New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved real estate. For particulars see advertisements.

THE MAYORALTY.—The statement that Mr. Glendy Burke was appointed Acting Mayor by Gov. Wells has not yet been followed by Mr. Burke's occupancy of the office in place of the present incumbent, Col. Quincy, who holds them by appointment from Gen. Banks. The True Delta states that Col. Quincy will not vacate except upon the order of Gen. Canby.

Gen. Sherman's Report on Halleck—His Purpose to Defend his Truce by Force of Arms if Necessary.

Gen. Sherman's report, given as testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of his concluding operations in North Carolina and the negotiations attending the surrender of Gen. Johnston, is very lengthy but abounds with interesting features in its political as well as strictly military aspects. General Sherman frankly assumes the original conception and the clerical construction of the celebrated memorandum, and while cheerfully assenting to its rejection by President Johnson, insists that it was in accordance with the uniform tenor of President Lincoln's communications on the subject of dealings with State Governments in the South with a view to pacification and submission, and also consonant with language used to him by Secretary Stanton when visiting Savannah. He recants nothing, but maintains that his plan of settlement would have been the simplest, shortest, cheapest, and altogether most satisfactory method of securing the legitimate ends of the war and the necessary conditions of peace. How he came to write the memorandum, and in what spirit he framed it, is thus graphically related by himself:

We then discussed matters, talked about Slavery, talked about everything. There was a universal assent that Slavery was as dead as anything could be; that it was one of the issues of the war long since determined; and even Gen. Johnston laughed at the folly of the Confederate Government in raising negro soldiers, whereby they gave us all the points of the case. I told them that Slavery had been treated by us as a dead institution, first by one class of men from the initiation of the war, and then from the date of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and finally by the assent of all parties. As to reconstruction, I told them I did not know what the views of the Administration were. Mr. Lincoln, up to that time, in letters and by telegrams to me, encouraged me by all the words which could be used in general terms to believe, not only in his willingness, but in his desire that I should make terms with civil authorities, Governors and Legislatures, even as far back as 1863.

It then occurred to me that I might write off some general propositions, meaning little, or creating much, according to the construction of parties—what I would term "glittering generalities"—and send them to Washington, which I could do in four days. That would enable the new President to give me a clue to his policy in the important juncture which was then upon us, for the war was over; the highest military authorities of the Southern Confederacy so confessed to me openly, unconcealedly and repeatedly. I therefore drew up the memorandum (which has been published to the world) for the purpose of referring it to the proper Executive authority of the United States, and enabling him to define to me what I might promise, simply to cover the pride of the Southern men, who thereby became subordinate to the laws of the United States, civil and military. I made no concessions to Gen. Johnston's army or to the troops under his direction and immediate control; and if any concessions were made in those general terms, they were made because I then believed, and now believe, they would have delivered into the hands of the United States the absolute control of every Confederate officer and soldier, all their muster rolls and all their arms. It would save us all the incidental expense resulting from the military occupation of that country by provost-marshals, provost-guards, military governors and all the machinery by which alone military power can reach the people of a civilized country. It would have surrendered to us the armies of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith, both of them capable of doing infinite mischief to us by exhausting the resources of the whole country upon which we were to depend for the future extinguishment of our debt, forced upon us by their wrongful and rebellious conduct. I never designed to shelter a human being from any liability incurred in consequence of past acts to the civil tribunals of our country, and I do not believe a fair and manly interpretation of my terms can so construe them, for the words "United States Courts," "United States authorities," "limitation of executive power," occur in every paragraph. And if they seemingly yield terms better than the public would desire to be given to the Southern people, if studied closely and well it will be found that there is an absolute submission on their part to the Government of the United States, either through its executive, legislative, or judicial authorities.

In a personal and military view, the most remarkable passage of the report is that which refers to Gen. Halleck's interference with Gen. Sherman's plans and orders. The latter's declaration that he would have resisted any army sent by Gen. Halleck to invade the portion of North Carolina occupied by his own command and violate the truce therein pending, might well have startled the country if uttered contemporaneously with the Stanton-Halleck bulletins relative to the Sherman-Johnston convention.

The hint and impulsive Secretary's suspicions of undue military ambition and Cromwellian tastes in the victorious invader and tireless marcher, would doubtless have been confirmed into horrifying convictions, by any threat of the sort at that juncture. A collision between General Sherman's army and the forces acting under Gen. Halleck, in such circumstances, would have presented a scene to which we can think of nothing precisely parallel in history—one General defending the common enemy against another General fighting in the same cause and under the same authority. In that contingency, and for what reasons, so strange a contest would have occurred, Gen. Sherman tells in his characteristic way—thus:

It now becomes my duty to paint in justly severe character the still more offensive and dangerous matter of Gen. Halleck's dispatch of April 26 to the Secretary of War, embodied in his to Gen. Dix of April 27. Gen. Halleck has been chief of staff of the army at Washington, in which capacity he received my official letter of April 18, wherein I wrote clearly that if Johnston's army about Greensborough was "pushed it would "disperse"; an event I wished to prevent. About that time he seems to have been sent from Washington to Richmond to command the new military division of the James, in assuming charge of which on the 22d he defines the limits of his authority to be the "Department of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and such part of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major Gen. Sherman." (See his General Orders, No. 1.) Four days later (April 26) he reports to the Secretary that he had ordered Gens. Meade, Sheridan and Wright to invade that part of North Carolina which was occupied by my command, and pay "no regard to any truce or order of" mine. They were ordered to "push forward regardless of any orders save those of Lieut. Gen. Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat." He knew, at the time he wrote that dispatch and made these orders, that Johnston was not retreating, but was halted under 48 hours' truce with me, and was laboring to surrender his command and prevent its dispersion into guerrilla bands, and that I had on the spot a magnificent army at my command, amply sufficient for all purposes required by the occasion. The plan of cutting off a retreat from the direction of Burkesville and Danville is hardly worthy of one of his military education and genius.

When he contemplated an act so questionable as the violation of a truce made by competent authority, he should have gone himself and not have sent subordinates, for he knew I was bound in honor to defend and maintain my own truces and pledges of faith, even at the cost of many lives. When an officer pledges the faith of his Government he is bound to defend it, and he is no soldier who would violate it knowingly.

Public Reception Tendered to Gov Wells—To take Place on the 17th inst.

New Orleans, June 7, 1865.

GOV. WELLS—As the medium of the committee appointed by a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, to tender you on your return from Washington City, where you have been on business connected with our present civil State Government, a public reception, it is with great pleasure we now perform that duty and on behalf of your friends and fellow-citizens most respectfully request your consent to receive this mark of approbation and high appreciation on their part of your unswerving loyalty to the Union, and your devotion to the interests of the State of your nativity. Your committee would be pleased that you would designate some time at which this reception would be agreeable to you.

With high respect we remain your obedient servants,

A. P. FIELD,
PAUL E. THEARD,
J. OPTALEK, and others,
Committee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, June 8, 1865.

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your note conveying to me the flattering sentiments of a number of my fellow-citizens in tendering me the honor of a public reception in view of my recent visit to the capital.

Appreciating the compliment intended me, not personally, but officially, it will afford me pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens at such place as they may designate, on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., at the same time regretting that I cannot name an earlier period, owing to the pressure of my official duties and private business.

I have the honor to subscribe,
Your very obedient servant,
J. MADISON WELLS.

To Messrs. A. P. Field, P. E. Theard, J. Optalek, and others, committee.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH OFF TO MEXICO.—Paroled prisoners who have just reached the city from Texas, confirm the report that Gen. Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico. He carries a large sum of money with him, but not so much as at first stated. The rumor that he was escorted by [illegible] thousand troops is entirely without foundation.—*New Orleans Times.*

[illegible]

Paroled Prisoners from West Louisiana.

List of original members of Crescent Regiment, 18th Louisiana Regiment, and Confederate Guards Response Battalion, paroled prisoners arrived on steamer Gen. Hodges, from Natchitoches, Louisiana:

CRESCENT REGIMENT.

Col A W Bosworth; Adjutant Wm H Wall; Ensign M Foley; Ordinance Sergeant O C Williams.

Company A—Lieut C Webb; Sergeants J Alexander and C C Zahler; Privates Wm Armstrong, P A Joyce, G Spence, J McEvilney; Henry Mason, Robt Warril, P Dolan, H B Jackson.

Company B—Lieut James B Rosser; Sergt S B Cartright; Privates B F Wire and F B Conrad.

Company C—Lieut Alex Moir; sergeant C Diegas; Corp M A Steus; do A Coulonge; privates H Surgi, F G Quirk, J H Ricks.

Company D—Lieut N C Forstall; sergt C Roffier, C Jashne; Corp J Mulhall, N E B Woodworth; privates H Ricks, J O'Hara, J Silcot.

Company E—Private E Wilson.

Company F—Lieut G W Tyson; Serg'ts V Savage, T M Poole, M Gosselin; Corp M R Smith; privates Thos Henley, G W Furno.

