THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15.

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

The Status of Gov. Wells.

Some of the acts of Gov. Wells since his return from Washington have been of a directness and vigor by no means in a spirit of servile adherence to the usages and traditions of civil administration. It was plain to even a casual observer that the Governor had something to do, and that he was too firmly bent on doing it at once and effectually to stand and palter as to the method of reaching his end.

In a time of transition like this, complete regularity of action on the part of authorities conducting the transitional process could hardly be expected. The exceptional situation could justly be pleaded for much latitude of official conduct. Whatever road might be taken, there would be found gaps and chasms which seemed to defy any attempt at crossing on a perfectly legal bridge.

With all these allowances, however, it would be difficult, regarding Gov. Wells in the strict character of civil Executive created under the new State Constitution, to adjust some of his recent acts to a measure of justifiable irregularity. But, as we are glad to learn, Gov. Wells, in the matters referred to, has not acted in a strictly civil capacity, being clothed with enough military authority to eke out civil deficiencies.

This places the Governor in a more satisfactory status in relation to his vigorous and Jacksonian proceedings in the cases of ex-Register Terry and ex-Auditor Dostie. In these cases, it would seem, he has simply cut red tape with a sword, given him at Washington, and avoided legal ambages by a military short cut which he had due warrant to make.

For this view of Gov. Wells's status we have not only strong probabilities arising from his late visit to Washington and certain circumstances following his return, but we have the statement of our contemporary the *Picayune*, the commonly reputed organ of his administration. We are told by this journal that Governor Wells no longer rests his authority on a fragmentary election in which, according to the extended Register's certificate, about half the votes were illegal, but upon the appointment of President Johnson, the latter, in order to guard against all doubts as to the valid creation of the existing State Government, having designated him as Military Governor. Wherefore our contemporary is moved to add, "his authority is as lawful, valid and unquestionable as was that of Gen. Banks and Gen. Shepley, or as that of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina."

NO MORE SUMMER OYSTERS.—Acting Mayor Burke gives notice that after the 16th inst., the following extract from Ordinance No. 3121 will be enforced:

Section 24—Every person is forbidden to sell oysters in this city from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of September. It shall not be lawful to sell them in any of the city markets or opened from pirogues or other crafts, or deposit them on the Levee for sale.

From Galveston, Texas.

FORMAL OCCUPATION OF THE CITY

Return of the Texas Commissioners from New Orleans—Gen. Sheridan's Policy.

(From the Times, 31st Evening.)

By the arrival here of the United States steamship Antona we have been put in possession of the following particulars respecting Galveston:

On the 8th instant, the day before the Antona left, Admiral Thatcher and Captain Sands went and raised the national ensign on the Custom-house, where it now waves as well as over the forts.

The citizens are quiet and orderly, and for the last three weeks have been very anxious for our forces to occupy the city.

The following is a list of passengers brought by the Antona:

Major G. Magruder, Capt Stephen D. Yancy and Capt Bradshear, of Gen. Magruder's staff, Col. Bradford, Major Dewer, Major Whitfield, Lieut. Hawes, Lieut W Von Post, Mr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Isaacs, besides 15 colored Union escaped contrabands.

Gen. Magruder expected to have taken passage on the Antona, but he was detained by important business, and will leave for New Orleans in another vessel in a few days.

We take the following from the Galveston *Bulletin* of the 9th:

GALVESTON FORMALLY TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE.

Galveston, June 8—At 10 o'clock this morning two vessels of the U. S. blockading fleet entered the harbor. Capt. Sands, commanding the fleet, landed, in company with several other officers, at the Central Wharf, where he was received by Major Von Harten, Confederate Commissioner, and proceeded to the Mayor's office, where the party were introduced by Major Von Harten to His Honor the Mayor. Both the Mayor and Capt. Sands addressed a few words to the assembled people.

After these remarks, the United States officers, accompanied by the Mayor and Major Von Harten, proceeded to the Custom-House and raised the United States flag at 11 A. M. A large number of people were present, all of whom behaved in the most orderly manner and as became good citizens.

At 11½ A. M. Capt. Sands had the flag taken down again, and proceeded back on board his fleet.

