THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19

Auction Sales this Day.

By J B Crozat corner Exchange Alley and Conti street—Furniture, Spoons, Forks, Plated and Gold Watch, &c.

By E M Jacobs at No 36 Exchange Alley—Furniture, Tinware, &c.

Bank of America.—The banking house of this well-known and solid institution is now at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, as announced by notice from its cashier, Mr. Am. Fortier, elsewhere.

All the books, papers, and private records of Gen Banks, says the *True Delta*, arrived by the Fung Shuey, in charge of his private Secretary, Mr Endem.

Trade Overstocked at Matamoros.—We understand that recent private correspondence from Matamoros to merchants of this city represent trade in nearly all its branches as very much overstocked. Glutted as the market already was, shipments arriving continued largely in excess of even a reasonably prospective demand. The commercial situation, in a word, showed that speculative investments, based on the theory of a rapid and industry in Matamoros expansion of trade and industry in Matamoros and the neighboring regions of Mexico as well as Texas, had been, for the most part, ruinously premature.

Marine Disasters off Bagdad on the Mexican Coast.—We learn by letter dated at Bagdad, [illegible] that the British brig Prince of Wales broke adrift from her anchorage off the mouth of the Rio Grande on the [illegible] ult, and went afoul of a British schooner at anchor off the bar at Bagdad, carrying away the schooner's foremast, with the loss of her (the brig's) rudder and cutting down her own stern to the water line. At the time the brig broke adrift the Captain was on shore, the mate and all hands at once left the vessel when she went ashore about two miles south of the mouth of the river with all sail set at the time. She will prove a total wreck.

A boat from the bark Louisa, endeavoring to cross the bar, at Bagdad, was capsized. The captain, second mate and three of the crew were drowned, only one man out of six was saved.

Ex-Senator Foote.

Henry S. Foote, after confinement for some days in a New York prison, was sent back to Europe on the Saturday under an order from Washington. Before leaving he published a card in which he denied that he had any ceremonial design in coming as a steerage passenger, assigning as the reason for adopting that mode of travel a profound desire for quiet and obscurity and a regard for the depleted condition of his purse, cut off for three years from "all accustomed sources of pecuniary supply." "I chose to come," he adds, "in as quiet and obscure a manner as possible, not having yet the consent of the Government to visit New York, and preferring to remain in privacy until the question could be finally settled, whether or not President Lincoln would deem it prudent to allow me to return to my own home in Nashville, there to remain in quiet until that unhappy war should have been brought to an end, the needless and sanguinary prolongation of which I do so deeply regret."

To fortify his protest against this "needless and sanguinary prolongation" Mr. Foote avails himself of a recent visit to Rome to introduce a classical reminiscence which, regarded in a purely historical and literary view, is well worth quoting. The erratic Ex-Senator's tastes and acquirements as a Latin scholar were never more singularly displayed than in the appended passage:

Having been recently a visitor to the renowned City of Rome, and having, four weeks ago, had the honor of standing in the ancient forum, the air surrounding, would make, with a slight stretch of imagination, be regarded as yet vocal with the sounds of Ciceronian eloquence, your own classical taste will allow me to conclude this short and hasty effusion by stating my own hearty approval of what the great Roman orator and statesman says in one of his letters to Marcellus, whom he was endeavoring to persuade to return to Rome and accept the clemency of Cæsar, after the renowned victory of Pharsalia, when the Pompeian faction, with which both of them stood connected, had been effectually destroyed. The portion of the letter referred to, and which it is very evident were such that my chivalrous countrymen of the South would evidently apply to their own present unhappy case, is as follows:

"Your conduct cannot but be greatly and universally applauded in having renounced the spirit of contention when you lost the hopes of success, and you showed by your own example that as a wise and honest patriot will always enter into a civil war with reluctance, so he will never choose to carry it on to the last desperate extremity."

A subsequent card from Mr. Foote, correcting some errors in the first, appeared in the New York *Herald* of the 15th. The note is as high ly characteristic of the writer's mind and temper—thus:

As to what you say about my having been heretofore a "subject of Jeff Davis," I beg you and the world to understand that I have never been his subject for a moment. I have been an independent opponent of his administration for three years, and have during almost every day of that period, openly denounced his hideous usurpations, his rank corruptions, and its stupendous blunders. Though in prison at present, my mind is still erect, and I shall live and die the slave of no man or set of men on earth, my maxim through life having been a—*nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*.

Crevasse at De Soto, La.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 6th has the following notice of a crevasse at De Soto, on the opposite side of the river in Madison parish:

Rain at De Soto.—One of the heaviest sorts of rains has been made on De Soto. The "Father of Waters" has rushed through the levees and over our neighbors. The water is still sweeping over the devoted peninsula, and perhaps in twenty four hours more the last vestige of land over there will be hidden from sight.

Many of the houses are already besieged by the wilderness of waters, and the inhabitants are endeavoring to transport their property to this side of the river. The whole of the people over there will have to move over, or run serious risks of drowning, for no one can tell how deep the overflow may be.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 1.

Why Gold is Firm.

Gold still remains at about 150. It touched 147¼ on March 24th, which was just after the arrival of Sherman at Goldsboro, and three days before the advance by Grant against Richmond was determined upon. Its permanence at about that figure ever since seems to show that gold had been run down by a panic prior to Grant's recent successes so as to require the whole weight of those successes to keep it at the figure then reached, or else that the gold brokers, with superhuman foresight, discounted the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army, or, finally, that some cause, outside of the military situation, controls the price of gold. The last theory is probably the correct one. One month ago gold stood at 200. The total paper currency of the country is estimated at 900,000,000. By the fall of gold to 147 the present purchasing power of 670,000,000 to-day would equal that of the whole 900,000,000 one month ago, thus would release the difference, 230,000,000, as a surplus over and above what the wants of the community would require to transact to-day the same amount of business which one month ago would have required the whole. In other words, gold is still kept up to 147 by the fact that as greenbacks have increased in purchasing power, the quantity needed has decreased, but, the quantity afloat not being diminished, the surplus has in part the effect of a new issue. This state of things points plainly to the expediency of gradually funding the currency. This the people will begin to do henceforward, by paying into the Treasury in taxes and for loans more currency than the Government, with the diminished expense budget incident to peace, will have to re-issue in payment of its expenses. The moment the Government begins to receive more currency than it reissues, the currency begins to fund itself by the laws of supply and demand. This will grow until we again resume a specie basis which will probably be one of the earliest results of peace.

Professor Goldwin Smith's Apology for Vice-President Johnson.

(From the London Daily News.)

Sir: The language and behavior of Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President of the United States, at his inauguration, cannot fail to have the worst effect on public opinion here. It seems to ratify a thousand slanders.

I will venture to say, however, that the disgust which it excites here does not equal that which it has excited among the great body of the Northern people.

Andrew Johnson is not from a Northern State. He is from Tennessee, and was selected I apprehend, not for his personal position, but rather from electioneering necessities, as a representative of the Union interest in the South. The President was in like manner selected mainly on account of his connection with the West, and though Illinois is very different from Tennessee, it is a matter for special thankfulness, if ever there was one, that the selection in this case has turned out so well as it has. The New England men, who are the most cultivated, at all events, of the American politicians, have been practically excluded from nomination, on account of the jealousy felt by other States, and especially by the great Border States of New England influence.

The politicians of the South were [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] from whom [illegible] violent characters must be expected to spring. On the Union as well as the secession side. The Memphis *Avalanche*, a secession journal, gave the following account of an accident in Andrew Johnson's career:

ANDY JOHNSON'S NOSE PULLED AND HE NEAR BEING HUNG.

We once heard of a wag that seized hold of an elephant's snout on every occasion, and he always excused himself on the pretext that he could not resist the temptation to pull a nose that he could get hold of with both hands. It seems that Andy Johnson is such a miserable traitor that an editor at Lynchburg could not resist the temptation to pull his proboscis. Our citizens heard yesterday with every demonstration of delight, the indignity offered Governor Johnson on his way from Washington to Greeneville. His presence in Virginia was regarded as exceedingly offensive to Virginians. He was insulted at almost every depot. At Lynchburg his nose was handsomely pulled, while he was hooted and groaned at by the crowd. The traitor is meeting his reward. We have heard since from good authority, that at Liberty, in Bedford county, Virginia, Johnson was taken from the cars, and a rope placed round his neck, preliminary to a proposed hanging. Some old citizens

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of the county begged for him, saying that Tennessee would do for him what they proposed to do, and he was let off.

