper.
2677 E. Eley, 73 Camp street, grocer.
2678 Jas H Henry, 117 Gravier, miller.
2679 Harvey A Harding, 197 Carondelet painter.
2680 Jerome D Vanhorn, 210 Common, merchant.
2681 Edward Fitzgerald, Girod and Magazine, laborer.
2682 Wm Brown, 71 Delord, sailor.
2683 Mike Mullahey, 122 Basin, policeman.
2684 Henry Oconnor, 270 Carondelet, clerk.
2685 P Redmond, 62 Perdido, teamster.
2686 Alex Johnson, St Thomas, laborer.
2687 Robt Robinson, Delord, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine, seaman.
2688 Jas P Winner, steamboat Star, clerk.
2689 Fred W Hindreth, Circus and Common, clerk.
2690 Thos Hall, 228 Gravier, carpenter.
2691 O Carnier, 317 Melpomene, laborer.
2692 James Curley, 13 Constance, carpenter.
2693 John Warren, Jackson Railroad, laborer
2694 F. Watkins, 111 Carondelet, clerk.
2695 Joseph O Neil, Freret and Melpomene, carpenter.
2696 Bernard McCabe, 7 Foucher, commissary.
2697 Cass Colburn, St Charles Hotel, paymaster's clerk.
2698 Leon Ase, 238 Baronne, clerk.
2699 Louis O Lord, 389 Bacchus, clerk.
2700 Thos McKeal, 370 Melpomene, clerk.
2701 Henry Pettus, 265 Circus, tailor.
2702 Joseph Dixon, 111 Lafayette, bricklayer.
2703 John Buckley, corner of Toledano and Court, clerk.
2704 Thos Collins, corner of Roman and Lafayette, laborer.
2705 Jas Donahue, 32 Front Levee, laborer.
2706 Frederick Eckle, corner of Fulton and Lafayette, cooper.
2707 Edw Erie, 281 Magazine, clerk.
2708 Thomas O.way, Lafayette, near Dorbigny, laborer.
2709 Philip Duganne, 21 Camp, sailor.
2710 Edward Donnelly, Girod and Franklin sts, helper.
2711 Thomas Molan, 101 Liberty, cooper.
2712 Robert H Dennison, 95 St Charles, baker.
2713 Jacob Irond, 181 Franklin, tailor.
2714 George W Lawrence, St Charles Hotel, railroad employe.
2715 C Abram, 123 Camp, tailor.
2716 Nicholas Lamoutrier, 107 St Charles, fruit man.
2717 George Washington, Delord and Foucher, teamster.
2718 Thos Floyd, corner Lafayette and Franklin, farmer.
2719 Geo Mitchell, steamer Brown, sailor.
2720 Louis Masst, 207 Howard, clerk.
2721 Julius Hoster, 316 Howard, laborer.
2722 Samuel M Brunett, 137 Circus, merchant
2723 Conrad Fitzing, City Hotel, overseer.
2724 J J Toomey, 213 Thalia, clerk.
2725 Fred Hoover, 390 Gravier, tailor.
2726 Magolinsky Seligman, 330 Magazine, no occupation.
2727 Alfred Frazer, colored, Magazine, near Calliope, laborer.
2728 Chs Ringer, 147 Liberty, wheelwright.
2729 Robt Carter, 195 Lafayette, woodhauler.
2730 Thos Marshall, 109 Howard, policeman.
2731 Louis Brown, Felicity, near Apollo, drayman.
2732 Edwin F Haley, 131 Carondelet, collector
2733 Antonio Ugarte, 145 Gasquet, com. clerk.
2734 Luke Dillon, 11 Johnson, Second District Court Constable.
2735 John Cantey, 298 Burgundy, fireman.
2736 Rich Wilson, 407 Apollo, waiter.
2737 William O Richardson, 53 Circus, steamboat clerk.
2738 John Morrison, corner Bolivar and New Basin, clerk.
2739 James Cook, 135 Calliope, plumber.
2740 Arsene Bowrdro, 222 Circus, gas lighter Academy of Music.
2741 Leonard Marino, coffeehouse-keeper.
2742 R F Crippin, 9 Constance, watchman.
2743 John Kinsolo, 22 Thalia, clerk.
2744 Albin Lamon, corner Girod, cook.
2745 Joseph Phelps, 136 Camp, tailor.
2746 Peter Duffy, Palmyra and Pierre, laborer.
2747 Martin Sico, 51 Roman, blacksmith.
2748 Ezra W Eagle, 153 Euterpe, blacksmith.
2749 George Richter, St Charles and Poydras, tailor.
2750 Casmer Oramore, corner Gravier and Phillippa, grocer.

