New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

BY TELEGRAPH

THE MARIPOSA ACROSS THE BAR.

S. W. Pass, May 21.—The steamship Mariposa, from New York 13th inst., crossed the Bar at 6.30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Hanlon Brothers are announced to commence here to-night the last week of their engagement, during which they will appear nightly with a change of programme until they complete a series of their most extraordinary, daring and startling feats. At the same time the popular variety company will contribute as formerly to the humors and graces of the entertainments.

Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

Lieutenant and Acting Governor Gastinel has issued a proclamation, dated the 20th inst., designed to carry into effect the proclamation of President Johnson appointing the 1st of June as a day of humiliation and prayer in view of the nation's great loss by the death of the late President. The Acting Governor specially recommends as follows:

I do recommend to my fellow citizens, wherever in the State the flag of our country may be respected, to close their places of business and to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in the service of Almighty God, in memory of the exalted virtues of the good and great man who has been so suddenly removed from us, and from an event no less solemn than momentous to learn such lessons of wisdom as shall make us a wiser, purer and nobler people.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.—Below are the names of the officers composing the Military Court, convened by Secretary Stanton for the trial of the assassination conspirators at Washington: Brig. Gen. Harris the President.

Major General D. Hunter, U. S. V.; Major General L. Wallace, U. S. V.; Brevet Major General A. V. Kautz, U. S. V.; Brigadier General A. P. Howe, U. S. V.; Brigadier General R. S. Foster, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Ekin, U. S. V.; Brigadier General T. M. Harris, U. S. V.; Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Clendenin, 8th Illinois cavalry. Brigadier General J. Holt, Judge Advocate and Recorder.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—General Beauregard, his two sons and his staff, arrived yesterday from Mobile, having come to Lakeport on the steamer Laurel Hill. The General with part of his suit rode from the Lake on horseback via Carrollton and reached home about 7 o'clock in the evening. The rest of his staff were to come this morning with the baggage.

The personal friends of Gen. Beauregard will be glad to learn that the rumors of his bad health for some time prevailing are not confirmed by his present appearance which indicates good health.

CLOTHING, &C., AT REDUCED PRICES.—It is not often that clothing can be bought at retail from a wholesale stock at wholesale prices. This rare opportunity is offered at the establishment of Thos. C. Payan, 72 Canal street, where persons desirous of articles, in the clothing and furnishing lines at extremely low prices, and in style and season, are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Commercial Resources of the South After the War.

The St. Louis *Democrat* looks for a speedy recuperation of trade and general enterprise in the South to follow a substantial pacification of the country. Among the elements of this recuperation it thinks the superior quality of American cotton, and the superior soil in the cotton States of the South for raising it, are destined to play the principal part, and that the sceptre, so eagerly grasped at during the past three or four years, by India, Egypt, and other parts of the world, will be restored as of right and without question, to American cotton, to be wielded as of old without a rival claimant. In the words of the *Democrat*:

Nor is the present condition of the South so prostrate and distracted as many would have us believe. The estimate of cotton awaiting shipment from that section is two millions and a half bales — a pretty good stock to begin the new order of things with. Perhaps the close of disturbances has arrived at too late a day to justify sanguine expectations of a good supply this season, but the advance the next four years will prove equally as rapid as was the retrograde [illegible] same period past. In 1861 the [illegible], and in 1864 compara[illegible] statistics give any in[illegible] the subject. We notice, however, [illegible] commercial writers place the [illegible] for 1866—far, no doubt, below [illegible] will be shown.

The American article is superior to any obtained by the European manufacturers, with the search and effort made during the past ten years to supply it. The supplies were drawn from Egypt, Brazil, Peru, West Indies, Turkey, East Indies, Chili and Japan. One-third of the [illegible] from China, Japan, and the [illegible] Indies [illegible] 268 [illegible] pounds, is esteemed worthless on account of its short staple.

Besides cotton, the South has rice, pitch, tar, tobacco and turpentine, which with the staple already named, give an aggregate of $390,000,000 of products not needed by that section for consumption.

Taking all this into consideration, with the additional fact that every kind of mechanical labor will immediately be in requisition, for the rebuilding of railroads, the construction of houses, and the many improvements, national and private, imperatively demanded at the earliest moment, it must be apparent that a brief period only is necessary to open, as we Southern trade of as great importance as we have ever know heretofore.

Intimation of Government Interference in the Emigration Movement to Mexico.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Conservative Republican) writes under a recent date:

If the Mexican "emigration" project gains much further headway, the Government will interfere and put it down, threatening penalties against those who refuse to obey its dictates. What the Emperor Napoleon has done thus far in Mexico, has been done without any opposition from this Government — without a word of rebuke, but rather with a spirit of acquiescence on our part — and though such would probably not have been the case had not our civil war been in progress, the President will, nevertheless, act in a perfectly fair manner toward Napoleon now that our hands are free, and meet him, if at all, with the honorable weapons of diplomacy. It may be doubtful, however, whether any immediate attention will be given to the subject, outside of forbidding buccaneering expeditions from this country. This, it is felt, must be done to prevent the possibility of unpleasant relations with France, and, at the same time, maintain our neutral position.

Such a position Mr. Seward declared to be our proper course more than a year since, and it is not likely it will be departed from even in the winking at of expeditions which might or might not be transformed into armies on their arrival upon Mexican soil.

Unfortunately for us, the Empire of Maximilian is an heirloom of our war. It is established with a sway over the most important parts of the country, and for aught we can see the people acknowledge its power. Mr. Seward has declared that the people were the rightful arbiters upon the question, and it is yet to appear that the majority desire any change in the Government that is now installed over them.