Such treatment may excuse, if it cannot justify the arbitrary violence of which Johnson has more than once been guilty in Tennessee. It may also partly excuse the Northern people who, in electing Johnson Vice President, were showing their gratitude to a man who had endured the most brutal outrages, and had almost lost his life in the Union cause.

This man, however, undoubtedly belongs to a class of low-caste politicians, with whom the public life of America during the ascendancy of the self-styled "Democratic," but really pro-slavery party swarmed, but who, there is reason to hope, are now gradually passing off the scene. The higher sentiments evoked by a great moral struggle are beginning to pervade all parts of American character and life, and the political rowdyism, as well as the social materialism and baseness, which rode rampant while the slave owner was lord of the community, are giving place by degrees to a better order of things.

Of course it is an appalling thought that this man, if anything should happen to Lincoln, would be President of the United States. But we may be assured that the American people know this, and see what is due to themselves and the world with such a contingency in prospect as well as we do ourselves.—I am, etc.
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Supplemental Draft—First District of New Orleans.

DRAFT, APRIL 18, 1865.

The First District draft was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, 100 names being taken from the wheel. Below is a correct list:

2801 Joseph Heit, corner of Palmyra and Dorgenois, laborer
2802 Charles Trufur, 210 Howard, driver.
2803 T Morris, 227 Perdido, policeman.
2804 Stacy Armstrong, Lu Press, teamster.
2805 Patrick McCaffrey, New Levee and Market, laborer
2806 Gabriel Camp, 120 Common, merchant.
2807 George Anderson, Maryland, Quartermaster
2808 John Sakes, S. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas, overseman.
2809 Louis M Duan, by Union, barber.
2810 Patrick Hogan, cor of Willow and Calliope, laborer.
2811 Thos J Sortevant, 102 Canal, merchant.
2812 Matthew Hite, 5 Howard, baker.
2813 Wm E F Dinker, 102 Felicity, clerk.
2814 Martin Tigler, Jackson R R depot, woodchopper
2815 Peter Shaw, Franklin, betw Clio and Calliope, steamb stm'n.
2816 Robert Parcell, Erato, betw Howard and Liberty, machinist.
2817 C Francois, 255 Thalia, butcher.
2818 Peter Joseph, 350 Felicity, barkeeper
2819 Martin Hagelberg, cor Seventh and Chippewa, farmer.
2820 F Blunt, Commercial Hotel, laborer.
2821 Wm M Cattine, 255 Poydras, wool dealer
2822 Frank Sherman, Front and Poydras, butcher.
2823 Mike Cushman, 70 Annunciation, laborer
2824 Robert F Walk, 13 Gasquet, carpenter.
2825 John Warren, 13 Robin, teamster.
2826 Felix Brue, 13 Calliope, machinist.
2827 Timothy C Ryan, 26 Tivoli, carriage driver
2828 L S Mayer, 222 Baronne, merchant.
2829 Michael Maloney, 225 Calliope, laborer.
2830 St John the Baptiste, Poydras and Johnson, laborer.
2831 George Spooner, White, moulder.
2832 G Worth, 111 Gasquet, clerk.
2833 Wm Page, 155 Erato, servant.
2834 John Roeder, Refugee House, farmer.
2835 Albert Evarts, brewery on Annunciation, brewer.
2836 Michael Nolan, Poydras and Magnolia, laborer
2837 Charles S Quand, 341 Rampart, billiard saloon keeper, corner of Gravier and St. Charles
2838 Oliver H Kup, St Charles Hotel, farmer
2839 O M Murphy, 255 White, hack driver
2840 Chas F Hunt, captain steamer Iberville
2841 John Edwards, 205 Apollo, clerk.
2842 Lawrence Herr, 88 Market, teamster.
2843 Nicholas Grass, 130 Perdido
2844 Bernard Tracy, 341 Perdido, printer
2845 Edwd Williams, Hercules and Liberty, cooper.
2846 Bert F. Montgomery, 82 Baronne
2847 Benj F. Done, 40 Camp, merchant
2848 Paul Francois, 231 Johnson, seaman
2849 Henry E. Moore, City Hotel, lawyer.
2850 Wm Brown, 123 Tchoupitoulas, laborer
2851 Wm McKay, 23 Carondelet, laborer.
2852 Andres Gin ubant, shop Rue [illegible] fisherman
2853 Julian A Patton, 125 Carondelet, clerk
2854 Peter Miller, 127 Erato, cook
2855 Richard J. Johnson, Commercial Hotel, farmer
2856 Frank France, Anno. Hospital, cook
2857 Joseph Wait, 25 Liberty, laborer
2858 Robert Long, 111 Terpsichore, seaman.
2859 John Riordan, 95 Baronne, stonebreaker.
2860 Wm A Frank, Tchoupitoulas and St Mary's market, carpenter
2861 Thomas McDonald, 196 Dryades, clerk
2862 Hiram A Freeland, Lafayette, shingle maker
2863 John Poret, Magnolia, between Locust and Thalia
2864 Melvile Houss, Annunciation, laborer.
2865 Pat Gallagher, 2 S New Levee, laborer
2866 Harry Goodwyn, 101 Polymnie, jeweler
2867 Antoine Menander, 23 Julia, book keeper
2868 Francis W. Reynolds, St. Charles Hotel, merchant
2869 John Fabry, 133 Erato, master
2870 F E Ackerman, steamer Alabama, engineer
2871 Francis Zimmerman, Cypress and Prieur, hostler.
2872 George Greble, Palmyra, between Broad and Galvez, clerk
2873 Wm Nicholas, 18 Perdido, cook.
2874 Owen Gernon, 30 Lafayette, policeman
2875 Thos Malone, 15 Peytavin, machinist.
2876 Wilder Belden, Poydras, merchant.
2877 Harry Manning, Louisiana Press, teamster
2878 N J Butler, New Levee and Rosin, police
2879 Chas. Bugg 239 Clara
2880 Allen Goble, 511 Bacchus, pilot.
2881 Chas H. Mix, 380 St. Charles, sutler.
2882 Michal Noon, 123 Tchoupitoulas, laborer.
2883 Owen D McCormick, Willow, between Clio and Erato, seaman
2884 James Edwards, Liberty, between Thalia and Erato, drayman.
2885 John Gillis, 157 Levee, wagonmaster.
2886 Joe Daley, 81 St. Joseph, merchant.
2887 Philip Flandery, Battiand, near Perdido, laborer.
2888 Ferdinand Rybell, Palmyra, hostler.
2889 Henry Redburg, 83 Julia, hunter.
2890 Dave P. Barber, Jackson R R depot, machinist
2891 F D Harris, 202 Baronne, printer.
2892 Marcus Peterson, Howard, between Clio and Erato, seaman
2893 Thos. Adams, 101 Julia, barber.
2894 Thomas Trieves, 155 Franklin, actor.
2895 George R. Rickinder, St. Charles street.
2896 Nelson Rose, 262 Howard, laborer.
2897 L. Racine, 95 St. Charles, oysterman.
2898 Michael Rett, 17 St Joseph, porter.
2899 Seraphine Lest, St Joseph and Tchoupitoulas, oysterman
2900 Richard Cole, Magnolia and Lafayette, mason.
2901 Michael J. Grady, 127 Terpsichore, Ins. customs.
2902 George Willes, 250 Canal, poultryman.
2903 Peter Smith, steamer Perry, fireman.
2904 Peter Richards, 73 Bacchus, laborer.
2905 August Brown, 101 St. Paul, steamboatman.
2906 James Mathews, Louisiana Press, teamster.
2907 Robert Adams, 210 Camp, furnisher.
2908 Richard Valentine, Race and Constance, teamster.
2909 Charles E. Clark, Canal barbor, engineer.
2910 Wm Bolger, 357 Howard, laborer.
2911 David Mulcahy, 275 Cypress, seaman.
2912 Thomas Brennan, Poydras, laborer.
2913 Joseph Wagner, 3-1 Julia, barber
2914 James Moulton, 353 St Charles, clerk
2915 George W Bernardon, St Charles Hotel, merchant.
2916 Geo W Bernadow, 153 St Charles.
2917 Louis F Newman, 231 Baronne, merchant.
2918 John Gimer, St Mary's Market, coffeestand
2919 Jacob Isaac, New Levee, merchant
2920 Theo Isabel, 57 Constance, machinist
2921 Thos Hicks, 247 St Mary's, laborer.
2922 Dan'l C Conger, 30 St Thomas
2923 John Foully, 11 Poeyfarre, cab driver.
2924 C Spencer, Waverly Hotel
2925 Joseph McMasters, 198 St Joseph, merchant
2926 John Jones, Thalia, near Howard, watchman
2927 Frank H Tower, 366 Magazine, clerk.
2928 Isaac Lockhart, 319 Dryades, merchant
2929 Charles L. Lewis, Julia and Baronne, printer.
2930 Matt White, 163 Dryades, merchant
2931 Wm Thompson, Tchoupitoulas, farmer
2932 Wm Jatson, Erato and Constance, tollyman.
2933 Mike Collee, corner Foucher and Peyfarre, clergyman.
2934 Patrick Cannon, Howard, laborer.
2935 Louis Jaeger, Annunciation, watchman
2936 John B Carter, 303 Magazine, superintendent public schools
2937 Henry Lohrleus, 80 St Thomas, laborer
2938 John Durarney, 1 Prieur, shoemaker.
2939 Leopold Lepp, Leep, near Liberty, shoemaker.
2940 Wm Lardner, 124 Franklin, printer
2941 Emily Fraute, Calliope, merchant.
2942 Pat Connolly, 69 Baronne, stabler.
2943 Charles Arlington, 53 St Joseph, steamboatman.
2944 Robt Howe, 87 St John, teamster
2945 Francis Andrea, 330 Circus, shoemaker.
2946 Watson H Base, Julia, merchant.
2947 John M Girty, 402 Camp, contractor.
2948 Edward F Fitzgerald, Triton Walk, professor.
2949 Joe Disbury, 455 Felicity, painter.
2950 Jas Michael, 180 Poydras, tailor.
2951 Wm H Williams, 148 Circus, cooper.