Company G—Lieut J J Aubertin; privates E Kagau; Corp O Deville, do J Emanuel.

Company H—Lieut H C Mooney, Serg J Miles, Serg F Thornton; Corporals G W Mills; S Krabbe; Private W H Talbert.

Company J—Capt David Collis; Lieut J T Carey; Lieut Dan Peters; Sergts Geo Dale, R S Moltley; Corpl Geo C Rice; Private Robt Parker.

Company K—Private John Kelly.

18TH LOUISIANA REGIMENT.

Col, Joseph Collins.

Company D—Sergts C C Lacoste and Jas O Mullac.

Company E—Lieut L C Villere, Sergt Ernest Villere.

Company I (Orleans Cadets)—Captain H N Jenkins; Lieut S W Clark, Lieut C L Cobb; Sergt R J Wood, Sergt Thos McLeay, Sergt H B Ferguson, Sergt Robt W Young; Privates W Gormly, Alex Avril, J E Coulon, Charles Clue, Jas Davis, Jas O'Conner, Frank North.

CONFEDERATE GUARDS RESPONSE BATTALION.

Lieut-Col A Hyatt—Co A—Lieut J J Horan Sergt P H McDermott, Sergt W Malloy.

Co B—Capt E F Moore; Sergt A Ambuster, Corp F Witzman; Private M Dwyer.

News via Southwest Pass.

Occupation of Brownsville—Situation at Bagdad and Matamoros—Passengers—Prisoners from Tortugas, &c.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 8—8:45 A. M.
[Special to the True Delta.]

Brownsville is again in the possession of the Federals. Brig. Gen. Brown entered the town at the head of his forces at daylight on the morning of May 31. The Confederates did not await their arrival, but unceremoniously left the day before, first selling their artillery to the Imperialists in Matamoros.

Slaughter's forces are scattered. He is at the head of a marauding gang, levying a tax on cotton from the interior.

The forces of Cortinas were hovering near Matamoros. On the 22d, Mejia marched out a force to drive him, but it was rumored in Brownsville, on the 3d, that the Imperialists were driven instead. The health of Brownsville and Brazos is excellent. Business at Matamoros and Bagdad is at a stand still. The steam transport Patroon left Brazos at noon on the 3d inst, H. C. Agnew, commanding.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

Southwest Pass, June 8.—The United States steamer J. Rice, D. W. Howes, commander, from New York via Key West, arrived this morning. The following are her passengers:

Major D W Dean, Paymaster U S A; Lieutenant F G Comstock, Quartermaster 110th New York Infantry; 50 Confederate prisoners; 20 released prisoners from Tortugas; 2 guards of 45 men, with 2 lieutenants in charge.

From Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 4th has the following:

STOPPING COTTON.—Col. C. A. Montross, of the Treasury Department, while at Jackson, issued an order, approved by Gen. Maltby, "that on and after the date of June 1st, all cotton found moving within this District will be seized and held as C. S. cotton." The order was not issued to injure the *bona fide* owner but to prevent any further stealing of C. S. cotton. This perhaps accounts for the fact that so little cotton came to down yesterday.

HOME PRODUCTION.—An old gentleman from Hinds county brought into the city yesterday two bales of cotton which were produced by the labor of himself and his little boys, and the bagging which covered the cotton was woven by his wife from the cotton thus produced. As it was the produce of free labor, it of course was not liable to the Government tax of twenty-five per cent. But it was more valuable as the evidence of industry and economy of the farmer's family, than as an article of traffic.

THE RAYMOND RAILROAD.—This important link of communication, with the Southern Railroad is now open for capitalists. Mr. W. Helsmith, of Raymond, who is entire owner of the road, has it in contemplation, we learn, to sell one-half or the whole of it to enterprising capitalists who are prepared to put it in immediate running order.

Before the war this road was a paying institution. It is eight miles long, the eastern terminus being at Raymond.

The annual shipments of cotton over the road before the war were some six thousand bales of cotton, exclusive of the interior freight. The passage receipts were very considerable, especially in the summer season, when Cooper's Well, the most famous watering place in the South, Bornett's Well, Mississippi Springs, and other places of summer resort, were open for visitors.

[illegible] about the breaking out of the war, to extend the road to Yazoo City on the North and to Terry Depot, on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, on the South. This line would have become the carrier for a large and very wealthy country, and would have made the road very profitable property.

The Mexican Emigration—Effect in Europe.

[From the Times's (May 18) City Article.]

The funds yesterday experienced a fall of a quarter per cent, chiefly in consequence of rumors of a failure at Bombay, involving liabilities between three and four millions sterling, but of which rumor there is a complete absence of confirmation. At the same time, the allegation that enlistments are now being promoted at Washington and New York against the French in Mexico, increased the feeling of depression; while some disappointment was also felt at the tone of the proclamation of President Johnson, pronouncing Jeff. Davis and many other Americans to have been accomplices in the recent assassination—a charge which, without proof, will not be entertained for an instant by any who show, as all Englishmen do, the conviction of Seward, and the late President, Lincoln, that assassination is a crime totally repugnant to the American character.

[From the New York Herald, May 31.]

Crop Prospects.

The continuous rains of the last months have sadly interfered with the planting of Indian corn all over the North. From every quarter we hear the same story—the certainty of a small crop of corn next fall, owing to the utter impossibility of planting a sufficient quantity of seed in season. Potatoes will also suffer, and for the same reason.

But on the other hand, we hear glowing accounts of the prospects of the other small grains. Wheat, rye, oats, and barley never looked better, and promise an abundant yield. But the greatest crop of all will be grass. With a moderately moist summer, more hay will be cured than was ever before attempted in this country.

While the small crop of corn will diminish the hog crop of the West, there is a reasonable certainty of cheap bread, of lower prices for butter, milk, and cheese, and a more abundant supply of beef-cattle and sheep next year. The opening of Texas will help to bring down the exhorbitant prices of meat which, up to this time, have obtained throughout the North. The surrender of Kirby Smith not only marks the downfall of the rebellion, but insures the overthrow of the meat monopolists.

An Affecting Scene—Testimony of Mrs. Surratt's Daughter.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Washington, Tuesday May 30.—The evidence on the part of the defense was scattering, and established no important fact in favor of the prisoners. The introduction of Miss Surratt as a witness on behalf of her mother, Mrs. Surratt, was productive of no highly important results in the matter of testimony, but occasioned a great deal of curiosity and interest on the part of the audience. Miss Surratt was arrested at the same time that her mother was taken in custody, and has remained in prison, separated from her mother, ever since. She is a young woman of prepossessing appearance, very intelligent countenance, and neatly and genteelly attired. During the intervals between the questions and answers, whilst she was upon the witness stand, she closely scanned the audience, turning in all directions, as if to discover some familiar face. Shortly before the close of her examination and after glancing rapidly over the room, she inquired aloud, "where is she?" All eyes were turned toward her, and she seemed indifferent to the gaze of curious eyes fastened upon her. She was again questioned, and her answer being given, she was told that she could retire. She laughed and searched with her eyes in every part of the room, apparently much disappointed. Her face became flushed, her eyes filled to overflowing, and as she was almost forced out of the room, asked earnestly, "Where is she?" She had looked in vain for her mother's form. A crowd of persons standing intervened between the wretched daughter and the criminal mother. Mrs. Surratt was for the first time since the commencement of the trial bowed down with grief, and she wept like a child, as her daughter's form passed out of the court-room, and tears of sympathy came in abundance from the female portion of the audience.

Alleged [illegible] from Jeff Davis on the Sherman-Johnston Agreement.

The Washington *Republican* of the 1st says: We have reason to believe that the Government is in possession of a letter, written by Jeff Davis the day after the Sherman-Johnston armistice was signed, in which Davis declares that while it does not grant all he would have liked, yet that it was conceding more than he had any reason to expect; that in his judgment [illegible] the rebel government, and gave [illegible] States, to which the rebel [illegible] allowed to return and [illegible]. Out of this resolution he [illegible] opinion, the United States would [illegible] the rebel debt. We believe this [illegible] made public.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Durel.
—In the case of the United States vs. the property of J. U. Pooly, the plea of pardon was permitted to be withdrawn, and the case fixed for the 15th inst.

The case of the United States vs. the schooner Wm. Hagan was argued and submitted. The District Attorney and W. Baer for the United States and Captor, and E. J. Hiestand for claimants.

The Citizens' Bank offered some document in evidence, which was filed in evidence in the intervention in the case of the United States vs. the property of Logan.

Judgment of condemnation and order of sale was rendered in the case of the United States vs. the property of C. M. Conrad.

U. S. vs. other property of Wm. H. Holmes. The evidence of J. O. Nixon was taken in this case and the property then condemned to the forfeited to the U. S. and to be disposed of according to law. In the intervention of the Citizens Bank, judgment was given in favor of the Bank.

The libel against the property of Moise is fixed for Monday next, and that of Clack for next Thursday.

The court then adjourned, but during the session S. P. Chase, Chief Justice occupied the Bench with Judge Durel.