One thing is certain, this country has done much toward placing an Austrian Prince upon the throne of Mexico, and the proof could be adduced to show that we are fully committed to the new monarchy in all save the reception of an accredited Minister therefrom.

Privately, the President is known to be in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine upon this continent, but what if he finds, on assuming the reins of office, that the only case which calls for his action is beyond his immediate control? He must needs accept the circumstances as he finds them, and await the future in hope.

The Course of Gold and Prices.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

The future course of the Money market is likely to be more affected by the course of prices than is, perhaps, generally supposed. As yet, the prices of commodities have not declined in proportion to the fall in the premium on Gold. On an average, the prices of raw produce—which, owing to their direct subjection to the foreign markets, are the first commodities to follow the fluctuations in Gold — are materially above their value in Gold at the beginning of the year.

On manufactured articles the decline is still less, compared with the reduction of the Gold premium, and on those articles, the production of which involves the largest cost of labor, the decline is comparatively nominal. This difference between produce and manufactures arises chiefly from the fact that wages have not yet been generally reduced, so that manufacturers can afford to reduce the prices of their products only so far as the cost of their raw materials has been reduced. The reduced cost of raw produce, and the increase of laborers by emigration, and the disbandment of the armies, will, however, precipitate an early reduction of wages, the result of which will be a general and material decline in the price of all manufactured products. In the meantime, the competition of foreign markets will have reduced the prices of produce to a normal Gold value. This process is now in course of operation, and, in proportion as it progresses, it must tend to increase the supply of Money, inasmuch as it largely reduces the aggregate amount of the exchanges effected through Money or its representatives.

NURSES IN PARIS AT TWOPENCE AN HOUR.—An old woman may be seen daily in Paris trotting along toward the Luxembourg Gardens, surrounded by fifteen or twenty little children, aged from two or three years to seven or eight. Their parents pay the old lady about ten centimes an hour to take their children out, and give them a walk or a game of play in the gardens. It is pretty to see her convey her little regiment over a crossing; it reminds one of the old puzzle of the fox, the goose and the bag of corn. The elder children are left in charge on one side, while the very little ones are carried over, then one of the oldest is beckoned across and installed on her care of them, while the old woman trots back for the rest. At length they are past all dangers and safe in the gardens, where they may make dirt pies to their hearts' content, while their chaperon takes out her knitting and seats herself on a bench in their midst. Say she has fifteen children, and keeps them out two hours, it makes her a little income of half a crown a day, and many a busy mother is glad that her child should have happy play and exercise, while she goes a shopping or does some extra piece of housekeeping work, which would prevent her from attending properly to her child.

Gen. Sherman's Idea of the Death of Slavery and the Recognition of Existing State Government.

The subjoined letter goes to explain in what spirit Gen. Sherman was disposed to recognize existing State Government in his basis of agreement with Gen. Johnston, and with what reservation he was willing to guarantee rights of person and property in the South. The letter was written pending the reference of the basis to the consideration of the authorities at Washington before incorporating in more specific form its civil features in a final convention.

Headq'rs Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field,
Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1865.

General J. E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army:

GENERAL—I send you a letter for General Wilson, which, if sent by telegraph or courier, will check his career. He may mistrust the telegraph, therefore better send the original, for he cannot mistake my handwriting, with which he is familiar. He seems to have his blood up, and will be hard to hold. If he can buy corn, fodder, and rations down about Fort Valley, it will obviate the necessity of his going up to Rome or Dalton.

It is reported to me from Cairo that Mobile is in our possession, but it is not minute or official.

General Baker sent in to me, wanting to surrender his command, on the theory that the whole confederate army was surrendered. I explained to him, or his staff officer, the exact truth, and left him to act as he thought proper. He seems to have disbanded his men, deposited a few arms about twenty miles from here, and himself awaits your action. I will not hold him, his men, or arms subject to any condition other than the final one we may agree on.

I shall look for Major Hitchcok back from Washington on Wednesday and shall promptly notify you of the result. By the action of General Weitzel in relation to the Virginia Legislature, I feel certain we will have no trouble on the score of recognizing existing State Government. It may be the lawyers will want us to define more minutely what is meant by the guarantee of rights of person and property. It may be construed into a compact for us to undo the past as to the rights of slaves and "leases of plantations" on the Mississippi, and of "vacant and abandoned" plantations. I wish you would talk to the best men you have on these points and, if possible, let us in our final convention make these points so clear as to leave no room for angry controversy.

I believe if the South would simply and publicly declare, what we all feel, that slavery is dead, that you would inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity that would soon efface the ravages of the past four years of war. Negroes would remain in the South and afford you abundance of cheap labor, which otherwise will be driven away, and it will save the country the senseless discussions which have kept us all in hot water for fifty years.

Although, strictly speaking, this is no subject of a military convention, yet I am honestly convinced that our simple declaration of a result will be accepted as good law everywhere. Of course I have not a single word from Washington on this or any other point of our agreement, but I know the effect of such a step by us will be universally accepted.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

The Sherman and Johnston Correspondence.

REACTION IN GEN. SHERMAN'S FAVOR.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, 13.)

The letters and dispatches that passed between Generals Sherman and Johnston during their negotiations concerning the surrender of the army of the latter, will be found on our first page. This correspondence throws a good deal of light upon the action taken by General Sherman, and will favorably affect public opinion toward that officer. In the first place, it appears that the call for the reassembling of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, was before General Sherman. He knew that had been done with the consent and, indirectly, upon the order of President Lincoln, and he looked upon it as "showing that in Virginia the State authorities are acknowledged and invited to resume their lawful functions." Therefore, in the point of the memorandum of a basis of peace, made with Johnston concerning this matter, General Sherman supposed himself to be acting in accordance with the settled policy of the Government.