The Draft.

Why don't the President request the Secretary of War to instruct Provost Marshal General Fry to direct the suspension of the draft? What is to be done with any more soldiers? Where are they needed? What will they have to do? The conscript wheel is revolving in several parts of the country, and the people are in a flutter of apprehension about it, while they are asked to jubilate, and make merry, and give thanks on account of the war being substantially over. The draft and jubilation do not exactly dovetail together. We can all go the jubilification on the prospect of speedy peace, but can we not dispense with the draft?

Troops sent by Maximilian to conquer Yucatan to the Empire.

The New York *Herald* of the 11th has a Balize correspondent which says:

Four thousand of Maximilian's troops reached Sesal, Yucatan, *en route* for [illegible] in order to attempt the subjugation [illegible] Yucatan, and the subjugation [illegible] of the Maronnel or Maya Indians.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

First Night of the Hanlons.—It would be impossible to exaggerate the crowded condition and eager curiosity exhibited at the Academy of Music last night on the *debut* of the Hanlon Brothers. No occasion of the whole previous season drew a more fashionable, brilliant and intelligent a house, or one which demonstrated a more positive degree of rational interest and satisfaction.

As to the various feats of this unequalled band of gymnasts, they may be summed up as the refinement, grace, and poetry of human muscular power carried to its highest attainable development of precision and skill.

A succession of full houses doubtless await the future appearance of the Brothers, and elegible seats must be sought early if secured.

The *True Delta* puts in print a rumor which found its way on the Olive Branch, to the effect that Jeff. Davis, and his body guard of Texas cavalry, crossed the Mississippi on Sunday night at Tunica Bend, a short distance above Bayou Sara, and pushed rapidly towards Atchafalaya river.

The Closed Southern Ports.—The Washington special of the 11th to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The President's proclamation, declaring the Southern ports closed, is regarded by those acquainted with our foreign relations as assuring the revocation by Great Britain of her recognition of belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy. It appears from Lord John Russell's speech, and from other sources, that the British Government have vindicated their concession of belligerent right by our proclamation of the blockade, asserting that as we had thus recognized the Confederacy as belligerents, they were justified in doing so.

Associated Press Dispatch.

Washington, April 11.—The proclamation in reference to closing Southern ports, is in accordance with the law passed as early as 1861. It was then understood, however, that while foreign powers would respect an effective blockade of these ports, a claim to exercise legal authority over them as over other ports of the United States would not be respected. It is believed that the time has come, however, when the United States Government can claim to exercise that legal authority over all its ports, whether blockaded or not, which belongs to every independent sovereignty in power.

A sufficient number of Southern ports are left open for legitimate trade, and those now proclaimed closed will, it is presumed, be reopened after a time. Meanwhile, blockade running is likely to be effectually ended. The issuing of the proclamation is understood to have been the business on which Secretary Seward was about to visit City Point, to confer with the President, last week.

President Lincoln on Reconstruction—Executive Policy in Regard to Civil Organization and Admission of Louisiana—He Would Ignore the Question Whether a State had been Out or in the Union Pending the Disputed Right and Resisted Effort to Secede.

The St Louis *Republican* of the 15th has a full telegraphic report of the speech delivered in Washington on the 11th to a patriotic gathering of citizens who called him out of the Executive Mansion. We present below from this speech those portions, not heretofore published in Louisiana, which exhibit in the most authoritative form the President's views on reconstruction and on civil reorganization in Louisiana as an example of Executive policy in that relation.

As a general rule I abstain from reading reports of attacks upon myself, determined not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new Government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much and no more than the public knows. In the annual message of December, 1863, and the accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction.

The new Constitution of Louisiana declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the part previously exempted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and it is silent, as it could not be otherwise, about the admission of members to Congress as applied to Louisiana.

Every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan. The message went to Congress and I received many commendations for the plan, written and verbal, and not a single objection to it from any professed emancipationist came to my knowledge until after the news was received at Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it. From about July, 1862, I had corresponded with different persons supposed to be interested in seeking a reconstruction of the State Government of Louisiana. When the message of 1863 with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was confident that the people, with the aid of the military co-operation, would construct substantially on that plan. I wrote him and some of them to try it. They did so, and the result is known.

Such has been my only agency in the Louisiana movement. My promise is made as I previously stated, but promises are better broken than kept. I shall treat this as a bad promise and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest, but I have not yet been convinced.

We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper relation. I believe that it is not only possible but in fact easier to do this without deciding or even considering whether these States have ever been out of the Union, than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad or not. Let us join in doing acts necessary to restore the proper practical relation between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulge in his own opinion whether in doing acts he brought the States from without out into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it.

The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the Louisiana Government rests, would be more satisfactory to all if it contained 50,000 or 30,000, or even 20,000, instead of 12,000, as it does. It is also satisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer were it now conferred on every intelligent negro, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana Government as it stands is quite all that is desirable.

The question is, will it be wiser to take it as it is and help to improve it, or to reject and disperse it. Can Louisiana be brought into her proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or discarding the new Government? Some 12,000 voters in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union, assumed to be the rightful political power of the State, held elections organized a State Government, adopted a free State Constitution, giving the benefit of the public schools equally to the black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. We have rejected and spurned them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them, we, in fact, say to the white man "You are worthless, and we will never help you nor be helped by you. To the blacks we say "This cup of liberty which these your old masters held to your lips we will dash from you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague manner, undefined when, where and how. If this course of discouraging and paralyzing both the white and black has any tendency to bring Louisiana to her proper practical relations with the Union, I have so far been unable to perceive it.

Concede that the new Government of Louisiana is only what it should be as the egg to the fowl, and we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. [Laughter.]

Again, if we reject Louisiana, we reject our vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been argued that no more than three-fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to rectify an amendment. I do not commit myself against this further than to say that such inference would be questionable and sure to be persistently questioned, while the ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

I repeat the question, can Louisiana be brought into the proper practical relation with the Union sooner by discarding her new State Government? That which has been said of Louisiana will apply to the other States, and yet so great peculiarities pertain to each State, and such important and sudden changes in the same State, and withal so new and unprecedented is the whole case that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed. As to the details and collaterals, each exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement. As important principles may and must be inflexible, so I am considering and shall not fail to act when satisfied that action will be proper.

Lynchburg.