A CONVENTION OF PHILOSOPHERS.—A convention of Unitarian philosophers meets in this city to-day. These divines are the disciples of Theodore Parker, and hold about the same opinions as Renan and Strauss. Their design is to tear down the old forms of religion and erect something new and poetical. Let them put off their convention until we get over the capture of Richmond, and we will give them more attention.—*N. Y. Herald, 5th.*

An intelligent farmer being asked if his horses were well matched, replied, "Yes, they are matched first-rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

MAILS FOR THE NORTH, per steamship Evening Star, will close at the Post Office at 6 o'clock A. M., Saturday 15th.

BY TELEGRAPH,

Two Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. R. ARTHUR AT BATON ROUGE WITH NORTHERN NEWS OF THE 10TH.

Surrender of Gen. Lee's Army to Gen. Grant on the 9th on Terms of the Latter.

OUVERTURE MADE BY GRANT INVITING A CAPITULATION

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE

Evacuation of Raleigh by General Johnston—His Reported March for the Relief of Lee.

DEFEAT OF FORREST NEAR TUSCUMBIA

Joyful Demonstrations at the North.

GENERAL BANKS NOT YET AT CAIRO—EXPECTED ON THE RUTH

Gold on the 10th in New York 145 at Noon—Cotton not Quotable.

(To the N. O. Bee.)

Baton Rouge, April 14, 10 A. M.—By the arrival of the W. R. Arthur we have received New York and Washington dates of the 9th.

Goldsboro, N. C., April 6th.—Deserters and refugees report the evacuation of Raleigh, and that the enemy were throwing up works on the Fear river, at Rocky Mount, 19 miles from here on the Weldon and Wilmington railroad. The enemy is burning the bridges and ties on the railroad, and conveying off the rails. It is thought that Johnston will go the relief of Lee. His army is much demoralized.

Buffalo, April 10.—There are great rejoicings here and at other cities over the glorious news.

Cincinnati, April 10.—By order from the War Department 200 guns were fired at noon to-day. The city is lively with excitement and very little business doing.

Paducah, April 10.—To *Star Eagle*: A steamer just in from Eastport brings the gratifying intelligence of the complete route of Forrest's army in a recent battle with our forces. Particulars will be sent as soon as received.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Paducah, [illegible].—The fight took place near Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Forrest was first attempting to head off General Wilson's cavalry force moving towards the Gulf. The enemy were badly beaten and many prisoners taken. Gen Hatch commands at Eastport. Buford, with a small force, is near Corinth. The garrison at Eastport is more than sufficient to take care of him.

New York, 10.—Gold opened at 144 and rose to 145¾, closed at 14[illegible] noon board. Cotton quiet, no quotation.

War Department,
Washington, April 9—3 P. M.

Major Gen. [illegible]:

This Department has received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lt.-Gen. Grant on terms proposed by the latter.

E. M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
April 9—1:30 P. M.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Gen Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions more fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

April 9.—General—I received your note of this morning on the picket line whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in yours of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

To General Grant.

CAMP U. S. A., 9th.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Armies—

Your note of this date is but this moment—11:15 A. M.—received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad to the Danville and Lynchburg Railroad, I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lt. General.

Appomatox, April 9.

Gen. R. E. Lee, etc.

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you on the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Va., on the following terms, to-wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made on duplicate, one copy to be given to any officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regiment commander sign like parole for the men of their commands, the arms, artillery and public property to be packed, stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done each officer and men will be allowed to return to their homes not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Yours Respectfully, U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,
April 9th, 1865.

Lieutenant General Grant.

I have received your letter of this date containing terms of surrender of the army of Northern Va., as proposed by you and as they are the same expressed in your letter of the 8th inst. they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Gen. Grant, U S A.

The following is the previous correspondence between Grant and Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram:

To the Secretary of War:

Clifton House, Va.,
April 9, 1865.

To E. M. Stanton:

The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Gen. R. E. Lee:

April 7.—Results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of farther resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT,
General.

Lieutenant General Grant:

April 7.—I have received your note of this date, though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of farther resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia. I respect your desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer of conditions of surrender.