As to the slavery question, General Sherman wrote to Johnston that he thought the thing for the South to do, was to "simply and publicly declare, what we all feel, that slavery is dead." This does not indicate that the General thought of re-establishing slavery. He speaks, also, of the possible misconstruction of the guarantee of rights of persons and property, saying, "It may be construed into a compact for us to undo the past as to the rights of slaves and leases of plantations on the Mississippi, of vacant and abandoned plantations."

Clearly, it was far from the General's purpose to "undo the past."

General Sherman telegraphed to General Wilson in cipher, and it seems that if any body suffered in the military situation during the armistice, it was not our side. Howell Cobb withdrew his pickets at Macon, and Wilson's advance entered that important city and took it without a fight. Cobb telegraphs that having withdrawn his pickets, the advance of Wilson were in the city before I was aware of their approach."

And then "an unconditional surrender was demanded, to which I was forced to submit under protest." Johnston asked for such instructions to Wilson as would prevent either belligerent from altering the position of his forces "to the prejudice of the other," and declines to "consent the position of the enemy's forces must not be altered to our prejudice." Sherman telegraphed to Wilson to act "according to his good sense," which Wilson did, by holding the city and his prisoners. Sherman telegraphed to him also "Keep possession of Macon, and good point that will secure your present advantages, rest your men and horses, and in a few days you will receive either positive instructions of peace, or may infer the contrary."

It would take a very extravagant degree of prejudice against General Sherman to raise an objection to that. Certainly, it is sound and sagacious. The more it is studied, the better it will appear.

In this connection it seems proper to add, that the developments made since the publication of the Sherman and Johnston memorandum, correct a number of popular delusions prevalent at that time. It was believed by millions that Sherman had actually made a treaty with the enemy, and assumed the prerogatives of all three branches of the Government. He simply, upon his own responsibility and authority as the commander of an army, made an armistice with the forces immediately opposed to him, and submitted the memorandum of a basis of negotiation—in fact, the terms on which all the rebel armies would surrender. He and Johnston pledged themselves, personally and officially, to give their support to this memorandum. That pledge it was important that Johnston should make. The memorandum was rejected by the authorities competent to accept or reject. But no harm was done by the armistice. The first notion was that Johnston would get away, that he had been tricky, and that Sherman was overreached. But Johnston did not get away, and has surrendered and his army is dispersed. There was an outcry that Sherman had exceeded his authority in ordering Wilson to stop in Georgia. This was all folly, for Wilson was in Sherman's department and his subordinate officer. There were fears that Wilson would suffer great disadvantages from his halt. On the contrary, he took Macon without a fight, and was ordered by Sherman to hold all advantages obtained, and, during the truce, give his men and horses—exactly that which, above all things they needed—*rest*. Another popular proposition was, that because a railroad station in North Carolina had not been held, Jeff Davis would be sure to get to Mexico with his specie train. But Davis is to-day our prisoner.

Sherman has been severely blamed for telling his men that he hoped soon to lead them home. His hope is being realized. His old army now stands on the banks of the Potomac. Under all the circumstances, would it not be about as well for the editors whose malignity is tempered with foolishness to stop their very stupid talk of "the surrender of General Sherman?" It is a significant indication of the drift of public sentiment, that the tirade against the General by poor Miss Dickinson, before the Anti slavery Society in New York, a few days ago, was received, by the audience drawn by the presence of Garrison and Phillips, with silent contempt.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

The Filibusters.

The Mexican emigration scheme is growing bolder, and recruiting is openly conducted in New York. The Government will soon be called upon to act in this matter, and there is only one way in which it can honorably act, and that is to put an end to filibustering. The country has been disgraced enough in previous attempts of this kind, emanating always from the South, but always finding in New York sympathizers who cared nothing for the laws or the honor of the country, so long as they could sell damaged arms and gunpowder to the filibusters. New York is the seat of this new scheme of aggression. The traders in that city will have all the gains, the poor dupes who are entrapped into the enterprise will have all the losses to sustain. Men who are being discharged from our armies had better settle down at once to industry in their own country, where the laws protect them, and where the opportunities for acquiring property by labor are greater than in any other to which they could emigrate.

European Convention for Mitigating the Horrors of War.

(From the London Times.)

With the approaching close of the desolating war in America comes to us opportunely news of a European convention for mitigating some of the horrors of future conflict. This convention was the result of a conference between the plenipotentiaries of most of the European Powers, including Great Britain, held at Geneva last August, and it is still kept open for the signature of those which were not represented. The object is to ameliorate the condition of the wounded in armies in the field. Hitherto, it is well known, these unfortunate men enjoyed no immunity from the treatment which their comrades still in the ranks were exposed. If it was counted an act of barbarity actually to slay them when no longer capable of resistance, it was at least not uncommon to leave them to perish on the field by a slower and more cruel death, because till the fighting was so far over that a truce was agreed on for burying the dead and removing the wounded, the parties who might attempt to remove them were liable to be fired on. Their medical attendants also were exposed to equal risks, and if they were captured when in the office of ministering to those in their charge they became prisoners of war as much as if actually combatants. Yet this remaining savageness survived rather from want of agreement and arrangement than from intention. The principle of sparing the wounded was recognized in sieges by the rule that the hospitals, if distinguished by a yellow flag, should not be fired at. And, therefore, we are under great obligations to those who conceived and have now carried out the idea of extending this privilege from the city to the camp, and of adding to it such general provisions as may make it more beneficial and complete.