The surrender of Lynchburg is officially reported. This, says the St. Louis *Republican*, has been a very important place in a military point of view during the war. General Hunter, it will be remembered, headed an expedition to capture it, but found it too strong. General Sheridan also moved upon it with the same experience. The city had, in 1860, a total population of about 7,000. It is on a steep declivity of the south bank of James river, [illegible] the junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad also connects here with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The navigation of the James river canal renders Lynchburg the shipping point of an extensive and fertile tract of country. In tobacco alone the exports formerly averaged upwards of twenty million pounds. It has a cotton factory, numerous iron and brass foundries, machine shops, warehouses, powder mills, etc.

Gen. Banks [illegible] the [illegible] New Orleans
Under [illegible]
published [illegible]
Major General [illegible]

The Policy of Magnanimity Advocated by the New York Times.

Discussing the situation arising the destruction of Lee's army and other recent Union triumphs, the New York *Times* says:

We do not think the time has yet come, nor are we certain that it will come hereafter, when a complete amnesty, including restoration to all the rights of citizenship, may wisely be promised to the leaders of the rebellion. But to the great mass of the Southern people, to the rank and file of the rebel army, to all except those who have made themselves directly and personally responsible for the gigantic crimes and sufferings of this war, no assurances of pardon and of protection can be too earnest too broad. What we want of the Southern people is not simply obedience, acquiescence, submission to the power of our national Government, we want their confidence in its justice, their pride in its flag, their faith and devotion to the Republican principles on which it rests. We have convinced them of its strength, we want to convince them of its beneficence. We have proved that it is useless for them to resist its authority—we want now to show them that it is for their best and highest interests to stand by and sustain it to the end of their days. The only way to bring this about is to relieve their hearts from the feelings of fear and apprehension which the penalties they have incurred may well engender, and then to open promptly and broadly for their use the channels of trade and industry by which their old prosperity may be restored.

For, after all, it is by deeds rather than words that we are to do the needful work of reconstruction in the Southern States, and the sooner we can lift the heavy hand of military power from Southern towns and Southern trade, the better for all concerned. The Government especially should lose no time in waiving all those rigid regulations which fall with crushing weight on the helpless families of those hitherto engaged in the rebel service, while they fail to touch the offenders themselves. It is unwise as well as inhuman to wage war upon women and children whom the armies have left behind, after those armies have been routed and destroyed. Magnanimity is always the best policy for nations and great communities, even more than for individuals. Nothing so degrades the character and dims the glory of any Government as needless cruelties inflicted upon the helpless and unresisting. And while even now nothing should be done by our Government inconsistent with its dignity and permanent security, the time has certainly come when it can consult other necessities than those which are purely military, and aim at other objects than those which war alone can accomplish.

Military.—The *True Delta* of this morning says in connection with Mobile affairs:

It is stated to us on good authority that Gen. Hurlbut is to relieve Gen. Granger in command of Mobile as soon as Gen. Banks arrives in New Orleans, Capt. Cook, recently attached to Gen Canby's staff, has been relieved to rejoin Gen H's staff

Havana News.

New York, April 11.—By the Liberty we have Havana advices to the 6th

The United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, and a party en route for Charleston, arrived at Havana on the 4th.

The sentence of Arguelles, which has been pronounced, is understood to be perpetual banishment from the Island, sixteen years in the chain gang at Centa, in Africa, and a fine of two hundred thousand dollars.

The following blockade runners had sailed on the 1st—Lark, Denbigh and Owl

Gradual Abolition of Military Rule in Missouri.

The following paragraph occurs in the St Louis *Republican* of the 15th:

The industrious efforts which have been made in different quarters of the State, for the resumption of civil law, have to a certain extent been successful. The Provost Marshal's offices at St Joseph, Chillicothe, Macon and Hannibal, have been abolished by Gen Dodge, and Gen Fisk is in communication with the Governor with proposals for the transfer and turning over to the civil authorities all that portion of the State North of the Missouri river, and the withdrawal of the United States troops

Arrival of Sir F. Bruce, G. C. B. the British Ambassador.

Sir Frederick Bruce G C B who succeeds Lord Lyons as Queen Victoria's representative at Washington arrived in the China yesterday. The new British ambassador was accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. Bytheson, and a suite of servants. He landed between 6 and 7 o'clock, in the morning, and proceeded at once to the Clarendon Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for his reception. Every courtesy was shown to the English Minister on his landing by the Custom House authorities. The steamer Bronx was placed at his disposal by Collector Draper, and had the China arrived in the daytime the consular authorities would have gone out in the steamer to meet their chief. Sir Frederick purposes leaving for Washington today.

This is not the first time Sir Frederick Bruce has visited America in a diplomatic capacity. He accompanied Lord Ashburton on his special mission to Washington in 1842. He also had considerable experience among the South American States—in Bolivia and Uruguay, and afterwards was Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland. But it is as the representative of the Government in China that his most important services were rendered. He was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong from 1844 to 1846. He accompanied Lord Elgin on his famous mission to that country in 1857, and conveyed to England the treaty of Tientsin. In 1858 he again returned to China as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. A Democratic journal in this city, which lately bemoaned the appointment of a Baronet instead of a live Lord to the Washington Embassy, might have intensified its sorrow. Sir Frederick Bruce, though a brother of the late Lord Elgin, and closely connected with the most aristocratic families of Great Britain, is not even a Baronet. Until he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath for his services in China, he was plain Mr. Bruce. He was made a Grand Commander of the Bath prior to his leaving for this country.

COL. FORREST EXPECTED TO SURRENDER AFTER LEE.

We learn that Colonel Forrest (Confederate) was near Memphis this week, with 3,000 troops. He said that as soon as he was satisfied that Gen Lee had surrendered, he should "go and do likewise." So they tumble into line

The Face Against the Pane.

Mabel, darling Mabel,
With face against the pane,
Looks out upon the night,
At the beacon in the rain.
And she hears the sea bird screech
And the breakers on the beach
Making moan, making moan,
And the wind over the blown
To and fro, to and fro,
Till it seems like some old crone
Standing out there all alone,
In her woe,
While Mabel, darling Mabel,
With face against the pane,
Looks out upon the night,
At the beacon in the rain.

Set the table, maiden, Mabel,
And keep the cabin warm,
Your little fisher lover
Is out there in the storm,
And your father—you are weeping—
O, Mabel, darling Mabel,
Go set the supper table,
And put the tea a-steeping.
Your lover's heart is brave,
His boat is staunch and tight,
And your father knows the reefs
That keep the water white.
But Mabel, darling Mabel,
With face against the pane,
Looks out upon the night,
And the beacon in the rain.

See the lightning how it glares,
And the thunder how it rolls.
And in the midst of the storm,
The solemn church bell tolls,
But no sexton sways the bell—
In the belfrey old and high,
Unseen fingers toll the knell,
As the wind goes tearing by,
Hark! how it tolls for the souls
Of the sailors on the sea,
God pity them, God pity them,
Wherever they may be,
God pity wives and sweethearts
Who wait, and wait in vain,
And pity little Mabel
With her face against the pane.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge N. Lieber.—B. Meyer, charged with perjury in representing that he was not liable to military duty, he having never voted nor claimed or exercised any rights of an American citizen, was defended by Mr Shannon, and acquitted.

J. P. Hondoreyte offered a compensation to a corporal of the guard at an enrolment office to assist him speedily to obtain his certificate of enrollment. It was urged for the defence that it was done in good faith, only to economise time. The Court was disposed to be lenient fined accused $25.

More Shomberg, charged with having caused lessly signed his name to an affidavit, setting forth that a certain party was over 45 years of age, not liable to the draft, was fined $100.

S. Seiler, who charged $25 for drawing up the papers in a case of exemption from military duty, after having drummed up the evidence, acting as counsel etc., was fined $100, it being held by the court that the acts of Congress prohibit a higher fee than $5 in such cases. An appeal to the commanding General was allowed.

First District Court.—Judge Abel.—Jeff Davis, a colored man, was tried and found guilty of having stolen clothing from the store No. 246 Baronne street, valued at $100.

Frank Assevedo was found guilty of an assault and battery with intent to kill Baptiste Orry

David White was found guilty on the charge of assault and battery on P Smith.

Frank Watkins was caught in the act of stealing a lot of sugar, chocolate, etc., the property of Jules Binsaud.