R. E. LEE.

April 8.—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking what conditions I will accept of the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia is received. In reply I would say, that peace being my first desire there is but one condition that I insist on, that the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose at any point agreeable to you for the purposes of arranging definitely the terms on which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
1865.

GENERAL—I received at a late hour your note in answer to mine yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition be track. I do not think the emergency has arrived to call for a surrender, but as a restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot therefore meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States Army [illegible] under my command and tend to the restoration of peace, should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow at the old stage road to Richmond between [illegible] lines of the two armies. Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE.

April [illegible].—Your note of yesterday is received, as I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace the meeting proposed for ten o'clock to-day, could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well be understood by the South. By laying their arms they will hasten that most desirable event—save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without loss of another life,

I subscribe myself very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieutenant-General Grant.

Washington, April [illegible].—Thanks to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command. The thanks of this Department of the Government and of the people of the United States their reverence and honor have been deserved and will be rendered to you and the brave soldiers and gallant officers of your army for all time to come.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, April [illegible], 10 P. M.—Ordered that a salute of 200 guns be fired at every headquarters of every Army and Navy Department, and every Arsenal in the United States and at the Military Academy at West Point on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of R. E. Lee and his army to Lieut. General Grant.

E. M. STANTON.

Baton Rouge, 11th.—When the Arthur left Cairo Gen. Banks had not arrived. The New Ruth was expected there, when she came, she was to leave Cairo on the evening of the 13th.

Peace Thoughts Suggested by the Fall of Richmond.

The novelty of the situation resulting in the fall of Richmond seems to embarrass many of the Northern journals as regards any definite peace policy. The *Tribune* adheres to general peace programme of Mr. Greeley, but sees nothing in the new military situation to call for the material modification of the plan of amnesty and adjustment as set forth in his letter of last July. The *Herald* deems the occasion quite favorable to the work of peace. In the [illegible] the *Herald*:

[illegible] Richmond is ours, our armies occupying the late rebel capital, and the rebellion [illegible] intents and purposes crushed, would it not be well for Mr. Lincoln to notify the rebels that he will grant them general amnesty if they will surrender, lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

[illegible] to do so, but that if he will call an extra session of Congress, and appeal to them on to do it, they will repeal the law now prohibiting it. He can safely leave Jeff. Davis and associates, to the Southern people. The moment that the rebel armies are disbanded the people will begin to realize who is responsible for all the evils, sufferings, hardships and sacrifices that they have made and endured for four long years. The criminations and recriminations which will follow will soon make it too hot for Davis and his associates and co-workers in getting up and carrying on the rebellion to long remain in that country. The people of the South will not let them remain there. A revolution will spring up that will force them to seek an asylum elsewhere. If Mr. Lincoln desires to get rid of the leaders he will find this the most effective way. What is better still, he will obtain the credit for his administration before the world of being magnanimous, and thus carry with him the moral power of every nation on the face of the globe. Now is Mr. Lincoln's opportunity. Will he improve it?

The *World*, assuming that Gen. Lee, after retreating to the mountains could do no more than prolong a hopeless resistance, adds:

Of course, then, we ought to have an immediate peace. If President Lincoln will publish a magnanimous proclamation, dated at Richmond, and addressed to the Southern people, he will find them disposed to listen to reason. Let him express that just horror of bloodshed, which befits a wise and humane ruler, who regards himself as the father of his people. Let him express regretful commiseration for the sufferings they have brought upon themselves by rising against a beneficent government, which would much more gladly bestow its protection than avenge its authority. Let him demonstrate—as in few and fit words he easily may—the hopelessness of further resistance, and affectionately exhort a deluded people to accept of free pardon for the past, on the simple condition of obedience to the laws in the future.

Let him proclaim to the Southern States that they may resume their privileges, be reinstated in their rights, and, by sincere and hearty allegiance, be permitted to take their place as equal members of the Union. We believe that such a proclamation, issued from what was so lately the rebel capital, would secure the immediate submission of the southern people, as we are confident it would command the approbation of the world.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* closes an article on the Virginia victories in these words:

With profound thanks to the Giver of all victory, let us all rejoice at the dawn of peace which seems to have broken upon our long suffering and distracted land. Let us celebrate it, not in vulgar exultation over the vanquished people of the South, who have been made the victims of traitors themselves, rather than of Northern power. But let us try to show them, in all our joy, that it is not over their fall that we rejoice, but over the new prospect of peace and the re-establishment of our Union and our national honor.