With this view the Convention declares that not only the military hospitals in the field but the ambulances in which the wounded are collected and conveyed shall be declared to be neuter, and as such respected and protected by the belligerents as long as any wounded are therein; and that all persons employed with such hospitals or ambulances, such as surgeons, nurses, bearers, and chaplains, shall be equally regarded as neutrals. We should gather from this provision, if it is not narrowed in practice, that the ambulances, those beneficent contrivances for the collecting and removing the wounded to hospitals, first introduced, to the honor of the First Napoleon, by Baron Larrey, his celebrated surgeon, may now without fear be employed on both sides as soon as a lull in the conflict permits them to advance on the field, without the necessity of a formal preliminary agreement. It is also established that all persons so engaged in the field or in hospitals may continue freely to perform their functions even after the position is occupied by the enemy, and may rejoin at pleasure their own corps. All persons thus engaged are to be distinguished by an arm badge, bearing a red cross on a white ground, and the ambulances and hospitals are to carry a flag with the same device. There is to be no distinction between the sick and wounded of either party; they may, when practicable, be delivered up on either side at once to their own corps.

When this cannot be done, those who, after discharge from hospital, are unfit for service are to be sent back to their own country. Those who are fit for service may be sent back under a pledge not to serve again. While these provisions are established between the belligerents, care has been taken to enlist the services of the inhabitants of the country in the same merciful offices. If they bring help to the wounded, they shall be respected, and remain free. Any wounded man entertained in a house shall be a protection to it, and any inhabitant who has entertained wounded men shall be held free from liability to have troops billeted in his house, and from contributions imposed on the territory. These regulations are to be brought to the knowledge of the inhabitants by the general on both sides as soon as they take the field.

The humane spirit in which these regulations are conceived happily meets no check in this instance by any fear that war will be prolonged by depriving it of its terrors. The question is not the saving men from wounds and death, but the saving men from prolonged agony and sometimes needless death, after they are wounded and helpless. The rule, then, which must guide and control all our efforts to mitigate the cruelties of war is not infringed by this merciful code. It is certain that no combatants were ever wrought to submission by hearing of the sufferings of their wounded.

Sensationalism.

(From the London Times.)

The love of excitement, or "something out of the common way," is created by no school, and can be smothered by no arguments. Deeds of "derring do," feats of prowess, and tales of strange misfortune, have been popular from classic times to our own, and, being but pictures of the accidents of real life, they are welcome to fiction, as the mimic war of the tournament was welcome to the knights of old during their lulls of peace. It is an unconquerable instinct as which prompts men to frequent spectacles attended with personal risk to the performers. Much was said at the time of the disaster of "the female Blondin" against these exhibitions, and much strong sense was laid on a letter presumed to emanate from Her Majesty, condemning all such amusements. But before years, maternity, and other causes had weakened that happy youth of nerve which makes the sight of a conquered danger a source of pleasure, Majesty itself noticed with curious interest the feats of "Van Amburgh, the lion tamer," nor did the miserable death of the poor girl, who called herself "the Lion," prevent the continuance of such spectacles even to this very hour in our restless city of London. The question is, at what point the love of "sensational" amusement or sensational literature is to be checked. It the principal be carried out to its integrity, no dangerous experiment should be made, no balloon should be permitted to ascend above us, no salutes should be fired, for undoubtedly on almost all such occasions lives are lost and limbs are fractured.

Nay, the great English sport of fox-hunting should be forbidden by royal edict; nor should a whole field of rash well-bred gentlemen any longer be allowed to gallop helter-skelter at the risk of their necks after one small terrified beast—an animal which is bred for the express purpose of being destroyed by this conventional method, and whose more merciful death by shooting is reckoned an offence against the community. It may be urged that the censure fulminated against "sensational" literature was intended to be confined to the novel of stirred adventure *pur et simple*, without moral, without discriminating touches of character, without any obvious rational aim. Yet even that species of story will find admirers so whom a better style would be thrown away; nor can any flight of imagination, however wild, create greater or stranger horrors than occur almost every day. What sensation novel goes beyond the story of the Paystow murder, with all the dreadful details of the decapitated corpse gnawed by river rats and buried in vain? What fancied martyrdom can be more singular than that of the wife of the schoolmaster convicted of beating a young pupil to death, who had systematically punished his own infant children in the most senseless manner, at the most tender age, and from whom, in spite of change and legal decision availed to separate her? What invented story ever came up to the still not ended history of an unhappy woman of some European royalty, who was married under a feigned name to an obscure man, and another unhappy young creature under a feigned name, who, when the partner of the errors died in the conflict, shut himself, leaving the innkeeper to discover who the lodger had been, and who the new born orphan belonged to? As long as there are a hundred more such stories about in real life, so long will people welcome their shadows in the mock memoirs of romance. Baron B[illegible] lately expressed his surprise that a lady had submitted to be imprisoned for a year in her own room by her husband without making it known; but many years ago, a lady connected with the family of the late Marquis of Lansdowne lived, not for one, but for several years, in such hiding as would satisfy a husband who declared her to be dead that he might propose for a lady to whom it was [illegible], having just learned his wife that she should not enable him to carry out this fiction of her death he would make it a reality. The lady afterwards was persuaded not only to reveal her existence, but to attempt legal measures against her husband, which failed, on the plea that all this had been done with her own consent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Case of Thuggery.—Night before last, about 1 A. M., the foreman of the French department of the *Bee*, an old man between sixty and seventy, was attacked while returning home and knocked down by a blow on the head with a stick. He was walking on the railroad track along Canal, and was as far up as Derbigny street, when he saw five or six persons emerge from the last street and cross Canal. Supposing there was no danger to fear from them, who came only a block from the barracks at the corner of Claiborne and Canal, he proceeded quietly on his course. But hardly had he traversed a quarter of the block when he heard rapid footsteps behind him, and at the moment of turning to see who followed, heard the whizzing of a stick in the air and fell beneath a terrible blow on the head. He uttered a cry in falling, and the assailants, frightened by the sound of approaching footsteps, fled without searching him. After lying stunned some instants, he was able with the aid of a gentleman, who happened to be passing with a lady, to regain his feet and reach his house a short distance from the spot.