Provost Court.—The cases in this Court were continued to Monday next. The court takes a recess until then.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Mathias Conway was charged by Peter Jones with embezzling the proceeds of the contents of a junk-shop entrusted to accused. A very patient and lengthy examination before Recorder Vennard resulted in the dismissal of the case, as unfounded, but the prosecutor had it initiated again in this Court. The case was yesterday, on motion, dismissed.

Breach of Trust.—M. C. Fagg was sent before the First District Court on the charge of refusing to pay over a deposit of $50, entrusted him by one of his laborers at Fort Morgan, over whom he was foreman. Bail, $500.

Horse Stealing.—John Holly was sent before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen a poney, the property of Mrs. Newhouse. Bail, $500.

Stabbing.—Lucien Allbert was sent before the First District Court on the charge of having stabbed S. A. Eng. Morean at the corner of St. Louis and Rampart, where it is alleged Morean had been waiting for him and attacked with him with a loaded cane. The case will be fully ventilated. Bail $1000.

A Smash.—Levy Leonard hired Cab No 26 and the driver Henry Carrol to see the sights of New Orleans. Leonard got high and eventually forced himself into the possession of the reins of the horse and contrived to smash the vehicle. He was arrested in a mêlance, and the care will be examined before Recorder Vennard.

Police Cases.—Yesterday we mentioned that one John Regan, a blind, whining, hypocritical beggar, for his rowdy freaks, was arrested and sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. After sentence he remembered that he had $338 in the hands of the police, so he sent for a limb of the law and promised him $50 of his pile to beg him off, under the promise that he would leave the city and during the summer try his hand in the cities of the North. Recorder Vennard first shook his head, but the promised emigration eventually proved a good bait, and Regan was set at large. He managed, however, by cutting up some new drunken capers, to be re-arrested. The first case on the docket, therefore, was that of John Regan again. "Send him down for thirty days," was the brief sentence.

Bridget Higgins raised her spirits so high that the Recorder found it prudent to throw a damper on them by sending her to the Workhouse for ten days.

Apollo and Bacchus, as also the Three Graces, were represented in the persons of Manuel Roach and Michael Flemming, Ann Morgan, Anne Flemming and Mary O'Leary. The Recorder felt disgusted at their performances in Court and out of Court, so he sent the bungling Graces to the Workhouse, and the males to prison, for the term of three months each.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Gen Sherman's Advice to his Soldiers.

In his farewell address to his separating armies Gen. Sherman says:

To such as remain in the military service your General need only remind you that successes in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home he will only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions, that every man surely can find a home and occupation suited to his taste, and none should yield to the natural tendencies sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure.

You will be invited to seek new advantages abroad; but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment. Your General now bids you all farewell, and in the full belief that as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately, a new war should arise in our country, Sherman's army will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice.

General Sherman is the second high military officer of the United States, who has advised disbanded soldiers to overcome as quickly as possible the taste for excitement and adventure acquired by their late career, and to devote themselves to the duties of peaceful citizens in their own country without listening to the persuasion of paw and doubtful advantages in foreign lands.

Like General Rosecrans, he tells them substantially that the picture held up to their view by restless and insidious schemers of easy triumph followed by affluence and luxury, is but the mirage of a desert, the golden sheen of fruit that allures the eye and crumbles to ashes on the lips.

Where the prospect seems most charming would be found, after bitter experience, full of dead men's bones buried along with blasted hopes in nameless, unhonored graves. The soldier cannot be too firmly impressed with the sentiment of home—that patriotism, like charity, has its true beginning in home, family, and that it is never more sincere, and loyal, and religious than when it is solely an expansion of heart and soul, affections and aspirations from that sacred centre.

As regards the national soldiers it would look strange, after struggling so earnestly with the professed purpose of restoring tranquility to their own country, they should hasten to become disturbers of tranquility in other countries.

The warning which has been given by Gens. Sherman and Rosecrans to men retired from the Federal armies, has been likewise addressed by Gens. Lee and Johnston to those who belonged to the late Confederate armies. We trust it will be equally heeded in both cases. The cause of the Confederate soldier may have perished by the fortunes of war, but his home remains, if anywhere, in his native land or beneath his family roof tree.

THE N. S. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The New School Presbyterian Assembly closed its labors in Brooklyn, New York, on the 25th ultimo, after a session of ten days. Among the items of business was a resolution looking to the concentration of all the Protestant forces against both infidelity and Catholicism. The next General Assembly will convene at St. Louis on the third Thursday of May, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

EX-GOV. SMITH, OF VA., AND JOHN M. BOTTS.—The N. Y. *Herald's* Richmond dispatch of a late date says:

Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, is in the woods, back of Staunton, determined to fight it out if it takes all summer. He has a body guard of guerrillas with him.

John Minor Botts has been invited to Richmond by Gov. Pierpont.

It is said a large number of Mosby's men are still at large in the mountains.

The Prince of Wales and the Chicago Fair.

The following letter has been received from the Prince of Wales by the officers of the Sanitary Fair:

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
Pall Mall, S. M., March 28, 1865.

"Sir: I am desired to express the regret of the Prince of Wales that although he appreciates the philanthropic motives which have induced you to submit this notice of the proposed Bazaar at Chicago, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, whose labors are well known to his Royal Highness, he does not feel himself at liberty to accede to your request that he would contribute to it.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"HERBERT FISHER,
"Secretary Prince of Wales."

We have heard some indignation expressed that the young gentleman, for whose entertainment some years ago the people of the United States expended about a million of dollars, should have found himself unable to make a small contribution to the Sanitary Fair. The date of the letter, however, shows that it was written before the capture of Richmond. Probably the Prince of Wales considered it improper for one in his position to contribute aid to either of the belligerants, especially after our government had refused, very properly, to allow the rebel sympathizers of England to contribute to the other side. Under the circumstances we think that the representatives of the Fair displayed less taste in soliciting his contribution than he in declining to accede to their request.

The London [illegible]

The London [illegible] ... there 30,000,000 ... [illegible]

Later and Additional by Telegraph from the North.

Secretary Seward in Cabinet Meeting—Release of Prisoners on Taking the Amnesty Oath—Jeff. Davis Manacled for Three Days—Threatening Letter to the President—National Convention of Odd Fellows—Resignation of Stanton Unconfirmed—Troops Sent to the Rio Grande—National I. O. O. F. Convention.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Louisville, June 7.—The Grand Secretary of the Odd Fellows asks all subordinate Lodges in the late insurrectionary States to send delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, September 18th.

The *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch of the 6th says Secretary Seward attended a Cabinet meeting to-day, but was unable to remain there throughout the sitting.

Gen. Grant has released from the Old Capitol all who are willing to take the oath. About six thousand prisoners, who have already taken the oath, will be released.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says: The officers of one of the Richmond banks, while on their way to that place with the assets of that bank, were robbed of $200,000.

The *World's* special says Jeff. Davis was placed in iron for three days, because he abused the guards and their officers. He threw his food at them, and then acted obstreperously. Davis subsequently was supplied with something besides the food of ordinary prisoners.

Louisville, June 6.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the writer of the letter threatening Johnson, proves to be an insane Frenchman.

The *Times's* special says a large number of loyal citizens held a meeting at Salisbury on the 15th, passing resolutions of the most loyal character.

A company has been formed in Richmond, with Governor Pierpont at the head, to induce Northerners to settle in Virginia.

Many people ask for an explanation of the ordering of a large body of troops to the Rio Grande. The *Herald's* Washington special says the Mexican empire has started an emigration scheme similar to that of Juarez's agents.

Washington, June —. An order for the release of all prisoners under the rank of Major will soon be issued.

Louisville, June 5, 1:30 P. M.—The New York *Tribune's* special reports the resignation of Secretary Stanton. The President said the separation was only induced by Mr. Stanton's prostration from exhausting labors. The preceeding is unconfirmed.

Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has resigned.

Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is about leaving the Department.

John Wilson will succeed him.

The President has released James G. Harris, the Maryland Congressman, from imprisonment, on account of evidence favorable to the accused.

The President is considering the propriety of convening Congress as early as the first of October.

A Grand Fleet to Start on a Visit to Europe.

(Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. World.)

The many naval officers in the city are much excited in relation to the approaching rendezvous of Admiral Goldsborough's fleet at Fortress Monroe. This fleet will be composed of from thirty to sixty sail, and will depart for the Mediterranean, on a three year's cruise, about the fourth of July. The naval officers are gesticulating excitedly with each other as to who shall go and who shall stay behind. The New Ironsides and two double-turreted monitors will make part of the fleet. The flag ship will be the Colorado. She will drop anchor for several months in the harbor of Marseilles, and then the rest of the fleet will scatter for various parts of the sea. About ten vessels will cruise about the British Isle and in the North Sea. The ocean, at the time of the year designated, is generally smooth as a duck-pond, and the iron-clads, it is presumed, will not cross bravely. Admiral Goldsborough's private boat will be a small steam vessel, formerly called the A. D. Vance. The object of this expedition is to acquaint our pilots with European ports, and to test the sea-going qualities of our marines, as well as to show Europe the advance we have made in naval architecture and gunnery. We shall lose nothing by thus plainly exhibiting our strength, as every board of admiralty in Europe has already plans and models of every gunboat we have built during the war.