The following passages occur in a communication from Mayor Gunther to the Common Council of New York while that body was engaged in devising a plan for celebrating recent Union victories:

Mayor's Office, New York, April 4, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: Your Honorable Body, in common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, desire to celebrate the successes recently obtained by the Union arms. I have, on a former occasion, expressed myself opposed, on principle, to the celebration of victories gained over our fellow-citizens, as calculated to embitter and alienate those whose affection and good with it should be our object to gain. Can we not, however join in a general expression of popular opinion, free from all displays of vainglory of exhibitions of selfish triumph, and such as will tend to reconcile the people of the Southern States to a renewal of their former political relations with us, under which we and they were once so happy and prosperous.

I would suggest the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, as a fitting occasion for a celebration, such as I think would demonstrate to the Southern people that our objects are fraternity and lasting amity, not war and subjugation.

Solicitude for President Lincoln's Personal Safety at the Front.

From the New York Times.

If President Lincoln has "gone to the front," or entered Richmond, he has departed widely from the discretion and good judgment which have hitherto marked his conduct. We can readily understand his personal eagerness to witness events of such transcendant importance as the defeat of the rebel army and the capture of the rebel capital; but we deem it his duty to have subordinated all such personal predilections to the higher considerations of public duty which the case involves.

Mr. Lincoln's life may be of no special value to himself, and of no more value to others, considered merely in his personal relations, than that of any other man. But his official position makes it of special value to the country, and he has no right to put it at the mercy of any lingering desperado in Richmond, or of any stray bullet in the field, unless some special service can be rendered by his personal presence. It seems to us he might have left to Gen Grant the closing up of the great campaign which he has so wisely planned and so ably executed,—and that his own share in the great transaction might have been as well performed at Washington as in front of Richmond.

If nothing happens to him, this gratification of a very natural curiosity will be of little public consequence. But if he should happen to be singled out as a worthy mark for some reckless and desperate rebel sharpshooter, the country will scarcely approve the rashness which may have thrown its whole political organization into hopeless and needless confusion.

CHANGE IN THE FIRE SYSTEM OF NEW YORK CITY.—New York papers in general speak with satisfaction of the faithful spirit in which the volunteer firemen of that city have continued their labors after the bill was passed abolishing their organization, and substituting a paid Department. The New York *Herald* of the 6th says:

The conduct of the firemen under present circumstances—which must be regarded as a great crisis in the history of their organization—is worthy of all admiration. There were many who supposed that upon the passage of the bill abolishing the volunteer department, there would have been riots, and, perhaps, riotous conduct on the part of the firemen. So far from that, they have exhibited the finest spirit, submitting cheerfully to the change, and consenting to fulfil their duties to the last in the protection of property and life. Their action proves—what we have always believed to be true—that the Fire Department proper was composed of a gallant, fearless and honorable body of our citizens, and that whatever may have been urged against the body was the result of the disturbing element which hung upon its flanks, in the shape of rowdies and disturbers of the peace, who were to this gallant army of brave, self-sacrificing men, what camp followers and plunderers are to a regular army.

The New York *Tribune*, the leading advocate of the paid system, pays the old firemen the compliment of advising the formation from their number of the new working force. The journal remarks:

Whoever may be appointed Fire Commissioners under the new act which we print to-day, we trust will compose the new working force, so far as may be, from the best of the old firemen, taking care to appoint no man who has not a trade or vocation whereby he frequently and usefully earns his livelihood. This will be found indispensable to the success of the system. The old Fire Department has suffered from many abuses, but most of all from members and hangers-on who had no visible and reputable means of support.

Any young mechanic or artisan who works at home or near it may well afford to serve as a fireman for the moderate sum stipulated in the act, so that his business be sedentary, he will be all the better for an occasional "run with the machine."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 11.]

The Richmond Papers of the 1st of April.

We received yesterday a file of Richmond papers of Saturday morning last, and customers them as we have many others, to the Mercantile Library Association, of this city, for preservation as rare and historical documents. As no papers are published in Richmond on Sunday, and Jeff Davis was warned, when at church, that the time had come for him to run, and the editors all took a good start, the papers of Saturday, April 1, are the last issued in the rebel Capital under rebel auspices.