Thugs and robbers seem to have selected the more quiet and unfrequented parts of the city for their nocturnal operations, and the police would do well to give more attention to the portion of Canal lying beyond Claiborne street.

Desperate.—Colored Geo. Washington was arrested on the charge of having attempted to kill Delia Harris, colored, with a dangerous weapon, also with cutting corporal Suage of the 20th N. Y. colored infantry, and with tearing the clothes of the officers. The capture of the man was an arduous affair and the prisoner suffered considerable loss of clothing, coming to the station house almost in a state of nature.

Supposed Apoplexy.—A colored woman named Caroline, fell suddenly dead in the house No. 42 Tréme, near Bienville street. The Coroner will report on the case.

It has been proved that the increase of lunacy in France has kept pace with the augmentation of the revenue from tobacco. From the years 1812 to 1832 that tax produced 28,000,000, and the lunatic asylums of the country contained 8,000 patients. The tobacco revenue has now reached the sum of 180,000,000, and there are no less than 44,000 paralytic and lunatic patients in the various hospitals devoted to their accommodation. This parallel has been drawn by M. Jolly and laid before the Academy of Science. The last words of his speech on that occasion are worth recording in this age of universal smoking, and young boys, to whom this pernicious practice has not yet become second nature, would do well to reflect, ere it be too late, on the frightful warning the above statistics contain, as well as on M. Jolly's words. He says: "The immoderate use of tobacco, and more especially of the pipe, produces a weakness in the brain and in the spinal marrow which causes madness."

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

Who Killed Tecumseh!

A Parody on "Rooster Robin,"—Azaid in verse.

BY A SUMMER.

Who killed Tecumseh?
I dispatched him said Stanton,
For I commissioned to rant on,
And immediately sent Grant on;
I killed Tecumseh.

Who saw him die?
Not we, say the [illegible] people;
For such a[illegible] end we have no eye.
That he is dead is all a lie,
You can't kill Tecumseh.

Who dug his grave?
For that said Halleck I had an itch,
I saw an opening, and I tried to pitch
Tecumseh into the rebel's last ditch.
I dug his grave.

Who tolled his knell?
By brave Johnson the Indian fell,
But the President knows full well,
He can not afford to ring the knell
Of our brave Tecum[seh].

COLUMBUS, May 5, 1865.

Epitaph.

Here lies I,
James Blye,
Killed by a sky
Rocket [illegible]

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Vocal and Dramatic Benefit of Jewish Widows and Orphans.

We acknowledge a polite invitation to a grand vocal and instrumental concert and dramatic entertainment for the above whorthy purpose, to be given on the evening of the 22d at the Opera House, at the second anniversary of the "*Deutche Company*" of New Orleans. The programme is rich and varied, and the occasion promises an abundance of pleasant and satisfactory results.

(From the Times, last evening.)

Progress of the Telegraph Northward.

[The following communication did not come to hand until this morning.—*Ed. Times.*]

Headquarters U. S. Military Telegraph,
Military Division of West Mississippi,
New Orleans, May 19, 1865.

To the Editor of the N. O. Times—The wires are now working to Memphis, Tenn., and intermediate points, via Holy Springs and Grand Junction, to Senatobia, via Granada, to Corinth and Eastport, via Meridian, and will probably be opened to Nashville and Louisville by that route to-day, also to Vicksburg, Miss., via Jackson. Lines are making to the East, via Meridian, Montgomery, Opelika, Augusta, Richmond and Washington City, and to Mobile, via Jackson and Meridian.

Commercial business and long news reports cannot be transmitted as promptly as in former times at present, owing to the large amount of military and other Government business, which has precedence at all times.

Yours, truly,
W. G. FULLER,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Superintendent.

Order Permitting Certain Paroled Prisoners to go to their homes in Loyal States on Taking the Amnesty Oath.

Headquarters Dep't of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., May 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.

The following order from the War Department is republished for the information of all concerned:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, May 8, 1865.
[EXTRACT.]

9. Paroled officers and men of the late rebel armies, whose homes were, at the date of their joining these armies, in States that have never been in rebellion, and who are not excepted from the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, will, upon taking the oath prescribed, be permitted to return to their former homes in those States.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.
By command of Major General BANKS.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. A. A. A. General.
Official:
EDWARD POMEROY,
2d Lieut. & Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Internal Revenue Decisions Regarding Owners of City Property.

Owners of real property will feel interested in the accompanying decisions under the Internal Revenue act:

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, April 28, 1865.

SIR—Your inquiries of April 14 and 22, in regard to deduction for taxes, are received.

I reply, that all income taxes paid in 1864 are proper deductions from the income of that year.

Assessments made by municipal corporations for the laying out or grading of streets, the construction of walks, sewers, &c., may be deducted from income, where they are laid upon all tax-payers within the corporation; but if they are laid only upon the owners of property supposed to be increased in value by the improvement, no deduction can be allowed. All town and county taxes, including taxes assessed for raising soldiers, may be deducted.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Com'r.