Mrs. Conner was put on her trial on the charge of having stolen crockery, gaiters, &c., the property of Jos. Fernandez, on the corner of Dryades and Calliope streets.

On motion of the Attorney General it was moved that the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Montamat, is suspended from duty on the charge of contempt of Court, for refusing to issue the certificates for services and pay of Grand Jurors

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1865.

The general market continued extremely dull, and but little of moment was reported in any branch of trade. In our leading staple in particular, nothing was done excepting a small amount of low cottons at auction which went off at irregular prices. There is still some demand for Havre and Liverpool, but buyers stand aloof in consequence of the increased difficulty of passing bills unless at rates below their views.

The money market also continued without any animation. Its general quiet, however, was unpleasantly interrupted by the intelligence that a young man, well known in our financial circles as a dealer in Exchange and Stocks, had disappeared. It seems he was last seen on Saturday, when he attended to his business as usual without evincing any extraordinary mental excitement or uneasiness. It has since been ascertained that he was then under the apprehension of his bills on New York being dishonored, and that the losses on his operations in Foreign Exchange and Cotton would render him insolvent.

Under circumstances, without the fortitude to meet his creditors, he came to the rash and unwise determination of abandoning his interests here, in the hope of recuperating his fortune elsewhere. It would be difficult to designate a broker of his age and capital who commanded more general confidence, and his credit continued unimpaired up to the time of his departure. It is understood that the amount of his liabilities is quite limited, and it appears to be the general conviction that had he remained and made a frank and full exhibit of his affairs to his creditors, he would have found but little difficulty in effecting a settlement with them which would have enabled him to continue his business. We hope it is not yet too late for him to return and pursue this course to which he will no doubt be sustained by his numerous friends.

We have but little change to note in Specie. Gold was quoted early in the morning at 146 ⅌ dollar and at the close at 146½, against 146 last evening. At one time it might have been sold at 147, but had lots of any magnitude been pressed upon the market, sellers might have been compelled to make some concessions from the inside rates. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half-dollars are nominal at 13 ⅌ cent and Mexican dollars at 16½ @ 17.

Foreign Exchange was extremely dull. There appeared to be little or no demand, and drawers were unable to effect sales unless at further concessions. A Matamoros Sterling bill was offered at 144, and first class city signatures at 15 @ 55. One of the Banks drew for Paris at 1'' which is the extreme rate. In Francs we heard of a Bank bill for [illegible] having been passed at 3.7½, at which, however, the demand exceeded the supply. 3.75 for Francs, it will be observed, is equal to 15½ for Sterling.

But little of any moment was reported in Domestic Exchange. Outdoors, we noticed sales of $1000 New York sight in three or four amounts, at ¾ @ ⅝ ⅌ cent premium, a Navy draft at ten days for a round sum at ½, and some twenty days sight at par. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at ⅛ premium, but met only a limited demand. There was very little offered out-doors.

We have heard of no further sales of Stocks since the 10 shares National Bank noticed in our last report at $200, excepting 10 shares City Railroad to-day, price not transpired, but understood to show a concession from previous sales. We are aware, however of 10 shares National Bank having been offered, and a sale may have been effected. There are also several lots of Citizens', Canal, and Southern Bank, Water Works and other Stocks on sale, but they meet little or no demand a movement being restrained by the scarcity of money. Consolidated City Bonds are quoted at 84 and the Railroad Issues at 75 a 77, but there are none of the latter offering.

In the Bank Note market there was a continued good demand and sales at 40 and 41c ⅌ dollar for Bank of Louisiana and 40 and 41c for Louisiana State Bank. There were sales of New Orleans at 31c. Mercants are quoted at 30 a 31, Bank of New Orleans at 30 a 31, Bank of Louisiana at 40 a 41, Louisiana State at 40 a 41, Union at 5 @ 6 and Crescent City at 5 and 6. The Canal Bank continued 4 day, to redeem the five dollar notes with City Treasury notes, but few were presented and the demand is nearly all supplied. [illegible] to have been settled. The bank [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Citizens' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] not [illegible] to have been settled [illegible] legal Tender or National Bank notes which command a premium of several per cent over City Treasury notes, while the latter are also the principal medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes. We understand tax payers that with regard to the City taxes 2 per cent discount is allowed on all payments [illegible] the whole amount, and 1 per cent if paid in May.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, April 18, 1865.

Cotton.—The market continued extremely quiet to-day, and we did not hear of a transaction excepting of bales at auction, which sold as follows: 1 bale Pickings at 5½c, 1 do at 8, 1 mattress at 12½, 2 bales carelessly packed at 12¾, 23 Low Ordinary at 14¾, 3 bags at 15¼, 1 bale Rebrixed at 15¼, 1 do at 15, 1 bales at 20¼, 5 mixed at the same, a Good Ordinary (Government) at 21¼, and 4 bales at 20 a 23. Yesterday, 6 bales Low Middling sold at 21c, and 18 net Middling at 23c.

Produce and Provisions.—We have no improvement to notice to-day. The market generally remains at a stand still, and there is only a retail business doing, our neighboring river, lake and gulf ports being yet closed to free trade.

The only sales to day were 87 and 29 bbls overweight heavy Western Mess Pork at $25.50 ⅌ bbl, 250 sacks Oats at 95c ⅌ bushel, and 50 bales prime Hay at $15 ⅌ ton. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3.50, $4 a 5 ⅌ bbl, Apples at $10, and Eggs at $12 ⅌ bbl.

We have not a sale of Sugar, Molasses, Flour or other produce to report. The market is so deranged that prices cannot be given until actual sales of round lots will have been made.

About 211 hhds Tobacco were received from the West for shipment direct to New York and Bremen.

Freights.—Flour is going forward to New York and Boston, by sailing vessels, at 1½c ⅌ bbl, and Hides at ¾ a 1c ⅌ lb. There is very little Cotton offering, and the rate by steam for New York is 1½c ⅌ lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 19, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday.

Amount of stock sold: 162 Beeves, 25 Hogs, 4 Milch Cows and 54 Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 440 Beeves, 186 Hogs, 17 Sheep, 54 Milch Cows and 54 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	00	— @ —	12
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	00	— @ —	13
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	00	— @ —	11
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	—	— @ —	—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	— @ —	—
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	— @ —	—
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	—	— @ —	—
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	—	11 @ —	14
Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	8	00 @ 10	00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	—	— @ —	—
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	30	00 @ 40	00
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15	— @ —	—
Sucking Calves, ⅌ head	10	00 @ —	00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 19, 1865

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Faith, Pegram, for Louisville. — Master
Steamer Henry Ames, Crawford, for St Louis. — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr General Washington, Orr, from Fort Pike, to master—Basin
Schr Ransom, Milan, from Bayou Lacombe, to master—Basin
Lugger Angelo and Mississippi, from the Coast—21 dist

STEAMBOATS.

Gov Morton, Pitcher, from Coast
Olive Branch, Taber, from St Louis
Star, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Hope, Hancock, from Boston
Ship Omena, McNair, — days from New York, to D McCoard
Bark Celeste Clark, Bangs, from Boston
Bark Patmos, Sprlug, from Boston
Bark Sunrise, ———, from Matamoros
Brig Gertrude, ———, from Havana
Brig Aurate, Clark, from Philadelphia
Schr Alba, ———, from Philadelphia
Schr Mary A Rich, Hardy, from Boston
Schr Annie A Rich, Kelsey, fro Boston
Schr Mischief, from Havana
Schr Sea Bird, from Nassau
Schr Vulcan, ———, from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Henry Ames—256 bbls molasses and sundries
LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Ruth—Sundries

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

FORT PIKE—Per schr General Washington—30,000 feet lumber, Nalss & Nellson
BAYOU LACOMBE—Per schr Ransom—14 cords wood to order
COAST—Per luggers Angelo and Mississippi—10 bbls potatoes, 100 heads cabbage, 3000 oranges to order
COAST—Per steamer Gov Morton—14,384 feet lumber and sundries to order
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Star—1 bale cotton to Dobien & Grosbal—1 do 7 bales moss 35 sks cotton seed J I Adams—3 sks seed cotton 15 bbls molasses O Oberkin—7425 feet lumber to Roman & Oliver—sundries to order
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—3853 sks corn 1959 bales hay Captain Mason—500 hoop poles Barn De Bow & co—50 tcs lard F Avet & co—84 pkgs tobacco to Mayer & Bro—718 hides Ober, Atwater & co—312 bbls flour Weisenback & Klumpp—360 do G W Graham & co—26 bbls eggs Schuelder & Zuberbler—7 pkgs sausages H A Seberman & co—10 bbls oil Rice Bros & co—15 tcs glassware J Gauche—22 do S E Moore & co—496 sks corn 130 sks oats Griffin & Porch—8 pkgs castings Zobber & co—420 bbls eggs F DeiBondio—22 pkgs mdse Adams Express co—5 bbls oil S M Todd & co—30 bbls apples 1 do flour Miller & Meyer—54 rolls leather C T Budsecke & co—70 head cows and calves Watters—71 head cattle 99 do hogs Ashbrook—34 head cattle order

Mails will Close at the Post Office as Follows:

FOR THE NORTH AND WEST, VIA CAIRO.