There is nothing out of the way in this cruise. Before the war we made such expeditions frequently; but now we shall send abroad more vessels than before constituted our entire navy. The world, therefore, will get some inkling of us; heretofore its acquaintance with the States has been chiefly derived from rebel privateers. The Deerhound may come out if she chooses to see the brothers and sisters of the Kearsarge. Admiral Goldsborough is an excellent talker, and will do the oratory for the Jack Tars of the West. This expedition will make an area in the history of the continent. The Wilkes exploring expedition is now here. The present will miss more than that ever discovered.

A French Journal in Favor of Lending Maximilian Money but Opposed to Defending him with Troops.

(From the Paris Opinion Nationale, May 13.)

At first we sent six thousand men to Mexico, and subsequently we are obliged to send forty thousand, and it is perfectly evident at present that the sole course by which we can repair the mistake of sending troops to Mexico is to get them out of the country as speedily as possible, upon any terms, provided we can do so with honor.

We are told that the best means by which to enable Mexico to supply the country with funds. If so, let us give Mexico money, but upon the condition that our soldiers shall be withdrawn. This feeling was the cause of the success of the last Mexican loan. About two hundred thousand persons are subscribed to that loan, giving an average of nearly three bonds to each subscriber. No loan has ever been divided among so many holders.

Out of the one hundred and seventy millions subscribed, one-tenth (seventeen millions) remains with the Bank of Deposit, as a guarantee for the reimbursement of the debt, thus forming a species of insurance, the premium of which will be capitalized by compound interest. In all only one hundred and thirty-five out of the one hundred and seventy millions will reach Mexico, upon which amount we shall receive eighteen millions per annum for interest and lottery prizes.

We are not accustomed to this precarious kind of loans in France. The Londoners, who have long quoted such risky funds by the side of consols, which yield less than three and a half per cent without affecting them, must be amused to see how shy we are of the Mexican loan.

It is decidedly an unstable investment, as it yields over twelve per cent, of which nearly two per cent consists of premiums, which has done more to have the loan taken up than the ten per cent interest. And why should not the profit to be gained be commensurate with the risk run? In England it is usual to divide capital into two unequal parts, one of them being small and risked for large returns, and the other larger and yielding but a small interest.

Mexico, however, cannot complain that we have made too onerous conditions.

Commercial interest in that country averages fifteen per cent, without the privileges of redemption, and the Mexican government could no more borrow money at less than twenty per cent, except from us, than the Grand Turk could. The fact is, that while we appear to profit by the precarious condition of our debtors we are actually improving it by the aid we give them. This consideration should even cause us to regret that we granted Mexico such favorable terms in the first loan, and induce the French government to intervene in favor of the first lenders, who were too accommodating. In both the first and second loans the co-operation of the receivers general has been solicited, and besides, the bank of deposit, by retaining a tenth of the last loan, becomes thereby responsible for the reimbursement of the bonds at the rate of issue. If all this does not constitute at least a moral guarantee on the part of the French government it had better not be made known to the two hundred thousand subscribers to the last Mexican loan.

Whoever can give armed support is able also to render aid by a loan, and our sole desire is that the rendering of this pecuniary assistance may free us from armed intervention. There are those who believe that money can get the Emperor Maximilian out of his difficulties, and all ought to wish this to be so—even the United States, notwithstanding the Monroe doctrine; for the United States have a far greater interest than France in having a responsible government in Mexico able to guarantee the security of commercial relations in that country.

If the Emperor Maximilian requires nothing but money to consolidate his empire, this will probably not be the last loan he will ask of us, and as we are not in a condition to refuse him anything, let us give him the money he needs on the condition, however, that he send our troops home; and both of us would profit largely by the bargain. We should be obliged to pay our troops under his orders if he did not pay them. Consequently it is better for us to give him our financial support and cease our political responsibility. The Emperor Maximilian can get soldiers for money wherever he chooses—even in the United States. He has already procured volunteers in Austria and Belgium, and he can also get them in France. Therefore let us lend him our money and withdraw our flag. May the success of the last Mexican loan bring about this result, which cannot but prove advantageous to all parties.

Sketch of Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

The Raleigh correspondent of the New York *Herald*, after relating the arrest of Governor Vance, adds:

Personally Governor Vance is of most pleasant appearance. A round, unwhiskered face, over which a good humored smile is always playing; a genial, pleasant voice, a heavy frame, giving good evidence of the good [illegible], long, black hair, combed back from the forehead without any [illegible] ... [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, 1865.

The commercial week closes to-day with a general but irregular improvement in nearly every branch of business caused by the renewal of trade with the interior, and the demand for such articles as are the most needed. Cotton, however, is dull and unsettled by the discouraging tenor of the New York accounts, and the prospects of liberal receipts from the Red River. We learn that Mr. Cutler the U. S. Purchasing Agent has returned and decided that on the payment of the 25 per cent at his office, cotton shall, in the words of the Treasury Regulations, "be allowed to be transported free from all fees and taxes whatsoever." This ruling does away with the additional import hitherto collected of 5c. per lb, and we understand that where deposits of that amount have been made at the Office, to await the decision of Mr. Cutler, they will be refunded.

With later telegrams from New York quoting that market yesterday at 137¼ a 137 1/2, or according to the press dispatch at 137½, Gold has shown more animation, the market opening at 131 to 134 1/2, subsequently rising to 135 to 135 1/2 and 135 3/4 and finally closing at 131 1/2 to 135, some parties offering to deliver to-morrow at 131 1/2 and 134 3/4, others offering to buy at 131 1/2, while others again asked 135. The sales and resales included $1600 early in the morning at 131, $1300 and $7000 at 134 1/2, $5000, in two or three lots, and $7000 at 134 3/4, $13,000, in three lots, $2000 and $5000 at 135, $2000 at 135¼, $10,000 and $11,000 at 135 1/2, and $5000 at 135¾. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver, for which however, there was some enquiry. We noticed sales of American half dollars at 122 1/2. They are quoted at 122 1/2 to 125. Mexican dollars are scarce and quoted at 134 to 135.

Foreign Exchange continued firm, the sales of Sterling including a private bill for £500 at 146, £2000, first class do, at 147, and £2300 (£1000 and £1200) at 147¼. Second class bills may be quoted at 142½ a 145. Nothing transpired in Bank bills. The Banks ask 152¼. One of them drew for France at 3 75 a 3.80. Private bills are quoted at 3 82½ a 3 95.

The mail for the North by the Western route elicited a fair remittance demand for checks in New York, which the Banks and dealers supplied mostly at par, but in some cases ¼ discount. Out-doors, the supply continued limited, and the sales included some New York Sight at ¼ and ½ discount, some one day's do. (including one amount of $10,000) at ¼, and $10,000 five days' at ¾.

Nothing transpired in Stocks excepting 25 shares City Rail Road yesterday at $103 50. To-day we learn that an offer of $105 00 was refused. The above is the only transaction reported this week, but there were transfers of 70 shares on Saturday, and 37 on Tuesday. In City Bonds we heard of a sale of 1 Consolidated yesterday at the advanced rate of 79 and 2 to-day, price not reported. The Rail Road Loans are still quoted at 70 to 70½. We hear of no enquiry for Bank Shares. Insurance Scrip is in fair request, at least for favorite Companies, particularly the Merchants', and small lots frequently change hands without being reported.

Uncurrent Bank notes generally continue firm. There were considerable sales to-day of Louisiana State Bank bills a 42, 42 1/4 and 42 1/2c per dollar, mostly at 42 1/2, $6000 changing hands in one lot at those figures, and about $8000 in another. $2000 Crescent City Bank sold at 75. The sales of New Orleans included a round amount at 57 1/4, and some smaller sums at 57 1/4, 57 1/2 and 58. Last evening $5000 sold at 57. There were some sales of Union at 67 1/2. An offer of 44c has been refused for about $1000 Merchants'. Our inside figures representing the buying rates for small lots. We quote Merchants' at 40 to 45, Bank of Louisiana at 36 to 38 1/2, Louisiana State Bank at 39 to 42 1/2, Bank of New Orleans at 52 1/2 to 57 1/2, Union Bank at 60 to 67 1/2, and Crescent City Bank at 65 to 75c. dollar. Round amounts command outside figures down from 1 to 3c less. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes, which command ⅛ a ¼ per cent. premium over City Treasury notes while the latter are still the general medium for exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, June 8, 1865.

COTTON—The only sales reported to-day are 15 bales Strict Good Ordinary at 33¼c, and 26 bales in 2 or 3 lots, prices not given. We are aware, however, of some other transactions, the particulars of which were withheld. The week's sales sum up only 1400 bales, against receipts of about 3150. Ordinary may be quoted at 27 a 30c, Good Ordinary at 33 a 34c, Low Middling at 35 a 37. Middling is nominal at 40c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We are again without any improvement to notice in the market to-day. We have heard of sales of about 80 hhds Louisiana Sugar, all the particulars of which are suppressed. There is nothing doing in Molasses.