RETURN OF THE TEXAN COMMISSIONERS—THEIR REPORT.

Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the command of the Division of the South-west, embracing Texas, West Louisiana and Arkansas, as far north as the Arkansas river. Gen. Sheridan will come to Texas by way of Galveston with a considerable force in a few days. Gen Canby and after him Gen. Sheridan, have the assurance that the negroes in Texas would be required to stay at home on the plantations and work for their masters as heretofore, until their status could be definitely settled.

It was the plan of operations to send an overwhelming force, numbering 150,000 mounted men, to overrun Texas. For this purpose the troops had been ordered to Kentucky, Tennessee, and other portions of the West to be mounted. In consequence of the representations made to Gen. Sheridan, a much less number of troops will be sent, but enough to garrison strongly some interior points and the Mexican frontier, and whatever may be necessary to insure the tranquility and security of the State. We are under the impression, from the remarks of Col. Smith, that no black troops will be raised in this State, as it is the determination of the Federal authorities that all negroes in Texas shall be employed as agriculturists.

General A. J. Hamilton is in Washington urging the renewal of his appointment of Military Governor of Texas. No news had been received at New Orleans as to the result of his application.

In consequence of the assurances given by Colonel Smith and Mr. Ballinger, of the disposition of the people of Texas to accept in good faith the restoration of the United States authority, and to act in all respects as good citizens of that Government, General Sheridan assured them that the citizens and disbanded soldiers would be allowed to retain the arms in their possession. The fact that our soldiers carried home with them their arms was frankly stated to General Sheridan by our Commissioners.—The circumstances under which the public stores were carried away were also stated.

There are some other matters which Colonel Smith declined mentioning before he had first communicated with the authorities at Houston

Mr. Ballinger has gone to Washington with favorable letters from General Canby, to arrange some matters which are not within the scope of military commanders.

THE OATH IN RICHMOND—The Richmond *Republic* says that fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-seven citizens, soldiers and ladies, have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in that city since the 3d of April last.

AN iron-clad on a new principle, discovered by the Emperor of the French, is now being constructed at Toulon. It is called, La Cheo, another to cross, and only cuts by its weight and speed, shaking the ships it attacks by breaking them to pieces.

Further About the Sinking of the Transport Kentucky in Red River.

The *Times* has something additional relative to this disaster.

The U. S. transport Kentucky, with about 900 passengers, (principally paroled prisoners and families, returning to their homes), left Shreveport for New Orleans on Friday, June 9th, at 6½ o'clock P. M. About 9 o'clock the same night, it was discovered that the boat was making water rapidly, and before the boat was landed and the stages out she sunk in about 20 feet of water, the timbers breaking and crashing.

The loss of life must have been terrible, she being so crowded and sinking inside of three minutes. It is supposed that some 200 perished. She had about 250 horses on board—all lost, except three. The passengers lost everything.

The U S. steamer Col. Chapin came to the rescue, and rendered valuable aid in rescuing hundreds who still clung to the wreck.

Mr. A. H. Isaacson, who, with his family, very narrowly escaped destruction. Sam. McMontgomery and family are known to be saved, and have returned to Shreveport.

The friends of the above will be glad to learn that none of the intimate friends of either were among the missing.

As the boat careened a great rush took place to the hurricane deck. Many of the passengers were in their berths, and were saved almost wholly destitute of clothing. A large number were caught between decks and drowned. The ladies generally succeeded in gaining the hurricane deck, and were, says our informant, all saved. Some children were lost. Some of the passengers gained the nearest bank, and others reached the opposite side in safety.

The paroled prisoners were principally members of Missouri regiments. There were some Arkansas soldiers on board, and a small number of Louisianians. There were no Federal soldiers among the number.

The officers of the Kentucky, were, it is believed, all saved.

France and the United States.

SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The following are those passages in the late speech of Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor, which are supposed to have provoked the Imperial censure on account of which the Prince resigned his place in Privy Councillor:

To develop a State with which we can have no dispute either with regard to frontiers or supremacy of influence, which can only tend to be our natural ally, carrying on an extensive trade, producing raw materials which we cannot raise in our own climate, purchasing our manufactures which its industrial civilization does not allow it to produce, powerful by its navy, and unable to be other than the ally of France—all these considerations decided Napoleon to make the friendship of the United States an axiom of his policy. He well knew that the Democrats are especially sensitive to the point of honor, and that to gain their friendship, it is not enough to consider their interests, but that an appeal must be made to their generous sentiments. On receiving intelligence of Washington's death, on the 16th of December, 1799, Napoleon not only went into mourning himself, but caused the whole army to do the same by issuing the following order of the day:

"Washington is dead! That great man fought against tyranny; he consolidated the liberties of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French nation, as to all freemen in both the old and new worlds, and especially to the soldiers of France, who, like him and the American soldiers, fight for equality and liberty."

He even went further, when, in 1803, he ceded Louisiana. To cede a French territory for money, to furl the tri-colored flag, thus to abandon an entire territorial possession of France to the New World, might appear to narrow minds immense concessions to the United States. But here again we observe that eagle glance, that prompt intelligence which does not hesitate over details, but goes straight to its aim. This question of Louisiana raised some clouds of dissatisfaction between England and France. Napoleon was solved that the cause of moderation, wisdom, and the true interests of France, and he whose foreign policy none can accuse of weakness, sold our territory to the United States for fifteen millions of francs—Napoleon thus explained this act before the Council of State in 1804:

"I foresee that France will be compelled to abandon her colonies in the Atlantic ocean.—All those in America will, in less than 50 years, be added to the territory of the United States. It was this consideration which determined me to cede Louisiana."

The fact appears to me important, and, by a singular coincidence, the extraordinary ambassador who, in concert with Mr. Livingston, representative of the United States at Paris, negotiated the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and signed the treaty less than twenty days after his arrival, was Mr. Monroe, the celebrated statesman who has given his name to the doctrine propounding the principle that the Governments of Europe must hold no possession in North and South America. The life of Napoleon is full of these coincidences, so instructive and so curious. Let us ardently desire the publication of our correspondence, and not suffer ourselves to be influenced by those fallacious arguments which would transform the character of a well-considered loan, bought of the rich and by interests, supported with courage, but which is only the unjustifiable effort of an aristocracy of some few thousands of shareholders against the constitution of the most liberal and the most respected power of any in the world.

More of the Suppressed Testimony in the Conspiracy Trial.—Startling Statements by the Spy and Secret Correspondent Conover.

The evidence given in the secret session of the Military Commission at Washington was published surreptitiously, and as regards the testimony of the principal witness, Conover, in a mutilated form. This testimony, so published along with the other suppressed evidence by official authority, is, omitting court formalities of question and answer, and also some repetitions and superfluities, to this effect:

Sanford Conover testified as follows: I am a native of New York; have resided in Canada since October last; was conscripted into the Confederate army, and detailed to service in the War Department of the Confederate States, under James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. While in Canada was intimately acquainted with G. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, C. C. Blackburn, Tucker, Wm. C. Cleary, Capt. Castleman, Mr. Cameron, Porterfield, Capt. Magruder, and others. I also knew Clement C. Clay and Hon. Jacob Carroll, of Tennessee. I knew Mr. Surratt, also, and J. W. Booth, and visited these gentlemen in Canada. Saw Surratt there on several occasions, last April, in St. Jacob Thompson's room; also, in company with George N. Sanders, and other rebels in Canada.

Surratt is about five feet nine or ten inches high, a fair complexioned man, with light hair. I saw him about the 6th or 7th of April, with Thompson, Sanders and Booth. At that time he delivered to Thompson, in his room, in my presence, dispatches from Richmond to Thompson, from Benjamin and from Jefferson Davis—the latter either a cipher dispatch or a letter Benjamin was Secretary of State of the Confederacy. Previous to this Thompson conveyed with me upon the plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet, of which I gave notice, before the assassination, in the New York *Tribune*, the paper for which I corresponded. I had been invited by Mr. Thompson to participate in that enterprise. When Surratt delivered these dispatches from Davis, Thompson had his head upon the papers and said, referring to the assassination and to the assent of the rebel authorities, "This makes the thing all right."