Wednesday April 19th at 3 o'clock P. M. by steamer Olive Branch.
Sunday April 23d at 9 o'clock A. M. by steamer Ben. Stickney.

FOR THE WEST

Friday April 21st at 3 o'clock P M by steamer Pauline Carroll.

FOR THE NORTH.

Saturday April 22d at 6 o'clock A. M, by steamship direct to New York.

DIED,

In Paris, on the 23d of March, after a long and painful illness, PIERRE HONORE LANDREAUX, a native of this city.

Bank of America.

New Orleans, April 18, 1865.

NOTICE [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture, Tinware, &c.

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

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 36 Exchange Alley, A lot of Household furniture, Tin Ware, etc., etc. Terms—Cash. ap19

Furniture, Spoons, Forks, Plated and Gold Watches.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office corner Exchange Alley and Conti.

WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at his store, viz—Bedsteads, Chairs, Armoire, Rocking Chairs, Clocks, Crockeryware, Sofas, etc. Terms cash. ap19

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

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

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, April 20th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 57 Front Levee, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, Third District—A well selected stock of Dry Goods, Counter Fixtures, &c. Terms—cash, in Treasury notes. ap16

Successions of Louis Verneuil and Marie Chevalier, his wife.

No. 20,250.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 20th 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 District Court of New Orleans, dated 11th April, 1865, the herein after described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in faubourg Tremé, in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by St. Claude, Rampart, Dumaine and St. Philip streets, measuring about [illegible] feet front on St. Claude street, by 140 feet in depth. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, bearing No. [illegible] consisting of two frame sheds.

Terms—Two-thirds cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit for notes secured by mortgage, bearing 8 per cent interest from date until paid.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, notary public.
ap19 27 my8 16 20

Succession of Bonaventure Michel Aîné—No. 20,396.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY 20th 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 District Court of New Orleans, dated April [illegible], the herein after described property, to wit:

1. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Casacalvo, Bagatelle [illegible] streets, measuring about 32 feet front on Union street, by 125 feet deep, together with a frame house, etc.

2. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the same District, in square bounded by Marigny, Mandeville, Love and Greatmen streets, measuring, French measure, [illegible] feet front on Marigny street, by [illegible] feet deep, together with a frame house No. 157, having two rooms, gallery and two cabinets.

3. TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND situated in suburb Washington, Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Victory, Moreau, Pauline and Piety streets, [illegible] ... Terms [illegible]

4. THE FOUR UNDIVIDED SIXTHS of a lot of ground situated on the banks of the Third District of this city, between Marigny and Mandeville streets, ...

[illegible]

Act of sale before O. Drouet, Notary Public.
ap 17 my 14 20

Office of the Special Commission

Corner of North and St. Francis streets,
New Orleans, April 19, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.

A Commission has been organized by the Government of the United States to investigate the military and financial history of the Military Division of West Mississippi, with its center the City of New Orleans. It is composed of Maj. General W. F. Smith, U. S. A. and James T. Brady, Esq., of New York. Designing to try persons have misrepresented the origin and purpose of the commission. One thing is desired proper to set forth that the commission will, in no manner interfere with the lawful rights or privileges of the people of the Military Division, but is intended to aid in securing them.

One of its chief objects is to ascertain whether any military, or other official, or any individual, claiming to act under the authority of the United States, has oppressed, or injured any person within this Division.

The public are earnestly invited to aid the commission in any instance in which a good offence has been committed so that the guilty parties may be dealt with as they deserve.

The restoration of trade and commerce has been materially retarded by men who have used money or influence in such a way as to prevent free and equal competition. The Commission is eager to break up this system and punish all who have been connected with it.

Those who are willing to assist the Commission in their efforts, by communicating facts within their knowledge, will please call upon the undersigned. No information, duly stated, will in any event be used against the party giving it, as the great object of the Government is to reach such of its agents and officials as have abused the trust reposed in them.

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Lieut. Col. & A. D. C.,
Judge Advocate.

Commission, Special Jurisdiction, &c

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La. April 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 55.

I. A Special Commission consisting of Major General W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, and Mr James T Brady, duly appointed under Executive Orders, was organized in the city of New Orleans, on the [illegible] instant and the organization has been duly reported.

II. The jurisdiction of this Commission extends to all persons in the Military, Naval and Revenue Service, or in any branch of the public service, under the authority of the United States Government, who when required upon subpœna issued from said Commission will appear at the place and time designated and answer under oath as to such matters as they may be interrogated, or make report in writing if required.

III. Persons not included in the foregoing paragraph and not in any way in service under the authority of the U. S. Government, are subject to the jurisdiction of this Special Commission as witnesses only, whose depositions the Commission have a right to take under their orders.

IV. The rule in relation to the exhibition of books papers, vouchers &c., is already laid down in General Orders No. 3, Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, bearing date January 5th, 1865.

V. Lieut. Col. Nicholas Bowen, has been properly appointed Judge Advocate of the Special Commission and will be obeyed and recognized as such.

VI. All officers and others in the military service and all persons subject to military law within this Department are enjoined to render all possible respect and obedience to the Special Commission in the performance of their legitimate duties.

VII. If any officer summoned before said Commission shall at the time named in the subpœna for appearance be in actual performance of public duty which cannot be postponed, he will at once report that fact to the Special Commission and to his immediate superior and await further orders.

VIII. No officer on duty at posts outside the city of New Orleans, will leave his post on the reception of a subpœna without first reporting to his proper commander and obtaining his authority, which will be given promptly unless extreme exigency exist to prevent, in which case the facts will be at once reported.

By command of Major General HURLBUT,
J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General

Marseilles Wines.

FIFTY CASKS very thick COTE WINE, Fournaire & Bougues' brand.

Just received and for sale by
PABLO GELPI & CO.,
No. 153 Old Levee st.

Marseilles Wines, etc.

100 casks very thick COTE WINE,
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF WILLIE SEYMOUR.

Tuesday Evening, April 18th, 1865.

WILLIE SEYMOUR IN TWO CHARACTERS—FORTUNIO FALCONE AND RICHARD III.

WILLIE MORRISON AS RICHMOND.

All the Star Company have kindly volunteered.—Three New and Attractive Pieces...Songs, Dances, etc. ap16

JUDICIAL SALES.

Jean Despaux vs. Jean Peres

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 17[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, making part of the late Sianot's plantation, in Faubourg St. Jean, bounded by Ursulines, Bellechasse, Esplanade, St. Philippe and Broad streets, being lot No. Twenty-seven and measuring thirty-one feet seven inches front on St. Philippe street, by one hundred feet in depth between parallel lines, and thirty one feet five inches and six lines wide in the rear. And lot No. Twenty-eight, measuring thirty one feet seven inches front on St. Philippe street, by one hundred feet in depth between parallel lines and thirty one feet five inches and six lines wide in the rear.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of frame houses, stables, &c.

Being the same property which the defendant acquired by purchase as per act passed before A. Ducatel, late a notary public in this city, dated August 5th, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
ap18 may 6 12 20

B. Saloy vs. Eugene La Sere.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 17,7[illegible].—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the twenty second day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

Twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the Hope Insurance Company.

And ten shares of the Canal, Carondelet and Navigation Company.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
ap13 17 22

$20 Reward.

A BAY HORSE, with one of the hind feet white, 8 years old, was stolen or strayed, about one [illegible] ... The above reward will be given to the person who will bring back said horse.

JOHN DENNIES,
Grand Route St. John, near Gentilly, or to No. [illegible] Bayou Road
ap16

Headquarters, Dep't. of the Gulf,
New Orleans April 17th 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 1[illegible]
(Extract.)