WESTERN PRODUCE—There is considerable inquiry for the country, and a marked disposition to operate generally. There was an active demand for Flour and Pork to-day, and prices ruled firmly with an upward tendency. The sales comprised 1300 bbls Flour, in many lots, at $6 a 6 50 for Common, $7 for Low Superfine, $7 25 a 7 50 for Good Superfine, $9 25 a 9 50 and 9 60 for Good Extra, and $10 75 ⅌ bbl for Choice; 725 bbls Mess Pork also in lots at $21 75 a 23 ⅌ bbl, the market closing very firmly at the outside price. A lot of 50 bbls Mess brought $22 ⅌ bbl. Of other articles 40 tcs Prime Western Lard sold at 18c ⅌ lb, and 120 kegs do at 20c, and 100 bxs short weight Star Candles at 21c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—The rates by steamers for New York are 1c ⅌ lb for Cotton and 50c ⅌ bbl for Flour. Sailing vessels ask 30c ⅌ bbl for Flour.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 3443 bales Cotton, 21 bds Tobacco, 690 bbls Pork, 175 bbls Lard, 75 bbls Whisky, 600 coils Rope, 2292 sks Oats, 4610 bales Hay, 11,460 sks Corn, 56,000 bbls Coal, and 2000 sks Bran.

The exports comprise 968 bales Cotton, 37 bbls Sugar, 40 bbls Molasses, 3025 bbls Flour, and 256 bags Corn.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 8, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 3 Milchcows and 5 Veal. Amount of stock sold: 34 Beeves, 35 Hogs, 10 Milch Cows and 3 Veal. Stock remaining on hand: 82 Beeves, 85 Hogs, 265 Sheep, 45 Milch Cows and 18 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	00	— 22
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	00	— 21
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	00	— 18
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	00	— 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	00	— 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	00	— 00
Interior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	00	— 00
Hogs, ⅌ gross	00	— 00
Sheep, ⅌ head	11	— 13
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	00	— 00
Veal, ⅌ head	15	— 20
Working Cattle, ⅌ yoke	00	— 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 9, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Hope, Hancock, for New York, G W Hynson & Co
Schr Falster, Orchard, for Mobile, Master
Schr Emma Amelia, Johnson, for Pensacola, Master
Schr Kiedia, Fassagoulas, for Mobile, Master
Schr Cora Angel, Swanson, for Pensacola, Master
Schr Louisa (Mex), Porta, for Vera Cruz, in ballast, Master
Schr Salvador (Mex), Sosse, for Sisal, Mex, J M Oglal
Steamer Missouri, Hurd, for Louisville, Master
Steamer Clara Dolsen, Finley, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Shooting Star, McKoly, from Mobile, in ballast, to master—1st district
Schr Sunpark, Bishop, from Biloxi, to master—Old Basin
Schr Norma, Martino, from Pointe a la Hache, in ballast, to master—2d district
Sloop Marie Antoinette, Cardelli, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, in ballast, to master—2d district
Lugger Hope, Paolini, from McCall's Flats, to master—2d district
Lugger Le Provence, Francis, from McCall's Flats, to master—2d district
Lugger Brilliant, ——, from Grand Isle, to master—2d district
Lugger A rgrine, Sass, from Biloxi, to master—Old Basin

—STEAMBOATS—

Monsoon, Boucherean, from Baton Rouge
Belle Donna, Smith, from Bayou Sara
Algerine, Stalsman, from Bonet Settlement

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Mary, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Rose'ie, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Althea, Godfrey, from Philadelphia
Schr Chief ——, from Ruatan Island
Schr Citizen, ——, from Havana

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Obelona, ——, from Havana
Schr W D B Hyst, ——, from Havana
Schr Gipsey, ——, from Havana

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Hancock—231 bbls tobacco 21 do empty bottles 135 bales moss 21 do hair 100 bbls oil cake (1 do glue 1800 empty bbls 214 sticks cedar 1 piece mdse)
MOBILE—Per schr Falster—150 bbls coal 31 do lime 4 bbls whisky and sundry mdse
PENSACOLA—Per schr Emma Amelia—23 bbls flour 8 do sugar 2 bxs lard 75 sks corn and sundry mdse
MOBILE—Per schr Kiedia—35 bbls flour 25 pcs bagging 5 coils rope 10 bxs soap and sundry mdse
[illegible]—Per schr Cora—350 bbls flour 50 sks [illegible] soap and candles
[illegible] (Mex)—Per schr Salvador—300 bbls flour 5 ⅌ [illegible] lumber and sundry mdse
LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Missouri—Sundry mdse
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Clara Dolsen—5 bbls molasses and sundry mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Monsoon—62 bales cotton B F Flanders—2 do O N Cutler—13 sks seed cotton D Bouligny—1 hhd sugar A F Hickman—sundries to order
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Belle Donna—18 bales cotton A P Hamblin—18 do S B Sevane & co—3 do S H Kennedy—2 do B F Kitsell & co—8 do Tweeds & Wall—9 bbls onions Renaud & Oliver—sundries to order
BONET SETTLEMENT—Per steamer Algerine—[illegible] cargo
BILOXI—Per schr Sunpark—5 bbls rosin [illegible] charcoal
BILOXI—Per sloop Algerine—3 bxs tobacco to order
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Norma—3½ bbls potatoes to order
McCALL'S FLATS—Per lugger Hope—41 bbls potatoes to order
McCALL'S FLATS—Per lugger La Provence—41 bbls potatoes to order
GRAND ISLE—Per lugger Brilliant—1000 melons to order

Notice to Shippers.

THE steamer ELLANORA CARROLL having been unavoidably detained, will leave for Mobile this evening (FRIDAY) at 4 o'clock P. M.

The steamer ADMIRAL will leave for Mobile on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.
W. C. GRAHAM & CO. Agents.

TO UNACCLIMATED PERSONS —AND— RETURNED SOLDIERS.

THE health of the City of New Orleans may, in a certain measure, be attributed to the strict sanitary ordinances of the authorities. But it would be folly to imagine that YELLOW FEVER can be kept off by cleanliness only—for, there too many instances proving that, after an absence of five or six years, yellow fever reappears and rages as fatally as ever, despite civil, military and medical ordinances.

The surest way to ward off YELLOW FEVER is to keep the LIVER in good order—the liver which, in yellow fever as well as in the "Siberian PLAGUE," is the principal organ attacked, the proof of this is that, in those who die of yellow fever the liver, instead of being darkened, is of a pale straw-color.

Those who use DR. ELLALENA'S CORDIAL know its healthy effect upon the liver and the unacclimated are earnestly urged to ward off yellow fever by using daily said cordial, instead of bad "wine and bitters" which ruin the stomach and never upon the appetite.

More anon—for the present, "Try what will give health and appetite.

As regards

Returned Soldiers,

it is for them to judge how far their stomachs have suffered and to decide whether they will use the only infallible remedy by which that important organ can be restored to health.

Patients will do well to read and comply with the "caution" pasted on each bottle.

See advertisement. my16 2w

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

THREE COAT MAKERS, TWO PANTS MAKERS and ONE VEST MAKER. The following prices will be paid:

For Coats from $9 to $12 00.
" Pants " 3 to 3 50.
" Vests " 3 to 3 50.

JOSEPH LEROY, Vicksburg, Miss.
je8 1w

Dispepsy, Heartburn, &c, &c, RADICAL CURE. DR. I. ELLALENA'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

DYSPEPSY is a terrible disease, which is too well known on this continent. It is the cause of HEARTBURN, CHRONIC HEAD-ACHE, IMPOTENCY, BARRENNESS, PAINS OF THE STOMACH, IMPURE BREATH, CONSTIPATION, &c., &c. All the remedies used hitherto have failed; for we frequently meet with patients suffering from this disease. DR. ELLALENA'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL which has wrought wonders, since 20 years, in Europe, was unknown in America. An early cure awaits her as well as elsewhere, such as may suffer from DYSPEPSY and other diseases generated by it.

See the notice and circular accompanying each bottle. Each bottle is sealed with the private seal of the inventor.

For sale by
E. GUILLOT, 120 Royal street,
A. SCHWAB, 117 and 119 Chartres street
my29 2m 3taw—in w f

136 .... Gravier Street 136
NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

John M. G. Parker & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT BROKERS, Agency for the Sale of the United States Bonds, General Agency for Lands and Buildings.

Refer to—
Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York City.
R. P. Buck, do
J. E. Bally & Co., Philadelphia.
T. H. Sanford, do
J. P. Tweed, Cincinnati.
Horatio Harris & Co., Boston.
Joseph Littlefield, Bangor.
Edy, Amy & Co., Chicago.
A. D. Grief & Co., New Orleans.
Geo. A. Fosdick, do
C. A. Weed & Co., do
D. O. Grady, Mobile.
John Woodhull, Mobile.