The last leader of the *Sentinel*, the official organ, commences:

"We are very hopeful of the campaign which is opening, and trust we are to reap a large advantage from the operations near at hand. But our people should clearly understand that whatever the temporary result, and though misfortune beyond what seems the bounds of possibility should befall us, our independence will still be in our option, and our final success will *still* be beyond the power of our enemies to prevent it."

The second article in the *Sentinel* is on Governor Brown, of Georgia, the substance of which is expressed in this line: "It is exceedingly fortunate for the Confederacy that we have but one Governor Brown."

The *Sentinel* also has an article about the letter published first in the New York *Tribune*, and republished in all the papers North and South, assuming to give private conversations between General Lee, Jeff Davis and others. The *Sentinel* says:

"We regret that more than one of our contemporaries, for the indulgence of a petty fling at some of the high officers of our Government, should have caused credit to this contemptible and transparent forgery, by most gratuitously associating their names with it. The whole story is utterly false and supremely stupid."

The *Sentinel* noticed that there was no quorum in either House of the Legislature on Friday.

The leader of the Richmond *Whig*, of the last rebel issue, opens:

"Pride goeth before a fall, was the conclusion of one whose wisdom is held superior to that of all mankind. The saying will want its most signal illustration if our enemy be not soon brought to the dust, for surely never was people so puffed up with pride, never was confidence so overweening, nor self-exultation so inordinate as now with the Yankee Government and race at large."

The *Whig*, under the head "Patience of the People Abused," complains of a large Southern mail that had not been distributed, owing to the clerks being called to perform military duty. The mail fell into our hands.

The leader of the *Enquirer* opens:

"Now that the Richmond Arsenal has been removed from this city, and all its stores and machinery are beyond the dangers that imperil Richmond, we publish an account of the operations of this arsenal for the last four years, as some evidence of what has been done by a people wholly unprepared for war, and which has been accomplished in the midst of the most terrible war. The prudence that dictated the removal of the arsenal and ordnance works from Richmond must not be mistaken for any evidence of intended evacuation. It is but wise to anticipate danger, and provide against its consequences."

The *Enquirer* proceeds to boast of the wonders accomplished by Southern mechanics, and is especially exultant over the cap manufactories and powder mills, saying the Richmond arsenal alone could make three hundred thousand caps per day. To aid the readers of the *Enquirer* "in bringing their minds to contemplate the struggle as a whole," that journal appends a table, of some of the principal issues "from the Richmond arsenal alone, from July 1, 1861 to January 1, 1865." From this we extract some items, and they are really surprising:

"341 columbiad and siege guns; 1 306 field-pieces, of all descriptions, 1,375 field gun carriages, 921,441 rounds field, siege and seacoast ammunition, 3,985 rockets; 323,231 infantry arms, 34,067 cavalry arms; 6,074 pistols, 44,977 swords and sabers; 372,510 sets infantry and cavalry accoutrements, 72,413; 854 small-arm cartridges, 146,901,250 percussion caps, 69,118 cavalry saddles, 85,139 cavalry bridles."

Union and Liberty.

THE REBELLION IS CRUSHED.

Union Men Rally!

The signal successes of the armies of the Union and Liberty have filled every patriotic heart with joy.

The fall of the Rebel Capital has been speedily followed by the surrender of the main army of the insurgents, with their greatest military chief.

In order to manifest the sentiments entertained by the loyal citizens of New Orleans on the occasion, a MASS MEETING will be held on Lafayette Square, at 5 o'clock THIS EVENING, Saturday, the 15th April, 1865, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Benjamin F Flanders,	Thomas J Durant,
Wm Baker,	E B Turner,
J S Walton,	Alfred Shaw,
E Heath,	M Hahn
Chas. W Hornor,	M C Flanders
Anthony Fernandez,	Wm. R Crane,
Wm. R Fish,	M Lara,
Childs,	M F Hornor,
J W Wyman,	D Christie,
M Egan,	Z Etchell,
Thos. Barnes,	S G Brower,
E Goldman,	A Shelley,
B Mass,	M Schuppert,
J A Noble,	J Lisle,
J McWheeler,	M N Sonnano,
Charles Smith,	J H Jones,
Robert Watson,	E H Durell,
J Breuvels	Jas. E Jewell,
S J Seymour,	Rufus Waples,
H Styles,	Geo. P Davis,
E Hiestand,	B Waltsemore,
J M G Sandy,	D E Mandell,
W M Abbot,	Jas Ready,
H Train,	W P Higgins,
J S Whitaker,	W E Whitaker,
J P Woodruff,	Chas Collins,
J W Allen,	A Edwards,
M J Grady,	C W Stauffer,
Theo Meeks,	A Gaschet,
Ay Jarvis,	L Brown,
A Gonzagues,	W Hebert,
Jas Graham,	J P Newcombe,
Chas Lessmont,	J M G Parker,
A P Dostie,	E L Lynch,
E Jenkins,	J G Gilson,
Thos Lyons,	J M Marshard,
Rufus K Howell,	W H Hire,
Peter J Kramer,	J S Carter,
Ad Roane,	John McNair,
D F Simpson,	John White, M D
J Purcell,	F A Woolley,
J G L Kruse,	J Sypana.