The dispatches spoke of the persons to be assassinated—Mr Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, Judge Chase and General Grant. Mr. Thompson said on that occasion, or on the day before that interview, that the assassination proposed would leave the government of the United States entirely without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Welles was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him; he was of no consequence. My first interview with Thompson on this subject of assassination was in the early part of last February, in Thompson's room, in St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. He then spoke of a raid on Ogdensburg, New York. It was abandoned, but it was because the United States Government received information of it. He said he would have to drop it for a time, but added, "We'll catch them asleep, yet," and to me he said, "There is a better opportunity to immortalize yourself and save your country," meaning the conspiracy. I told them I was ready to do anything to save the country, and asked them what was to be done. He said, "Some of our boys are going to play a grand joke on Abe and Andy," which he said was to kill them; his words were "remove them from office," and he said that the killing of a tyrant was not murder; that he had commissions for this work from the rebel authorities, and conferred one on Booth, or would confer one; that everybody engaged in this enterprise would be commissioned, and if they escaped to Canada they could not be successfully claimed under the extradition treaty.

I know that Thompson and the others held these commissions in blank. They commissioned Beamont Young, the St. Albans raider. It was a blank commission, filled up and certified by Mr. Clay. As it came to them from Richmond, it was only signed "James A. Seddon, Secretary of War." Mr. Thompson called me to examine these blanks, so that I might testify to the genuineness of Seddon's signature in the case of Bennett Young before Judge Smith. The signature was genuine. In a subsequent conversation, after the first referred to in February, Thompson told me that Booth had been commissioned, and every man who would engage in it would be. I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary on the day before, or the day of the assassination, at St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond. Cleary said they would have the laugh on the other side of the month in a day or two. The assassination was spoken of among us as commonly as the weather.

Before that Sanders asked me if I knew Booth very well, and expressed some appreciation that Booth would make a fizzle of it, that he was desperate and reckless, and he was afraid that the whole thing would be a failure. I communicated to the *Tribune* the intended raid on St. Albans, and the proposed assassination of the President, but they refused to publish the letter. I did this in March last, as to the President's assassination, also in February. I think, certainly before the 4th of March. Surratt delivered the dispatches in Thompson's room, four or five days before the assassination.

While I was in Canada I was a correspondent for the *Tribune*, and received no compensation except from the *Tribune*. It happened that I was introduced as a cavalry soldier and then as a spy. I was expected to participate with these rebels in the raid on Ogdensburg. I never received any pay from them, but my service. I received the confidence of the President talked of in February. When Mr. Thompson first suggested the assassination to me, I asked him if it was the intention of the Government at Richmond. He said he thought it would, but he would know in a few days. The was early in February.

Thompson said in the conversation with me that killing a tyrant in such a case was no murder, and asked me if I had read a speech of Phillips, or Beecher, I addressed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell. This was in February. Mr. Hamlin was also named in February, as one of the victims to be struck down. Only the pro-Democrats are especially sensitive to the question, and that to gain their friendship, it is not enough to consider their interests, but that an appeal must be made to their generous sentiments. On receiving intelligence of Washington's death, on the 16th of December, 1799, Napoleon not only went into mourning himself, but caused the whole army to do the same by issuing the following order of the day:

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June 30, 1865, are three hundred and ninety-six millions, as follows:

From Customs	$70,000,000
From internal duties	31,000,000
From lands	1,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	55,000,000
	$386,000,000

The treasury estimate of expenses for the same year, exclusive of war and navy purposes, is:

For the civil service	$33,452,997
For pensions and Indians	14,198,147
	$47,578,147

If we add to this amount the interest on the debt, and allow seventy-five millions for army and navy expenses, we shall have a total requirement of three hundred and two millions. We may, therefore, either reduce our taxes one-third or have an excess of near one hundred millions to apply in liquidation of the debt. Sound policy dictates that we shall reduce the scale of taxation and keep it low until need to the productive powers of the country are fully restored to activity, rather than to push immediately upon liquidation. We shall then have the whole country from which to reap income, instead of the half as now, and the reduced scale, spread over double the surface, will not need to be enlarged.