Treasury Dep't, Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, May 11th, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of May 4, in regard to deductions from incomes is received. I reply that where the owner of property occupies the same he is well entitled to deduct repairs, taxes, insurance and interest on incumbrances on such property as if the same were rented and produced income, and is he has the same right even if the property is unoccupied.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Further from the Trans-Mississippi.

DIVIDED COUNCILS REGARDING A SURRENDER.

Shelby's Missouri Troops Doubtful as to Whether they Can Go Home if Paroled.

LARGE AMOUNT OF COTTON EXPECTED FROM RED RIVER, &c.

[illegible] affairs via the mouth of Red River.

It appears that no actual or formal and definite progress has yet been made towards a general surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's forces. This General, as already stated, was willing to surrender, but he had not yet secured the concurrence of all his chief officers and field commanders.

Magruder and his Texans were disposed to fight to the extremity, while Shelby and his Missouri officers and troops would surrender on Grant's terms to Lee, but for the strong objection arising from the opinion of Attorney General Speed which seemed to exclude them from the right of return as prisoners to their homes in Missouri. The question of conceding the privilege to them, or of extending the scope of the Amnesty Proclamation in their cases has been referred, it is said, to Washington.

There was considerable talk about numbers of officers and men emigrating to Mexico, and it seems likely that many of the officers, above the amnesty limit, may cross into Mexico, as well as soldiers who may be doubtful of their future status and whose interest or feelings may point that way.

Two Louisiana regiments are said to have formally or virtually laid aside their arms and disbanded.

We are informed that a large amount of cotton was awaiting transportation down Red River. Five steamers are said to have been loading with cotton at Shreveport for New Orleans. The Quitman, Capt. Cannon, was expected at the mouth of the Red River with 1,500. One high civil official—gossip was to this effect—had not less than 4,000 bales for shipment to the N. O. market, a story entitled to several large grains of salt.

Mrs. Kirby Smith came down on the flag of truce boat bearing Col. Sprague, commissioner from Gen Grant to Kirby Smith the first on her way to Virginia. Mrs. Geb. Buckner also came *en route* for Kentucky.

SURRATT'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.—In the testimony of a witness named Richman on the 11th before the Military Court for the trial of the conspirators the following was brought out. It is the first evidence thus far in the trial showing personal communication or knowledge between Jeff. Davis, or any member of his cabinet, and any of the Booth band of conspirators.

Witness received Harrold as one that Surratt had introduced to him. Hereupon Harrold, smiling, nodded his head in recognition of the witness. Witness also recognized Payne as the one who came to Surratt's house in the absence of Surrat introduced himself as Mr. Wood. He was received by the Surratts cordially, and lodged there that night. On the second visit, some weeks after, Payne again called, and witness observed that he called himself Payne, and said he was a Baptist preacher. Here Payne seemed highly pleased, and with apparent difficulty suppressed a laugh. Payne, on his second visit, remained some few days, and on one occasion witness found the accused and John H. Surratt sitting upon the bed playing with bowie knives. This was a short time before the assassination. Surratt went to Canada, and on the 11th of last April Mrs. Surrat received a letter from him dated at Montreal, at the St. Lawrence House. Witness went to Canada to seek Surratt, but did not see him. Surratt, prior to going to Montreal, had visited Richmond. He returned there just after the news arrived of the evacuation of Richmond. Witness and Mrs. Surratt told J. H. Surratt of the fall of Richmond, but the latter would not believe it, for he said he had been with Davis and Benjamin at Richmond, and they told him Richmond would not be evacuated.

GEN. HUNTER CLASSES REVERDY JOHNSON WITH "HUMBUG CHIVALRY." — The following occurred in the conclusion of the interchange of words between Senator Johnson, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, in the Military Court at Washington, heretofore referred to:

Mr. Johnson—One word more. All I propose to say is, the order confers no authority to refuse me admission on the grounds claimed by the honorable member, because you have no authority to administer the oath to me. I have taken it in the Senate of the United States, in the Circuit Court of my State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am a practitioner in the Courts of nearly all the States; and it would be a little singular if one who has the right to appear before the Supreme Court of the land, who belongs to a body that creates courts-martial—

Major General Hunter [illegible]
timated that he [illegible]
personally [illegible]
Mr. J[illegible]
did J[illegible]

The Court being re-opened, General Harris stated that he desired to withdraw his objection, as he considered Mr. Johnson's explanation satisfactory, and the removal of the ground on which the objection was founded.

Mr. Johnson expressed his willingness and desired to take the oath, but the Court deemed it unnecessary, and the oath was not taken.

Presentation of the New French Minister at Washington.

New York, May 14.—The Marquis de Montholon was yesterday introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as envoy and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of France. The Marquis made some remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:

Mr. President—I have the honor to place in your hands the letter of the Emperor, which credits me in the character of envoy extraordinary near your excellency. If I seek for what may have determined his imperial majesty to give me this distinguished mark of his confidence, I can attribute it only to the recollection of ties which already attach me to this country, and the personal relations I have previously contracted in it, during a long sojourn, and the sympathies of which I am proud to have received numerous proofs, have made it appear without doubt that I am better prepared than another to serve as the interpreter of the sentiment which animates the Imperial Government toward the Government and people of the United States. In fact, glorious traditions, the importance whereof we maintain with pride, do not allow that France should ever be indifferent to the destinies of this republic. The immense interests which every day develop themselves more fully, will draw together more and more closely this noble and ancient alliance. I am happy to bring hither on this solemn occasion the loyal and frank expression of the wishes which the Emperor, my august Sovereign, has for the complete restoration of peace and concord on the continent of America. The whole of France participates in the same thoughts, and will view the consolidation of the prosperity and the greatness of the United States. With sentiments of deep sympathy, their Imperial Majesties of France share with this whole nation the grief in which the atrocious of crimes has just plunged its Government and people of the United States.