All loyal citizens are requested to illuminate their houses in the evening in manifestation of their joy at the success of the National arms. ap15 1t

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, April 14, 1865.

The news from the seat of war, and it being moreover Good Friday, and the Banks closed, there was very little done in any department of trade, one lot of 50 bales Cotton, however, changing hands at a material reduction from the prices of yesterday.

Gold was depressed by the quotation of 145 at New York and closed at 147½ ₩ dollar against 157½ @ 162½ last evening. Silver nominal at 135 @ 140 and Mexican dollars at 147½.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed a sale of a first class Matamoros bill for £1 00 Sterling at 146¾ and a first class City bill for [illegible] at 154, both showing a marked decline. Nothing transpired in France.

There was some demand for Checks on New York, and the sales at one counter embraced about $100,000 at ¼ premium. Nothing else reported.

Nothing was reported in Stocks, and nothing of any moment in Bank notes. Some Louisiana State Bank bills sold at [illegible] ₩ dollar, but on the other hand offers of 35 and 35¼ were refused. We also heard of a sale of Union at the reduced rate of 45[illegible], but they are generally held at 5 a 5.

Nothing else was reported of any moment.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, April 14, 1865.

COTTON.—The news from the seat of war suspended the movement to-day, and the only sale reported was 50 bales, particulars withheld, but the prices understood to show a material decline from yesterday's rates. In addition to the business reported yesterday there were sales of [illegible] bales, particulars not stated.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

FOR THE [illegible] WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1865.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	4,575
Received during the week	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Exported during the week	471
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The news received this morning have stopped business, and we have not a transaction to report to-day.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 14, 1865.

Arrived during the past week [illegible] Beeves, [illegible] Hogs [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows and [illegible] Veal.

Sales of the week [illegible] Beeves, 28[illegible] Hogs 28[illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows and [illegible] Veal.

Stock remaining on sale [illegible] Beeves, 617 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	20 — a — 21
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	— a —
Western Beeves, 3d quality	— a —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	— a —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	— a —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	— a —
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head	— a —
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	14 a 16
Sheep, ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 15, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, for New York. A Moulton

Steamship Evening Star, Wimpenny, for New York. J M Courtenay

Bark St Croix, Ames, for New York. G A Fosdick

Bark Canon, Ulmer, for New York. Geo W Hynson & co

Brig Lilla, Day for Boston. G A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Joven Maria R. merto, from Matamoros, to master—L P T

Schr Mercer, Johnson, from Mobile Bay, to master—Basin.

Schr James Emza, Steele, from East Pass, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Olive Bebe, ——, from mouth Red River

Niagara Arnold from Cairo

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Hope, Hancock from Boston

Ship Athena, McNeal, — days from New York, to D McCord

Bark Palmira, Spring, from Boston

Bark [illegible], from Matamoros

Brig Agrate, Clark from Philadelphia

Schr General Putnam, ——, from Ruatan Island

Schr Elena (British) Cook, from Havana

Schr Westline, ——, from Matamoros

Schr Adeline, from Nassau, (N P)

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Joven Maria, from Matamoros—6 passengers

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—531 bales cotton 16 pkgs mdse 14 sks 35 b flour

NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—1418 bales cotton 17 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per bark St Cloud—988 bbls flour 432 hides 49 bbls lard 38 bbls clay 146 bbls grease 5 boxes tobacco

NEW YORK—Per bark Union—387 bbls flour 15 bales hemp 144 coils rope 1-7 hides 47 pkgs mdse 19 pkgs mdse 42 empty bbls