This is certainly a very satisfactory exhibition. We announce it as a fact capable of demonstration, that our taxation might this day be reduced one-third, or, if the five hundred millions of treasury notes be not funded, to fully one-half of the present rates, and the gradual extinction of the debt go on successfully. If our allowance for the army and navy appears small, we have on the other hand gone for increased revenue from imports, on which we may probably depend for twenty five millions more than is officially set down. The treasury estimate of but one million of receipts from the sale of public lands was made under the depression of war. Now that is relieved and peace is established, with an active tide of emigration, we may expect them to assume something like the old proportions of eight millions a year.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Present Court.—Judge N. Lieber.—J. Davidson is charged with horse stealing. The evidence of the prosecution attempted to show that accused treated a cavalry soldier and then mounted the government horse and rode off with it. Accused says he is not the man and the case was continued.

R. Roach was charged with having feloniously sold a government horse to a vendee. He was acquitted of criminality in the matter. His injury question referred to the civil courts.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Alice Brennan and Anne Reilly were found guilty of having stolen a muslin dress, valued at $25.

Mary Hyde was charged with having stolen property to the amount of $8, from T. J. Canon.

Died of Apoplexy.—Mrs. Anna Mary Kehm, a widow 73 years of age, a native of Bavaria, a resident of this city for ten years, died suddenly yesterday about two o'clock, in the car of the Jackson Railroad, when passing DeSaire station. The body was removed to No 112 Rampart street. Verdict, Apoplexy. Deceased resided about a mile and a half above DeSaire station.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from June 9th to June 15th, 1865:

Boys.—Abscess of the liver 1, anæmia 2, apoplexy 2, asthma 1, bronchitis 1, bright's disease 1, catarrh 1, cyclera 2, cholera infantum 3, cholera morbus 1, congestion of the brain 1, consumption 6, convulsions adult 1, convulsions infantile 6, convulsions puerperal 1, debility infantile, debility senile 1, diarrhœa acute 3, diarrhœa chronic 8, dropsy 1, drowned 2, dysentery acute 1, dysentery chronic 3, diphtheria 5, enteritis 1, epilepsy 1, bilious fever 2, congestive fever 3, puerperal fever 1, remittent fever 1, brain fever 1, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 3, puerperal enteritis 1, disease of hearts, Castleman and Gen. Carroll were present. They had some conversation in a large room in the St. Lawrence Hall, in Chicago—some eight hundred—for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there.

The Tri-Weekly Blackburn charged at Natchez with imported yellow fever into this country, is the same person referred to by me as intimate with Thompson in Canada. I saw him in company with G. N. Sanders, Lonie Sanders, Castleman, Wm. C. Cleary, Porterfield, Captain Magruder, and a Doctor Blackburn, Mr. Blackburn was recognized there as an agent of the Confederate States, and so represented himself.

About the same time it was proposed to destroy the Croton Dam. Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and made a calculation of the amount of poison that would be required to impregnate the water so as to make an ordinary draught poisonous and deadly. He had the capacity, reckoning the number of gallons of water generally kept in them Strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, and a number of other things I do not remember, were named. Dr. Blackburn proposed that he should be able to collect so large a quantity of poisonous matter without suspicion, and leading to detection, and that he would come on to Washington, and myself proceed it freely. Mr Cleary did the same. He was also introduced to me as Mr. Montrose A. Pallen, of Mississippi, and by a person who had been a medical purveyor in the rebel army. John Cameron who lives in Montreal, told me that he would be offered a large compensation. I think Mr. Thompson was the moneyed agent for all the other agents. I think that all drew on him for all the money they required. I know some of them did. When Thompson said it would be difficult to collect so much poison in Canada, Pallen and others thought it could be managed in Europe. Pallen is a physician.

Three or four days after the assassination of the President, I saw John H. Surratt in Canada, with Porterfield, a southern rebel, now declared a British subject by the Canadian Parliament. I learned immediately afterwards that Surratt was suspected, was pursued, and had decamped. I had a knowledge that Jeff. Davis was the head of the so-called Confederate State, was called its President, and had control of its civil administration. Gen. Carroll was present when Surratt brought the dispatches from Richmond, and when they were read by Thompson I believe there were one or two others.