2. By Order of Major General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, no person, not in the Army, or necessary to the service will be permitted to proceed to Mobile, A[illegible] except as approved by him.

Passes for Mobile for persons necessary to public service, will be granted only at Department Headquarters.

Strict search will be made on all boats leaving for Mobile or Fort Gaines, and all persons on board and arrested and reported to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Gulf, for punishment.

By command of Major General HURLBUT,
NATHANIEL BURBANK, Lieut. [illegible]

Coffee-House and Restaurant for Sale.

AN Establishment ... A Oyster Saloon and a bar ... parts of this city. Apply on Canal street [illegible]

THE Prussian Bark MERAN, Wessels master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods.
C. CAVAROC & CO.
15 Royal street.

NEITHER the captain nor the Consignees of the Prussian Bark MERAN will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said Bark.
C. CAVAROC & CO.
15 Royal street.

Coke at 50 cents per Barrel.

THE New Orleans Gas Light Company now deliver Coke at the [illegible] ... for the season.
WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

AVOID THE DRAFT!
AVOID THE DRAFT!!
AVOID THE DRAFT!

J. A. CLARK,
143 Gravier Street.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED AND FURNISHED.

HAVING been appointed by the Government, is now prepared to furnish exemption papers on the most reasonable terms ... Apply before going elsewhere, at No. 143 Gravier street.

J. A. CLARK.

Parties wishing information who do well to call and will receive all information in regard to exemption papers.

JOHN S. TULLY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Can be consulted in English, French and Spanish at
26.......Commercial Place.......26.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
72 ......Chartres Street......72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms at their accommodation.
Repasts for weddings and other parties.
Mr. Forget continues his Café [illegible].

Coal, Coal Coal.

A REDUCTION.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that the price of his Pittsburg COAL has been reduced TWENTY CENTS per barrel.
J. M. PETERSON,
164 Gravier street.
ap16 1t

J. A. CASADAVANT.
SURGEON-DENTIST
No. 196 Canal Street,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations of the Dental Surgery in the most skillful manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Cotton Seed.

JUST received 1,297 sacks Petit Gulf choice COTTON SEED and for sale by
A. F. DUNBAR,
56 Common street.

Removal,
G. BORZINO,

IMPORTER of Wines, Liquors, Olive Oil, Sardines, Fruits, Almonds Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli Corks, etc., has removed to

No. 71 Old Levee Street,
BETWEEN CONTI AND BIENVILLE STREETS

GLOBE HOTEL,
AT BAGDAD, MEXICO.
Mr. L. Chaplain,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened an Hotel at Bagdad, Mexico, expressly for Travelers, where good board and lodging can be had cheaper than anywhere else.
L. CHAPLAIN, Owner

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pomatum Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Carpet Warehouse.
19..........Chartres Street..........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY;
WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.;
WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Coco MATTING
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers; Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands; which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO. Chartres st

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax-payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also, if desirable, revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 137 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets, from 10 to 12 o'clock. JOHN T. DUBOIS

CITY HOSPITAL,
FOR SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER, ETC.
By Dr. O. ANKOUX,
Elysian Fields street, between Josephine and Solidelle streets, Third District, New Orleans.

PHYSICIANS sending patients to the above hospital ... For information apply at the Infirmary ...

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Fare to and from the Lake same day 40 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 10 cents each way.

ON and after SATURDAY, 1st April, 1865, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM CITY END. | FROM LAKE END
4 o'clock, A. M. Horse car (5½ o'clk, A. M. st'm train)

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Side-Wheel Steamships Between New York and Havre.

THE first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande, as follows:

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, April 26.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.
LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, June 21.

First Cabin, (including table wine,) $135. Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, Grand Hotel.
Havre—William Iselin & Co.

New York Mail Steamship Cos'

Line of Side-wheel Steamers to NEW YORK—DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR....Nelson.....Saturday, April 8th
EVENING STAR....Whipney....Saturday, April 15th
GUIDING STAR....Knapp......Saturday, April 22nd
MORNING STAR....Nelson.....Saturday, May 6th
EVENING STAR....Whipney....Saturday, May 13th
GUIDING STAR....Knapp......Saturday, May 20th
DAY STAR..........(Building).

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR is 2648 tons, the EVENING STAR 2615 tons, the GUIDING STAR 2416 tons; the DAY STAR 2775 tons, and the SUWO NADA 1800 tons Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any line Steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. For FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
St. Carondelet st.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY, March [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do.......
CITY OF NEW YORK.........do.......

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin ... Steerage ...
do to London ...
do to Paris ...
do to Hamburg ...

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin ... Steerage ... Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
ELLIOTT & WEBSTER, Travelers' st.

For Havre.

THE Prussian bark MERAN, Wessels, master, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to
C. CAVAROC & CO.
15 Royal street.

For Matamoros.

PASSAGE ONLY.

THE Schooner ASUNTA ANNA will leave positively on Saturday, 22d inst. For passage apply to
J. KELLY

Notice....Notice....Notice

THE steamer MORTON will make daily trips to and from the [illegible] ... leave P.M. on TUESDAY ... Passage $[illegible]

For Matamoros—On Thursday April 13th.

THE Schooner ALLISON, having the largest part of her cargo on board, will positively leave as above. For passage or freight apply to
R. A. LLAMBIAS,
13 Old Levee.

To Charter.

THE schooner MONTEREY, Joseph Fauris, master, 150 tons ... For further particulars apply on board at the wharf of the Third District Ferry, opposite Jackson Square.

For Matamoros.

THE fast sailing British schooner ALLISON having the greater part of her cargo engaged ... will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
R. A. LLAMBIAS,
13 Old Levee st.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans

Office No. [illegible] Carondelet st.
New Orleans, December 14th, 1864.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, they have this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT, to be made payable on the [illegible].

... interest of six per cent, will be paid in cash to the Company, ...

A. LERRETON, Secretary.

Louisiana State Bank.

New Orleans, March 27th, 1865.

ALL persons indebted to this institution are hereby notified to make payment within THIRTY days. Notes remaining unpaid after the above mentioned delay will be sued upon.

By order of the Liquidating Commissioners,
L. BERNARD, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of this company, No. 15 Carondelet street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, of a Board of Seven Directors to manage the affairs of this company for the ensuing year.

New Orleans, April 4, 1865.
L. F. GENERES, Secretary.

Water Works Department

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
April 5th, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF per share has this day been declared by the Board, ... payable to the Stockholders on ...
S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

Bank of Louisiana in Liquidation,

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1865.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the Banking House this day, it was Resolved to declare ... MONDAY next the [illegible] ...
J. P. IRVINE, Cashier.

NOTICE.

ANTOINE DUBUC,

Secretary of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans,

Office, No. 20 St. Anthony street,

WHO for the last twenty-five years has been acting as a clerk and attending to FUNERALS and FUNERAL CEREMONIES, informs his friends and the public that Mr. JEAN BONNOT, to whom he has given at present to the business, that he has on hand every article in the line of his trimmings and Exequies.

Funeral Cars and Hearses,

of a new European style, as in Paris, London and in America.

They are also ready for the erecting, opening and closing of

Tombs and Vaults in the St. Louis Cemetery,

and in all the other Cemeteries in the city, under the direction of the Clergy of the Church of St. Louis and of the other Catholic Churches in New Orleans.

J. BONNOT & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS:

KEEP at their store, No. 51 Ste. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, Mahogany, Walnut and other Metallic Coffins, with white and black trimmings, varnished and lined with lead or zinc, tapestry, Cravats, Crosses, carriages and every thing in the funeral line. Also Franc Coffins, new style, admirably painted and varnished, a guest in the town of the veritable Coffin, with glass in the lid and with or without lead ... J. B. Bonnot.

STORE
51......ST. ANN STREET......51

Cotton Seed.

4,000 BUSHELS CLUSTER.
[illegible] bushels VICK.
[illegible] do BOYDS PROLIFIC.
[illegible] do PETIT GULF.

For sale by
JOHN H. CARTER,
Sand 10 Tchoupitoulas street.

RICE PLANTERS—ATTENTION

IRON WOVE WIRE CLOTH for Rice Mills made expressly to order for use. Various Sizes of this cloth for sale.