—BRANCH HOUSE:—
Nos. 33 Commerce and 6 St. Michel, Corner of Conti, MOBILE, ALA.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS—The Subscriber during the past three years Cashier at the New Orleans Post-office, hereby informs his friends that he has established himself at the house of J. M. G. Parker & Co. No. 136 Gravier street, for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps.

my11 f CHARLES F. HUBSMAN.

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 chief man in attending to FUNERALS and FUNERAL CEREMONIES, informs his friends and those of JEAN BONNOT to whom he has given an interest in this business, that they have on hand every article in the line, also trimmings and furniture for Funeral Cars and Hearses, of a new European style, as in Paris, London and in America.

They also attend to the erecting, opening and closing of Tombs and Vaults in the St. Louis Cemetery, on Esplanade street and in the other Cemeteries in the city; also to the ordering of the Clergy of the Church of St. Louis and of the other Catholic Churches in New Orleans.

J. BONNOT & Co., UNDERTAKERS.

KEEP and sell, at their store, No. 51 Ste. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, Mahogany, Walnut and other Metallic Coffins, with white and black trimmings of all kind and lined with lead or zinc; tapers, crape, invitation letters, carriages and every thing in the funeral line. Also: Frame Coffins, new style, admirably painted and varnished, a perfect imitation of the metallic Coffin, with glass on the lid and with or without lead or zinc inside, manufactured by J. Bonnot.

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

RICHELIEU CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT.

174 .... [illegible] Street 174
(Between Baronne and Philippa, New Orleans.)

THE above splendid establishment opens on THURSDAY next, June 8th.

The Saloon on the ground floor is specially for Ladies who will find therein, at all hours, all kinds of refreshments, such as FROZEN LEMONADES, SHERBETS, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, &c., &c., and a REGULAR RESTAURANT, on the same plan as the great establishment in Paris.

Gentlemen's Restaurant up-stairs, where the EARLIEST FRUITS and VEGETABLES, delicacies generally, are to be found. Ales, wines and liquors imported for the season.

Board by the month, by the week or by the ticket, on moderate terms.

Orders for marriages and evening parties are solicited. The balcony is brilliantly illuminated every night for the reception of the public.

The house at No. 153 Camp street, is kept in the same superior style as heretofore. my30 1m

PHILIPPE NADEAUD & CO., SUCCESSORS OF JULES BLINEAU,

CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS

PHILIPPE NADEAUD, the well known Confectioner, informs the public that he has just arrived from Paris, where he went to study practically the most recent improvements in the art of the Confectioner, and to visit with that view the celebrated establishments of JULIEN and FRASCATI. He has brought, with a partner, the Confectionary of Mr. Jules Blineau, at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Everything connected with his art will be found at his establishment, prepared in the most recent and approved style.

Possessing all the necessary implements and a choice personnel, he hopes to justify the patronage which the public may bestow upon him. He has fitted elegant saloons where his customers will be furnished with the very best CREAMS, CONFECTIONARIES, SYRUPS, etc., etc. ap25 1m

St. Louis Restaurant. KEPT BY HENRY BARTHE, St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

FURNISHED Rooms for Planters, Saloons for Family Parties and Marriage.

Board by the week, month and half month, on moderate terms.

Mr. BARTHE having enlarged his Establishment by adding thereto the adjoining building, Planters are informed that they and their families can always be accommodated. jel tf

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

72 .... Chartres Street 72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET. FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING, By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c. Mr. FORGET CONTINUES HIS OLD PRICES.

CUBA PRODUCE. IN BOND AND IN STORE.

867 BOXES white, yellow and brown SUGAR, 200 hhds Muscovado SUGAR, 1,686 barrels Muscovado MOLASSES, 600 bbls and ½ bbls reboiled MOLASSES, 110 sacks fine green Havana COFFEE, 365,000 Havana SEGARS, of favorite sizes and brands, 4,000 Henradas CIGARETTES, 30 sacks Guayaquil and Trinidad COCOA, 83 boxes TOBACCO, for wrappers and fillers.

—ALSO, IN STORE:—
300 bbls New York SUGAR, crushed and powdered.

For sale by E. TROISGROS, Nos. 85 and 87 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

A. A. ATOCHA .... W. W. HOWE.
ATOCHA & HOWE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 11 Carondelet street, New Orleans,

WILL attend to business in the United States and State Courts, and before Military Tribunals, and take charge of Government and other Claims.

ANTHONY [illegible] NOTARY PUBLIC,

12 .... Carondelet Street 12

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Wagons, Carriages, &c., &c. BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, June 9th, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., on Seguin street opposite Hase's Saw Mill in Algiers, right bank.

One lot of fine Horses, Mares, Wagons, Carriages, Harness, etc.

Also one fine black Stallion.

Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes. je8

Improved Property in the 1st District. BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, Office No. 2 Carondelet street,

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 10th of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square bounded by Roman, Palmire, Common and Prieur streets. Said lot measures 100 feet front on Roman street by 75 feet in depth and front on Palmire street. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house, covered with slate, and divided into several tenements, kitchens, &c.

Terms—Cash in U. S. treasury notes.

Act of sale before E. Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. je1

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

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

Stopping at Brest, to land the mail and the passengers, making thus the sea voyage one day shorter.

EUROPE, Captain A. Duchesne .... FRIDAY, May 26.
LAFAYETTE, Captain A. Bocande .... FRIDAY, June 23

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.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co. feb8

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 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... do. do. 11
CITY OF NEW YORK .... do. do. 18

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

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

FIRST CABIN .... $90 00 | STEERAGE $30
do. to London .... 95 00 | do. to London 34
do. to Paris .... 105 00 | do. to Paris 40
do. to Hamburg .... 95 00 | do. to Hamburg 37

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

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. 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. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street. mh1

New York Mail Steamship Cos Line of Side-wheel Steamers to NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR ... Wixpenny ... Saturday, June 10th
MONTEREY .... Howes .... Saturday, June 17th
GUIDING STAR ... Bell .... Saturday, June 24th
MORNING STAR ... Nelson .... Saturday, July 1st
EVENING STAR ... Wixpenny ... Saturday, July 8th
GUIDING STAR ... Bell .... Saturday, July 15th
MARIPOSA .... Howes .... Saturday, July 22
MORNING STAR ... Nelson .... Saturday, July 29th
RISING STAR ... (Building) Will sail about July 1st
At 8 o'clock A. M.

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

The MORNING STAR is 2044 tons; the EVENING STAR 2015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2416 tons, the RISING STAR 2773 tons, Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other 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, 35 Carondelet street.

New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line

Ellanora Carrel, A. P. Boardman master.
Laura, B. Haight master.
Admiral, C. W. Norton master.

One of the above magnificent passenger steamers will leave the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad at Four o'clock EVERY DAY throughout the season, for Mobile, and will leave Mobile for New Orleans, EVERY DAY at One o'clock P. M., carrying the U. S. Mails.

For freight or passage apply to
W. C. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, 45 and 47 Front street, New Orleans, La.
GRAHAM & CO., Agents, corner St. Louis and Front streets, Mobile, Ala.
New Orleans, La., June 4, 1865. je1 f

For Mobile.

THE elegant steamer ADMIRAL, C. W. Norton, master, will leave the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
W. C. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, 45 and 47 Front street

For Mobile.

THE new and splendid steamer ELLANORA CARROLL, A. P. Boardman, master, Overway, clerk, will leave the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on FRIDAY, June 9th, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations apply to GRAHAM & CO., Agents, 45 and 47 Front street.

Shippers will please send in bills of lading by 4 o'clock P. M.

For Matamoros.

THE new A 1 steamship GOV. BAILEY, H. Tyler, Commander, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 10th inst, at 12 o'clock M., for the above port. For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH KELLEY, 147 Gravier street,
or to Captain on board, Post 23, 2d District. je8

NOTICE.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—The fine schooner MATHILDA, in good order, two years old and of 60 tons burden. Apply to
J. WINDHOIST, On board Carrollton Ferry.
my23 1m

For Matamoros.

THE fast sailing British schooner ALLISON, E. Ward, master, will leave for the above port with dispatch. For balance of freight, 100 barrels, or passage, apply to
A. A. LLAMBIAS, 115 Old Levee street.
my28 15t

For Sale.

THE fine schooner INVINCIBLE, in good order, of forty tons burden, now lying at Post 23, 2d District.
Apply to FIAGGIO BROS., 82 and 61 Old Levee.
je8 5t

U. S. Direct Taxation.

Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards.

UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX COMMISSION, FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, New Orleans, June 5th, 1865.

THE TAX ROLL for the Seventh, Eight and Ninth Representative Districts of the Parish of Orleans (being respectively the Seventh, Eight and Ninth Wards of the city of New Orleans) are completed and the Taxes thereon levied, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and will be payable at the Office No. [illegible] Common street, New Orleans, within sixty days from the SIXTH DAY OF JUNE, 1865.

All lots and parcels of land within the Districts, or Wards, on which the Taxes shall not be paid within sixty days, will be forfeited to the United States.