General Carroll, of Tennessee, then said he was more anxious that Mr. Johnson should be killed than any one else. "If that is done," he said, "we will be well paid home," and "somebody," he would kill him himself. He referred to Vice-President Johnson. The expression was a word of contempt for a tailor. It was in Carroll's house. Booth was known in Canada by the nickname of "Pet." I think I have heard Thompson so name him, certainly Cleary. Kennedy, who fired the city of New York, and was executed, was spoken of as having performed that deed by authority of the rebel Government. Jacob Thompson's room, also, in company with George N. Sanders, and other rebels in Canada.

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The National Debt.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The entire debt of the United States is officially reported, under date of May 31st, at a little over twenty-six hundred and thirty-five millions—which is near five hundred millions more than was estimated in the last report of the Treasury Department. The exact figures are as follows:

$1,198,113,842 interest payable in gold.
1,651,479,371 interest payable in currency.
472,228,270 treasury notes not bearing interest.
788,276 past due, and interest ceased.

$2,635,305,753

The annual interest in coin and currency together is over one hundred and twenty-four millions, which is an inconsiderable fraction less than six per cent. on the interest-paying portion. We are now able for the first time to assign a proximate limit to the debt, and to estimate very closely its yearly burden on the country. When all the expenses of the war are settled the sum will doubtless be near three thousand millions of dollars. The policy of the Government will be to convert the Treasury notes into bonds with as little delay as possible. The interest-paying debt, which is the present average rate, our annual interest will be one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

The estimated receipts for the year ending

DEAD-LOCK IN TRADE.

The *Ranchero*, of Matamoros, which came by the Continental, thus refers to the state of trade in that city:

From the tone of general conversation it appeared that transactions in private terms had come to a dead lock. The four auction sales, though quite well attended, dragged heavily. Most goods sold either at low prices or were bidden in by the owners. Messrs Cristo, Hart & Greenwall went through with their large list, but some of the other houses knocked off and closed.

One feature attending these sales is, that some of our very largest permanent houses took stock in the purchases to no very limited extent, which is as much as to say a better time is coming.

A MATAMOROS MERCHANT ROBBED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The *Ranchero* has also the following:

Don Francisco Vizoya, a native Spaniard, and a popular merchant of this city, left New Orleans for the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 10th inst., on board the Mexican schooner Sophie. After having had his baggage searched at the custom house of the Crescent City, and obtained the permit to go on board of said schooner, an agent of the military authorities overtook him on the wharf, and (by authority, no doubt,) stole from him two suits of clothes, which he had made in New York for the use of our friend, Sr. Don Pedro Echeverria, of the Commerce of Matamoros, under the pretext that the duties on the same had not been paid. Mr. Vizoya offered to pay said duties, but the Yankee officer peremptorily refused to accompany him to the custom house, and took possession of the clothes. These were marked with the name of Sr. Echeverria.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONTEREY.—The steamship *Monterey*, Capt Forbes, from New York the 13, to J. M. Controy, Esq., arrived last evening, bringing the following passengers:

Miller, Arthur H Exley Mrs Rogers C E Johnson, Mrs Dr Schuller, of Mexico, Miss Rose Isaacs, Miss R G Watts, U S A, R Bowden, Herbert, W S Wyman, A Rose Isaacs and wife, W M Hyde, H Cesse, T Hyde, Mrs Dr Schuller, of Mexico, Miss Rose Isaacs, Miss R G Watts, U S A, R Bowden, Herbert, W S Wyman, A Rose Isaacs and wife, W M Hyde, H Cesse, T Hyde, Mrs Dr Schuller, of Mexico, Miss Rose Isaacs, Miss R G Watts, U S A, R Bowden, Herbert, W S Wyman, A Rose Isaacs and wife, W M Hyde, H Cesse, T Hyde, Mrs Dr Schuller, of Mexico, Miss Rose Isaacs, Miss R G Watts, U S A, R Bowden, Herbert, W S Wyman, A Rose Isaacs and wife, W M Hyde, H Cesse, T C Boyle, A Mendoza, L Rose Isaacs, Miss Mendoza, Mrs Dr Schuller, of Mexico