The President replied as follows:

Marquis de Montholon:

I cannot forbear to welcome as the diplomatic representative of France, a gentleman who claims to be strongly attached to us by those ties incident to family connection, and long previous official residence in this country, to which you so gracefully allude. An intimacy with the head of your own Government, which has resulted from well known antecedents, cannot fail to impart, perhaps, universal confidence to your representations in respect to his purposes and policy with regard to the United States. The people of this country have a traditional regard for France, which was originally so deeply planted and has been so warmly cherished, it must continue to flourish unless it should be checked by events at present uncommon, not to be anticipated by any means. I trust that the recent events, on which will be to strengthen and perpetuate good understanding between the two Governments that perfect peace may be restored on the American continent in pursuance of those wishes of your Sovereign to which you refer. I offer you my hearty thanks for the expression which you express in behalf of their Imperial Majesties for the recent tragical events in this metropolis.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 20, 1865.

We have no improvement to notice in general market which continues extremely depressed in our leading staples, in particular being restricted by scant supplies, the chief ruling tenor of the latest advices from New York, and parties awaiting their course, evidence by the last steamer. [illegible] that some time of cotton in the market, ready to be sent to market, have been sent by the sole repeal of the high Government taxes which the staple has been subjected, and [illegible] we now learn that future receipts beyond the lines will be relieved from the [illegible] per cent. required under the Treasury regulations. Crops raised, within the lines by loyal persons' labor will be subject to the [illegible] of our receipts. This amelioration may cause some increase of our receipts.

Gold opened at about yesterday's rates, and closed at 12½a130½ per dollar against 12½ a 12½ last evening, showing no material change. Silver is quoted at 110a111 for American half dollars, and 120a125 for Mexican dollars.

In Foreign Exchange we notice sales of Sterling to a fair extent at about previous rates, the business including £12,000 Bank. Francs and bonds, at 129, and [illegible] 144 bills, at 111½. No more, however, was to be had at these figures the rate being raised at the close to 112½. Private bills may be quoted at 135a136. Some private Francs were sold at 4.00. The Banks bind at 3.97.

The remittance demand for the New York steamer having been supplied by yesterday's business, Domestic Exchange was quite quiet. The Banks and dealers continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent premium, but not only a limited counter demand for the West. Outdoor, the supply was increase, and the only negotiations of any moment reported were $10,000, one day sight, on New York at par, and other small amounts at same, and over $25,000, Boston sight, also at par.

A considerable amount of State, City Bonds and Insurance Scrip was offered and sales were made within the exception of Water Works, which brought $32.50. A private sale we learn that $5,000 City Bonds were sold at 77¼ or 78 and 11 [illegible] said to be at 77¾. The Rail Road issues are nominal at 70.

In the Bank note market we noticed sales of Bank of Louisiana bills at 35 and 37 per cent., at $5,000 Citizens at 57, and a fair amount of Bank of New Orleans at 35 to 40. The demand for the notes of this institution being stimulated by intelligence as to the affairs of the safety of its Cotton in Alabama. Merchants' are quoted at 30 to 35. Bank of Louisiana: 35 to 40, Bank of Louisiana: 33 to 37½, Louisiana State Bank at 35 to 38, Union 32 to 35, and Crescent City at 10 to 15. We render National Bank notes, which continue 1a2 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. We would remind tax payers that, with regard to the City taxes 1 ₰ cent discount will be allowed on all payments made prior to the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, May 20, 1865.

COTTON.—The published accounts from New York this morning contained no cotton quotations but private dispatches quoting the market on Tuesday the 16th dull and drooping at old, for Middling, prices have ruled more in favor of buyers. Strict Good Ordinary having been offered at 33c, making a falling off of 3c from Thursday's figures, while the sales have been confined to 62 bales embracing 7 (Alabama cotton from Selma) at —, 9 at —, 15 at —, 7 pickings at 15, 2 samples at 27, 6 bales at 30, and 16 at 32.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is considerable Cuba Sugar and Molasses offering, and some Louisiana Sugar, but no Louisiana Molasses. There is no demand whatever for Sugar to any and we have not heard of a sale. Cuba Molasses is neglected, while Louisiana is in request. Yesterday, not previously reported, about 10 hhds Sugar sold, in various small lots, nearly all on private terms. A few hogsheads mixed Muscovado sold at 12½c, and Good Fair do at 13½c ₰ lb.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The movement, as yet is altogether local. The sales to-day comprised 500 bbls Flour, in retail lots, at $[illegible] a 7 00 for Superfine, $7 75 for Choice Superfine, $8 50 for Low Extra, $9 25 a 9 50 for Good do, and $10 ₰ bbl for Choice Extra. 200 sacks Inferior Corn at 90c ₰ bushel, 500 sacks Corn white and yellow at $1 20 a 1 25 ₰ bushel, 100 sacks mixed at $1 15 ₰ bushel, 2700 sacks Oats on private terms, 350 sacks Choice St. Louis Oats at 52½c and 50 do at 70c ₰ bushel, also 100 sacks Bran at $2 ₰ 100 lbs. The prices of Oats and Bran indicate a marked decline.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little of anything offering to go forward. Mail steamers for New York are taking Cotton at 1½c ₰ lb, and Flour at 50c ₰ bbl. Sailing vessels for New York and Boston are taking Flour at 30c ₰ bbl.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 21, 1865.