Persons applying to pay Taxes will please give the number or description of their lots or blocks. It may be most convenient to bring their last State tax receipts.

These Wards constitute the THIRD MUNICIPAL DISTRICT.

Legal tender only received for taxes.

E. M. RANDALL,
GEO. W. AMES,
M. F. BONZANO,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for Louisiana.
(Attest) K. S. DERICKSON, Clerk

Clothing and Furnishing Goods AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Thomas C. Payan, 72 CANAL STREET,

IS now selling all his Wholesale Stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT RETAIL for extremely Low Prices. Buyers are solicited to call and judge for themselves.

St. Stanislaus Academy, AT BAY ST. LOUIS, Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

THE public is informed that the above Academy opens, for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st of July next. Children are received as Boarders or Day-Scholars, on moderate terms. For particulars apply to the Director, on Moraine street, between Mandeville and Spain.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans Office, No. 109 Canal street, New Orleans, December 14th, 1864.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it has been resolved that from and after this date a return of TWENTY PER CENT. be made on premiums to parties insuring at this office.

The above return of 20 per cent. will be paid in cash, this Company making no scrip.

A. LOBERTON, Secretary.

Western Produce.

77 .... Perdrus Street 77

800 BARRELS St. Louis Premium FLOUR.
[illegible] Favorite
[illegible] Rockport Mills
[illegible] Fortune Atlantic
[illegible] Choice Superfine
[illegible] Good Fine
[illegible] overweight MESS PORK.
[illegible] prime MESS PORK.
[illegible] prime PORK.
[illegible] Rump
[illegible] Sugar-cured canvassed HAMS
[illegible] SIDES.
[illegible] Western BUTTER.

Charity Races.

THE GREAT CHARITY RACES at the Louisiana Fair Grounds will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1865, and continue FOUR DAYS, weather permitting.

Entries for the following Races to be made at F. LINES'S Stables, and closed by 8 o'clock MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant. Entrance, ten per cent. to be added.

Schedule.

June 14—A Purse of $150 for first class Trotting and Pacing Horses—Three in five—Two or more to make a race.

Same day—A Purse of $100, free to all Trotting Horses, except Billy Woods and Reindeer—Mile heats in harness—Three or more to make a race.

June 15—A Purse of $250, free to all Pacing Horses (Rodgers's Commodore excepted)—Three in five—Three or more to make a race.

June 16—A Purse of $100—A doublesteam Trotting Race, to road wagons, free for all Trotters except Billy Woods and Reindeer—Three in five—Three or more to make a race.

June 17—A Purse of $150, for all first-class Running Horses—Mile heats to rule—Three or more to make a race.

Same day—A Purse of $50 for all second class Running Horses, a single dash of a mile to rule—Three or more to make a race.

In the last race Reub, Ryadera Boston, Assump tion, Favorite and Nannie B, are excepted.

GEO E MANDEVILLE, President.
H. H. DIKEMAN, Secretary. je7 tf

NOTICE.

Bank of New Orleans, *New Orleans, May 20, 1865.*

THE undersigned having been duly appointed liquidators of the Bank of New Orleans, notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in said Bank that the liquidators will hereafter be found at the Banking house during usual business hours for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of said Bank.

JOHN RIGGIN Jr.,
GEO W. McKEEVER, Liquidators.
JAMES T. TUCKER,
m21 1m

Wanted.

A SITUATION as private TUTOR, or as TEACHER in some established School, by a gentleman just arrived in the city. He has received a good University Education, and is well known in Southern Literature. Address EVELYN, Bee Office.

Apothecary Wanted.

A COMPETENT APOTHECARY, speaking French and English can find a situation by applying at the Drug store, 13 & 15 Royal street.

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS VAIRIN and Mr. PAUL E. MORTIMER become members of our firm from this date.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1865.
je1 1m S. H. KENNEDY & CO.

Office of Liquidators of the Merchants Bank.

New Orleans, June 6, 1865.

THE undersigned, legally appointed Liquidators of the Merchants Bank, hereby notify all creditors and others interested that they may be found daily at the office of said Bank, Carondelet street, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of said Bank.

JNO. RIGGIN, Jr.,
H. LEGENDRE, Liquidators.
JOHN E. NELLIS
je6 1m

LESSONS IN SINGING.

MRS. CHARLES BOUDOUSQUIE having returned to New Orleans, informs her former pupils and amateurs that she will give Lessons in singing as heretofore. Address Dumaine street No. 9.

Havana Tobacco.

FIFTY BALES HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—Ex British bark Gertrude, from Havana.

For sale by E. WITTING, 15 Tchoupitoulas street. je6 1w

LOST.

ON Monday last, coming from the State Tax-Collector's office on Esplanade street, 3d District, up Levee street to St. Ann street, down St. Ann to the Sheriff's office, from the Sheriff's office up Royal street to Canal street, down Canal to Carondelet street, up Carondelet to the municipality, Treasurer's office, TWO NOTES, drawn by Jos. B. W. Penrose to his own order, dated 22d January, 1857, payable three years after date, bearing mortgage, per act before Philippe Lacoste, notary public, and Na. Varietured the 27th of February, 1857, one for the sum of $2161 33, and the other for $1633 20. On the back of which was written, up to the 22d of January, 1863. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by leaving the same at the office of the Bee. The public is cautioned not to trade for the same, the payment having been stopped.

New Orleans, May 24, 1865.
my25 1m SAMUEL MOORE, Broker, 5 Carondelet street.

JUDICIAL SALES.

J. B. Maureau & Joseph Albert vs. Joshua Peebles.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 14,912.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 FRIDAY, the ninth day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the two and one half story brick dwelling-house, the two story brick kitchen-building, the two story brick stable and the other improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the Square bounded by Baronne, Julia, Philippa and Girod streets, designated as lots Nos. 17 and 18 on a plan drawn by L. Pilie, late City Surveyor, dated November 27th, 1854, and deposited in the office of P. E. Theard, late a Notary Public in this city, on said plan No. 18 said lots adjoin each other and measure, each, in American measure, twenty-four feet front on Baronne street, by a depth of one hundred and sixty feet between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my8 17 25 je1 9

J. B. Maureau vs. Charles Gallagher.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 14,910.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 FRIDAY, the ninth day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

SIX CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon and improvements thereof, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Fourth, Chestnut, Camp and Fifth streets, (or Washington Avenue) Said lots being designated by the Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, of square No. 77, on a plan made by Hugh Grant, Surveyor, dated 26th June, 1846, and deposited in the office of William Christy, late a notary public in this city. Said lots, form the corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, and measure, altogether, by actual survey, two hundred and eighty-four feet, three inches and five lines front on Chestnut street, having one hundred and twenty-one feet in depth, between parallel lines, and according to the titles lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 measure each, 31 feet, 2 inches and 6 lines front, and each one 39 feet 9 inches front on Fourth street, by one hundred and twenty-two feet in depth. Lot No. 4 forming the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my8 17 25 je1 9

Charles Bellenot vs. Aaron P Cleveland.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 14,915.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 FRIDAY, the ninth day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Faubourg Duplessis, First District of the city, measuring thirty-nine feet six inches front on St. Joseph street between Carondelet and Baronne streets, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure, forty-six feet front by [illegible] ... [illegible] ... in March 1852 by K. De Hellis, Surveyor.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my17 25 je 9

Leopold Joannes vs. Augustus Reece.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 11,864.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 FRIDAY, the Ninth day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

1. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Live Oak, Jackson, Magazine and Josephine streets, designated by the Nos. 3 and 4, on a plan drawn by W. Thornton Thompson, surveyor, on the 3d of November 1846, and deposited in the office of —— notary public in this city. The said lots adjoining each other, and measure each thirty-one feet seven inches six lines and seven-tenths of a line front on Jackson street, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and five lines in depth between parallel lines, English measure.

2. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND situate in the same District and square, measuring sixteen feet eleven inches and two-tenths of a line front on Jackson street, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and five lines in depth between parallel lines, English measure, forming a part of lot No. 5 on the aforesaid plan. Said portion of ground is taken from the side nearest Magazine street.

3. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND situate in the same District and square, the same being formed out of the rear of each of four to five lots, designated by the Nos. 11, 11, 23, and 24, on the aforesaid plan. Said portion of ground is more particularly described by the letter A in sketch of said lots annexed to an act passed before James Graham, late a notary public in this city, on the 25th February 1858, and according to said sketch, said portion of ground measures fifty-six feet six inches and three lines on the side toward Josephine street, sixty-three feet ten inches and ten lines on the front line of said lots Nos. 11 and 12, and the same on the rear line of lots Nos. 23 and 24 as per said sketch. And said portion of ground is to be sold without any right of way whatever and also all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges, advantages thereunto belonging.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my8 17 25 je1 9

F. Parquer vs. Charles F. Caruthers.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 10,8[illegible].—By virtue of an alias writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, the ninth day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

1. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND in the square No. 19, comprised within Pleasant, Harmony, Prytania and Annunciation streets; said portion of ground measuring ninety-eight feet six inches and eight lines front on Harmony street, by one hundred and forty feet in depth, between parallel lines, American measure.