BOSTON—Per brig Lilla—[illegible] bbls flour 2 bales moss [illegible] boxes 168 hides 2 cases mdse

IMPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per schr Joven Maria—1 bales cotton to order

MOBILE BAY—Per schr Marion—Sundries to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

EAST PASS—Per schr Jaime E[illegible]—14,000 feet lumber [illegible] cords wood to order

CAIRO—Per steamer Niagara—Towed down 3 barges with [illegible] to order

MOUTH RED RIVER—Per steamer Ohio Belle—54 bales cotton and sundries to order

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Saturday Evening, April 15th, 1865.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON—BENEFIT OF JOSEPH BARRETT

Two favorite Pieces

LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN AND POCAHONTAS.

And the Star Company. ap15

FAIR.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the 18th of April next, at the Opera House. jan23

THE Prussian Bark MERAN, Wellstein master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee.

C. CAVAROC & CO,
116 Royal street.

New Orleans, April 14th, 1865. ap15 3t

NEITHER the Captain, nor Consignees of the Prussian Bark MERAN will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said Bark

C. CAVAROC & Co,
116 Royal street.

New Orleans, April 14th, 1865. ap15 3t

Special Notice to the Public.

HAVING been informed that a report has been circulated, doubtless by interested parties, to the effect that the steamer SARATOGA is to be withdrawn by her owners from the Vicksburg trade, I take this method of informing my patrons and the public that the report has no foundation whatever, and I pledge myself on behalf of the owners to give the public SIX MONTHS NOTICE of such withdrawal. Until that time the SARATOGA will make her usual weekly trips, ALWAYS LEAVING ON SATURDAYS, and asks the continued patronage of her patrons and the public, upon the ground that it shall be deserved and merited by faithful service.

A. J. MAY.
ap15 1t Commander Steamer Saratoga.

Wanted,

BY AN OLD PLANTER from the West Indies, perfectly familiar with the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar, a situation as OVERSEER. Apply by letter, to R. B. at the office of the BEE. mh25[illegible]

Teacher wanted.

WANTED, in an Academy, an English Teacher for the various branches. Apply at the Louisiana Academy, 131 Hospital street. ap[illegible]

Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

THE Merchants' Exchange Reading Rooms, in the old Post-office building, are now open. Entrances from Exchange Alley and at No. 18 Royal street. Subscribers are invited to call.

ap13 tf J. W. STODDARD.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE Members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M., in order to transact business of great importance. Be punctual.

By order of the President. A. A. MARCHAND,
ap13 1t satkmon Secretary.

Exchange on Matamoros.

FOR sale, in sums to suit purchasers by
L. S. POTHIER,
ap13 6t 63 Old Levee street.

House and Store to Rent.

A HOUSE AND STORE, on Bienville street, near Old Levee.

Apply to L. S. POTHIER,
ap13 6t 63, Old Levee street.

T. J. & W. H. COOLEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

No. 26 St. Charles Street,

[illegible] Up Stairs, Room No. 4.

Benj. F. Smith vs. George E. Tyler.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 11,[illegible]. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias 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, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of April [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock M., at the stables on Rampart street, between [illegible] and St. Louis streets, in the Second District of this city, one Buggy [illegible] seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ap14 17 20 24 26

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 17th April 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of St. Peter and Bourbon streets:

The stock in trade of a well assorted and well patronized GROCERY STORE.

Also—The Shelves, Counter, show Cases, and Fixtures &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. ap15 3t etkm

Succession of Antoine Chalaire.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 6th of May, 1865, 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 Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of St. Bernard, dated 4th of April, 1865, the following landed property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Craetinon and Casacalvo streets, measuring 30 feet front on Elysian Fields street by 127 feet in depth, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, No. 79, consisting of a frame house having four rooms, front gallery and two closets, shed, privy, cistern, well, etc.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, notary public.

ap15 [illegible]

Succession of Bienaimé Blancand and Justine Michel, in Community—No. 21,177.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 29th April, 1865, 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 22d March, 1865, the following landed property belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in suburb Washington, Third District of this city, in square bounded by Morales, Port, Urquhart streets and Lafayette avenue, measuring [illegible] feet front on Morales street by [illegible] in depth, between parallel lines, together with a small wooden building and other improvements thereon.

Terms—Cash in current notes.

Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, notary public.

mh23 ap[illegible]

Succession of Philip Piele.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 29th of April, 1865, 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 the 31st January, 1865, the following landed property, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in suburb Tremé in square bounded by Marais, Barracks, Bayou Road and Milne Road, having 91 feet front on Bayou Road 27 feet 4 inches 6 lines front on Milne Road, 60 feet 1 inch 4 line in depth on the side toward Barracks street and [illegible] feet 11 inch 7 lines in width in the rear; together with two houses, being Nos. 378 and 380 on the Bayou road, the one No. 378, built at the corner, one side a single room used as a grocery store and a coffee-house, the other a building, No. 380, contains four rooms, as well as the building in the yard used as kitchen, [illegible].

Terms—Two-thirds of the price of adjudication cash, and the balance payable at a credit of 1 and 2 years for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date and 4 per cent in case of non payment at maturity, and secured by mortgage.

The purchaser of [illegible] to keep the property insured and the policy of insurance transferred to the [illegible].

Act of sale before Ad. Boudousquie, notary public.

[illegible] ap15 [illegible]

Successions of the late Andrew Lynch and of Johanna Lynch, his deceased wife, cumulated.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,473.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered February 24th, 1865, to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matters, 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 seventeenth, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said successions, the following described property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in square No. Twelve, which is bounded by Enghien, Good Children, Port and Love (now Rampart) streets, and designated as lot No. Twenty-six.

The said lot having, in American measure, twenty-eight feet front on said Enghien street by one hundred and thirty feet three inches and six lines in depth, between parallel lines.

The buildings and improvements comprise a one-story frame house, shingle-roofed, having two rooms with fire-place and a two-story frame kitchen, shingle-roofed, built in the rear of the lot, having one large room on the ground floor, and two rooms up stairs, with gallery in front, stables and shed built of wood along side of the lot, yard paved with brick, and a large cistern out of order. The house bears No. 141 on Enghien street.

Being the same lot which the said Lynch purchased from Edward D. White by act passed before Wm. J. Castell, late a notary public in this city, on the 14th day of March, 1857.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at twelve months credit, the purchaser furnishing bond with good and solvent security to the satisfaction of the Administrator, and special mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh20 ap3 7 14 17

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT For the Year ending December 31, 1864

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1864		$120,623 25
Amount of unterminated Risks, Dec. 31, 1863		43,805 00
Total Premiums		$164,428 25
Viz—On Fire Risks	$144,968 06	
On Marine Risks	16,7[illegible] 17	
On River Risks	2,721 02	
		$164,428 25
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1864	19,700 00	
Less Return Premiums	1,459 60	
		21,159 60
Net Earned Premiums December 31, 1864		$143,268 65
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$36,[illegible] 37	
On Marine Risks	27,318 87	
On River Risks	5,156 50	
		$61,661 [illegible]
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Interests, &c., less Discount and Interest, and Profit and Loss,	13,554 19	
United States, State and City Taxes	16,554 73	
Military Assessment	12,500 00	
		121,269 17
Balance Reserved		$[illegible] 48

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	$362,000 00
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	211,200 00
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c.	125,300 00
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	51,000 00
Bills receivable for Premiums	38,422 [illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection	38,062 35
Uncurrent Notes	60,212 [illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	28,[illegible] 49
Total assets	$1,136,545 [illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this eighteenth day of January, 1865.

SAMUEL MYERS,
Second Justice of the Peace in and for Parish of Orleans.

The interest of SIX PER CENT, on the Outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid on and after the 13th day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JNO G. GAINES, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors—

Jas. D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
Jno. C. Ricks,	B. Renshaw,
J. H. Stauffer,	John G. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. Baldwin,
R. Bloom,	J. B. Bres.

Thos. Sloo jan20 30d&1y

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

In conformity with its amended Charter the Company makes the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864, viz:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$122,046 16	
Premiums on Marine Risks	27,419 77	
Premiums on River Risks	17,337 00	$166,801 93
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1864		$135,679 94
Losses during the same period—		
On Fire Risks	$46,505 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	14,975 30	
On River Risks	10,400 00	$71,881 18
Add General Expenses, taxes, and profit and loss—less discount and policies, (exclusive of interest)		[illegible]
Balance held in reserve		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.	[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)	[illegible]
1600 shares Bank Stock	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
	$1,[illegible]

The above statement is a just and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President,
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of May, 1864.

[illegible] O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent. per annum on all outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday of July next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]