RICE BROS & CO.,
242 Tchoupitoulas street, near St. Marys Market

Flour and Provisions.

300 barrels extra FLOUR.
100 barrels S. F. do.
200 do fine do.
15 casks clear SIDES.
20 tierces sugar cured HAMS.
50 barrels prime MESS PORK, extra qual.
100 do. MESS PORK, over weight.
100 do Rump do. do.
25 tierces LARD, choice.
300 kegs do. do.

In store and for sale by
E. D. ETHELL,
105 Poydras street.

House and Store to Rent.

A HOUSE AND STORE, on Bienville street, near Old Levee.
Apply to
L. S. POTHIER,
63 Old Levee street.

T. J. & W. H. COOLEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

No. 46 St. Charles Street,

Up Stairs, Room No. 4.

RECEIVED by New York per steamships WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, from HAVRE, and landing ex-steamship EVENING STAR, an invoice of FRENCH SPECIALTIES, DRUGS and MEDICINES, which the undersigned will sell to Druggists and to the public, at importation prices.

The invoice consists in part of:—

Boudault's Antidyspeptic Elixir, Dr. Ollivier's Depurative Biscuits, Dorrault's and Lancelot's Radish Iodine Syrup, Mothe's, Raquin's and Mathey Caylus' Capsules, Digitaline and Atropine Granules, Quevenne Iron, Papier Fayard, Genoise Antigoutty, Espic Cigarrettes, Leroy's Purgative, Dr Delabarre's Teething Syrup, Dr. Paterson's Bismuth Powders, Robiquet's Syrup, Zongh's Oil, Dr Lavilli's Pills and Cordial, Lactarium Syrup, Pectoral Pastes, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by
E. F. MOUGIN, Druggist,
Nos. 27 and 29 Dauphin street, corner Conti street.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co

CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1865		$[illegible]2,711 15
Viz—Fire Premiums	$155,061 98	
Marine do.	56,912 69	
River do.	15,7[illegible] 07	
Less Return Premiums	2,026 64	$226,711 15
Less Unterminated do.	31,0[illegible] 90	$ 33,1[illegible] 54
Net earned Premiums		$193,61[illegible] 24
Losses paid, viz— Fire Losses	$25,211 21	
Marine Losses	65,218 27	
River Losses	2,525 29	
	$ 92,944 71	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	12,0[illegible] 39	
Reinsurances, Expenses, etc. Less interest, etc.	25,979 02	121,8[illegible] 12
Balance		71,81[illegible] 67
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip		29,8[illegible] [illegible]
Net		41,93[illegible] [illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$193,[illegible] 24
Deduct amount not participating in dividend		28,4[illegible] [illegible]
Net earned participating Premiums		$ 165,[illegible] [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$42,776 57
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stock	[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins Companies	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Sundry claims due to the Company	[illegible]
Cash on hand	34,226 [illegible]
	$6[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of March, 1865.
SAMUEL MYERS,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip on and after the 8th day of May next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty five per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending February 28th 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of July next.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs,	P. Anderson,	G. W. Dunbar,
A. Carriere,	F. A. Lulling,	H. J. Voss,
O. A. Fosdick,	A. R. Montgomery,	Jas. Jackson,
M. Fisher,	Wm. Price,	F. W. Schmidt,
E. Cramer,	A. Kearny,	A. Montgomery,
E. Delvaille,	A. Frerkens,	E. Marqueze,
C. Lafitte,	E. Plaigin,	A. Dolhonde,
J. Vienne, Jr.	Geo. W. Hynson,	C. Tessart,
Cons Waters,	E. P. Stockmeyer,	J. J. Mooney,
E. Burgin,	N. M. Benachi,	Geo. W. Cowes,
J. J. Mason,	A. P. Nelson	Chs. Waters

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company published as required by an act of the charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April 1864:

Fire Risks	[illegible]
River Risks	[illegible]
Marine Risks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]
Unearned Premiums April 30 1863	[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]
River Losses	[illegible]
Marine Losses	[illegible]
Total Losses	[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are: [illegible]

The above statement is a just and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of [illegible], 1864.
ED. MEYER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay [illegible] interest on the outstanding certificates [illegible].

DIRECTORS:

Jos. J. Adams,	P. Poursine,
J. Hummer,	C. Kains,
J. Sandoval,	Jno. Destrehan,
F. Carrasco,	A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes,	J. J. Fernandez,
E. A. Ogden,	J. B. Lesourd,
P. Lacon	A. Richard
A. Chiapella,	

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1864:

On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned	$74,775 [illegible]
Earned Premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums	[illegible]
Losses: On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Internal Revenue, State & City taxes	[illegible]
Reinsurances	[illegible]
Return premiums	[illegible]
General Expenses and interest account	[illegible]
Interest on Scrips 1860, 1861, 1862	14,747 [illegible]
Profit	$47,[illegible] 48
Net earned premiums	[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 10 per cent. have been returned	57 [illegible]
Amount participating in Profit	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Bills secured by Mortgage and Pledge	229,541 [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	54,413 [illegible]
Gas Light Co. Stock, Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	1[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Cash on hands	[illegible]

Less Interest on Scrips 1860, 1861 ... Interest on Scrips 1860, 1861, 1862 ... 14,747 75 ... Claims unsettled ...

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

Be it remembered, that on the 13th day of January, 1865, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statements are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day January, 1865. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending on the 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of April. The interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday of March.

P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

F. W. Bascom,	J. M. Cabanes,
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.	Lt. Mitlandon,
J. M. Lapeyre,	P. A. Noblom
Adam Rothereau	Jos Deynoodt,
Cass. Lafitte,	Chas. Harispe,
Jas. A. White,	J. Tuyes

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

Seven thirty Loan.

These notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864 and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 note	
Two cents	$100	
Ten	$500	
20	$1000	
$1	$5000	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

The only Loan in Market

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of New Orleans.

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 MANAGER. Apply by letter, to E. S. at the office of the Bee.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE
Au coin des rues Camp et Gravier.
ONZIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

Conformément à sa charte la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Total des primes pour l'année expirée le 28 février 1865 ... $22[illegible],711 15
Savoir—primes d'incendie ... do de mer ... do de rivière ...

Le retour, primes remboursées ... du primes non déterminées ...

Montant net des primes ...
Pertes payées, savoir—
Pertes d'incendie ... $25,211 21
do sur mer ...
do sur rivière ...

Taxes et revenu intérieur ...
Réassurances, frais &c ...
en moins ... 25,979 02 ... $121,8[illegible] 12

Balance ... $71,810 [illegible]
Six pour cent d'intérêt sur des certificats de scrip non payés ... 29,[illegible]
Bénéfice net ...

Montant net des primes ...
A déduire—montant non participant ...
Montant net des primes participantes ...

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Placé en propriétés foncières ... $42,776 [illegible]
Placé en hypothèques ...
Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons ...
Placé en actions de banques ...
Placé en scrip de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle ...
Prêts garantis par des actions ...
Effets ...
Primes en voie de perception ...
Diverses dues à la Compagnie ...
En caisse ...

Total ...

Le susdit état est une copie fidèle des livres de la Compagnie.
CHARLES BRIGGS, Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.
Assermenté et souscrit par devant moi ...
SAML. MYERS
Deuxième juge de paix de la paroisse d'Orléans.

Le bureau des syndics a résolu de payer six pour cent d'intérêt ... [illegible]

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

SYNDICS.

Chas. Briggs, P. Anderson, A. Carriere, A. R. Montgomery, ... [illegible]

BUREAU DE LA Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUD.

De la Nouvelle Orléans

NEUVIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

[illegible]

Etat de la Louisiane.

Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la N. Orléans.

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, Président.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

[illegible]

MALADIES SECRETES

M[illegible] ... [illegible]

Opiat et Injection du Dr Ricord

[illegible]

NOUVEAUX MEDICAMENTS
INJECTION ET LIQUEUR.

Pour la guérison rapide et infaillible de la gonorrhée et les écoulements de toute nature quelqu'anciens qu'ils soient.

EAU ET SIROP DEPURATIF
pour la guérison des dartres, boutons ulcères, etc., funeste conséquence des maladies secrètes.

Liqueur anti-rhumatismale.
A vendre à la pharmacie R. BATTIER, pharmacien, marché [illegible] entre Dauphine et St. Pierre.

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