2. And FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND in the same square, designated by the Nos. five, six, seven and eight. Lots Nos. five, six and [illegible] seven adjoin each [illegible] and measure each [illegible] ... [illegible] feet front on Pleasant street by one hundred [illegible] feet in depth, between parallel lines ... on No. eight measures thirty-eight feet six inches and two lines front on Pleasant street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines, all American measure.

Seized in the above suit.

Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
je1 9

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] of Adelaide Marsenat, deceased wife of Jacques Soye, No. 25,418.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. Whereas Jacques Soye has petitioned the Court for letters of Administration on the estate of the late [illegible] Soye, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

DISEASES.

F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum Injection and Powder,

[illegible] Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, [illegible], Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilis, [illegible], are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. [illegible] Medicines. The Depurative is especially [illegible] ... [illegible]

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1865, including unearned premiums of the previous year: On Fire Risks $233,106 10; On Marine Risks [illegible]; On River Risks [illegible].

Total premiums [illegible]. Less unearned premiums on 31st May, 1865 $183,715 86. Return Premiums [illegible].

Net earned premiums 31st May, 1865 [illegible]. Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks $71,[illegible]; On Marine Risks [illegible]; On River Risks [illegible].

Total losses [illegible]. Taxes [illegible]; Reinsurance and premiums [illegible]; Ten per cent. [illegible]; Expenses, less interest [illegible].

Net Profit [illegible].

The company have the following assets: Cash on hand; Real Estate; City Bonds; Gas Light Stock; Notes secured by mortgage; Notes secured by pledge; Bills receivable; Bank Stocks; Premiums in course of collection; Scrips of other Companies; Louisiana State Bonds. [amounts illegible]

Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrips [illegible]. Interest payable in July next on outstanding scrips [illegible].

Net assets [illegible].

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

Be it remembered that on the 5th day of June 1865, before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just, true and a correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHAS. SAGORY, President.
P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 5th, 1865. E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th of June, 1865, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 45 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:
J M Hall, S Z Relf, L F Generes
Chs Sagory, Pierre Fog, F Marpero
Ed. Dupassuer, M Puig, David M. Guard
J J Fernandez, J Vlosca, Jr.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The Trustees in Conformity to the Charter of the Company submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th April 1865.

Premiums received from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865: Premiums on Fire Risks $145,935 [illegible]; Premiums on Marine Risks 47,[illegible]; Premiums on River Risks 20,[illegible].

Amount of Premiums terminated [illegible]. Losses paid and estimated: On Fire Risks $12,[illegible]; On Marine Risks 27,772 51; On River Risks 17,944 51—$58,722 [illegible]. Add General Expenses, tax account, reinsurance, return and excess of Premiums, &c. less interest, discount &c. exclusive of suspense account 11,747 [illegible].

Balance [illegible]. Less interest on Scrip [illegible].

Leaves profits of the business for the year $[illegible]. The Company have the following Assets: Bills receivable secured by mortgage and Stocks [illegible]; Do. do for Premiums [illegible]; Insurance Scrip; Real Estate; Bank Stocks, City and other Bonds, &c.; Less suspended note, Stock and Bond account; Premiums in course of collection; Cash on hand. [amounts illegible]

The above statement is a true 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 1st day of May 1865.

SAMUEL MYERS, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved that interest be paid on outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday in July.

They have declared a Scrip Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of August next.

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

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, George Jonas,
Samuel Bell, W. G. Robinson,
R. B. Sumner, C. T. Buddecke,
S. H. Kennedy, H. Frellsen,
Samuel Smith, R. Simms,
A. Aldige, S. B. Newman,
A. Dublin, P. Avendano,
Robert Geddes, F. Lopez,
Magin Puig, F. Mora,
James J. Hanna, C. Schneider,
A. G. Ober, Wm. Edwards,
G. W. Gallin, J. Mitchell,
George Ruhoff, L. Gayarre,
F. F. Folger, F. A. Fuey,
J. M. Lapeyre, Thos. L. Dix,
N. N. Jackson, A. Tonnes,
C. L. Brower, A. B. Keading
my30

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

EIGHT ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their Charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending April 30th 1865: On Fire Risks $74,[illegible]; River [illegible]; Marine [illegible].

Less Return Premiums [illegible]. Unearned Premiums April 30th 1864 [illegible].

Paid Losses during the year viz: Fire Losses $12,165 71; River Losses 14,[illegible]; Marine Losses 15,[illegible]. Total Losses [illegible]. Reinsurance [illegible]; Expenses and Interest on Scrip, less Discount and Interest account [illegible]; Taxes and Interest Revenue [illegible]; Premiums paid [illegible]; Re-insurance for unterminated Risks [illegible].

The Assets of the Company are: Capital Stock Notes; Loans secured by Mortgage; Loans secured by Pledge; Bills Receivable for Premiums; Scrip account; Stocks, Bonds and other securities; Uncurrent funds; Cash; Individuals accounts for premiums; Real Estate. [amounts illegible]

The above statement is a 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 Fourth day of May 1865.

ED MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend to the Stockholders of Fifteen per cent on the amount of Stock paid in on which Three per cent will be paid in cash, and the balance carried to the credit of unpaid Stock account. They have further resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Jno. J. Adams, F. Durrive,
J. N. Elmer, C. Kohn,
J. Goldstein, Jos. Duyroult,
P. Casanova, A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez,
E. W. Ogden, J. A. Seignouret,
W. S. Schmidt, A. Contin,
A. Chiapella. my13

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1864.

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

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1864 $130,[illegible]

Fire Premiums $116,139 84
Marine Premiums 15,[illegible]
River Premiums 19,[illegible]

Less Premiums unterminated [illegible]; Returned Premiums [illegible].

Earned Premiums [illegible]. Losses paid, viz: On Fire Risks $33,[illegible]; On Marine Risks [illegible]; On River Risks [illegible].

Reinsurance $46,121 47; Ten per cent. returned 3,[illegible]; Taxes and Subscriptions 3,[illegible]; Add expenses, profit and loss, interest on Scrip—less discount and interest 10,470 70.

Net—which the Company reserves to pay unadjusted losses [illegible].

The Company has the following assets: Bills receivable for premiums 17,726 15; Due for premiums in course of collection 31,[illegible]; Invested in bonds and bank notes $145,[illegible]; Invested in Railroad stocks 12,[illegible]; Loans on pledges of bank stocks, &c. 12,937 70; Loans on mortgage [illegible]; Scrips of Companies 11,070 [illegible]; Cash 17,[illegible].

Total amount of assets $[illegible]

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

G. GAILLARD, President.
B. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 6th day of February, 1865.

G. GAILLARD, President.
B. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES.—

J. Locke, Jas. A. White,
A. H. D'Meza, Ar. Miltenberger,
J. Lemore, Jos. Lanche,
Dominique Bonligny, J. Blanc,
A. Bienvenu, A. Verloin Degruy,
A. Marseils, T. Avendano,
G. Gaillard. dec 20 1md

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Fare to and from the Lake same day 25 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 15 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. [timetable illegible]

Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

[illegible] Superintendent.

Septième, Huitième et Neuvième Ward.

TAXE DIRECTE DES ETATS-UNIS.

Commission de la taxe directe des Etats-Unis pour l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Bureau, rue de la Commune, No 136. Nlle Orléans, 5 juin 1865.

LE TABLEAU DES TAXES du Septième, du Huitième et du Neuvième District représentatifs de la Paroisse d'Orléans (étant les Septième, Huitième et Neuvième Wards de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans) [illegible] ... un bureau No 136 de la rue Commune, Nlle Orléans, dans les soixante jours qui suivront le SIX JUIN 1865. ... Ces Wards constituent le TROISIÈME DISTRICT MUNICIPAL.

Les billets du Trésor sont les seuls reçus en paiement des Taxes.

E. M. RANDALL,
GEO. W. AMES,
M. F. BONZANO,
Commissaires de la taxe directe des Etats-Unis pour la Louisiane.

Emprunt 7-30 DES ETATS UNIS. Troisième série. $230,000,000

[illegible]

Emprunt 7-30.

[illegible]

Bons 7 30 des Etats Unis

Portant 7 3/10 pour cent d'intérêt en or

[illegible]

Le seul emprunt sur le marché

[illegible]

Le grand prêt du peuple

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent de la Nlle-Orléans.

—Seizième état annuel—

[illegible]

L'UNION Compagnie d'Assurance de la Nouvelle Orléans.

[illegible]

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane. Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans. Assermenté et signé par devant moi, ce 13 mai 1865. ED. MEUNIER, Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré, en faveur des actionnaires, un dividende de quinze pour cent sur le montant du stock payé, trois pour cent sur le montant sera payé comptant et le reste sera porté au crédit du stock non encore payé. Ils ont en outre résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de scrip non encore payés.

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
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