Arrived since Saturday: 134 Beeves, 60 Hogs, 7 Milchcows and 14 Veal. Amount of Stock sold: [illegible] Beeves, 30 Hogs, 5 Milchcows and 6 Veal. Stock remaining on sale: 256 Beeves, 129 Hogs, 7 Milchcows and 134 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₰ lb net	00 — @ — 25
Western Beeves, 2d quality ₰ lb net	00 — @ — 22
Western Beeves, 3d quality do	00 — @ — 20
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₰ head	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₰ head	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₰ head	— — @ — —
Interior Texas Beeves, ₰ head	— — @ — —
Hogs, ₰ lb gross	— 12 @ — 14
Sheep, in lots, ₰ head	7 00 @ 9
Milch Cows, ₰ head	0 00 @ 100 —
Veal, ₰ head	20 — @ 31 —
Yearling Calves, ₰ head	10 — @ 20 —

MARRIED,

In the Parish of St. John Baptist, May 4th, 1865, by Hon. A. Oubre, Justice of the Peace, Mr. ADOLPHE BOUDOUSQUIE, to Miss AMELIA CAMBRE, both of said Parish.

FLOUR PORK, BACON, ETC.

600 bbls. Plant's extra FLOUR.
490 .. Plant's Oriental FLOUR.
500 .. Smith's Premium FLOUR.
1000 .. superfine FLOUR, various brands.
330 .. new Mess PORK.
100 .. new P. Mess PORK.
150 .. new Rump PORK.
100 .. new Prime PORK.
25 casks Clear and Rib SIDES.
50 tierces Pickled HAMS.
In store and for sale by
F. F. KEEP,
my22 3t 77 and 79 Poydras street.

WANTED,

A SITUATION by a young man either as a clerk in a store or as a collector for any commission house or bank. Terms to suit the employer. References given, if required, as to honesty and capacity.
Please address Industry, Office New Orleans Bee.
may-13

NOTICE.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 22, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Francis B Cutting, Tyson, from New York, to master—3rd district
Schr E G Knight, Howes, from Mobile City, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Schr Billy Butts, Merttan, 5 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to Jos Kelly—2d district 21
Schr Ben Willis, (British), ———, from Nassau via Havana—3d district 37
Schr Geo. Godfrey, 27 days from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Schr [illegible] Duncan, 27 days from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—4th district

STEAMBOATS.

Iatan, Haight, from St Louis
Ben Franklin, Ure from Donaldsonville
Minnesota, Boucbereau, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Ship Mary Moulis, ———, from Matamoros, to master—[illegible] 5 bales cotton to order, also, 7 passengers
[illegible] Kelley, Nelson, from Havana
[illegible] ———, from Matamoros
[illegible] Rowena, ———, from Matamoros
[illegible] ———, from Matamoros
[illegible] ———, from Brazos Santiago

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Lincoln, Whann, from the Passes—Brought up ship F B Cutting, schrs Gem, Ellicott, Billy Butts, Ben Whilis and E G Knight

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Iatan towed down from Cairo two barges with [illegible] feet black walnut and oak timber to order

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Billy Butts, from Matamoros—[illegible] passengers

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Gem—[illegible] tons coal to U S Quartermaster
NEW YORK—Per ship F B Cutting—[illegible] tons coal N Y M S S Co [illegible] bales hay to W Hyman & co
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Ellicott—Coal to U S Quartermaster
NASSAU—Per schr Ben Willis—Sugar, wine and [illegible] to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Iatan—[illegible] bales hay 340 bbls [illegible] T Steele & Co—[illegible] sacks oats L Doyle—35 bales [illegible] 174 sks oats C T Biddecke & co—[illegible] bran 17 sks corn 192 bales hay [illegible] F Freeman—[illegible] Harper, Walker & co—[illegible] Grace, Day & k [illegible] Converse & Kennett—124 do Weisenbach & K [illegible] to 132 bbls corn meal B E Gaste dyke—[illegible] Bryant & Kiglore
DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—[illegible] Sabatier—[illegible] feet lumber Byrne & [illegible] potatoes A Dinnoude—5 bbls onions P [illegible] to order

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

[illegible] of the first series of $[illegible] of the 7-30 [illegible] completed on the 1st of March, 1865. The [illegible] second series of Three Hundred Millions payable [illegible] from the 15th day of June, 1865 [illegible] the 1st of April. In the short space of [illegible] One Hundred Millions of this series [illegible] leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable [illegible] on the 15th of December [illegible] Coupons attached to each note, [illegible] cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents [illegible] $100 [illegible]
Ten [illegible] $500 [illegible]
[illegible] $1000 [illegible]
$1 [illegible] $5000 [illegible]

More and More Desirable.

[illegible] is suppressed and the Government has [illegible] reduce expenditures as [illegible] as possible to a peace footing [illegible] withdrawing [illegible] borrower and purchaser
[illegible] ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered [illegible] and is confidently expected the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.
The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity [illegible] the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

[illegible] are always worth a premium

Free from Taxation.

The [illegible] cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, [illegible] and the interest is not taxed [illegible] of the owner's income exceeding six hundred [illegible] a year. This fact increases their value [illegible] per annum, according to the [illegible] property.

Subscribe Quickly.

[illegible] of the Loan is authorized by the [illegible] now on the market. This amount at the rate [illegible] is being absorbed, will all be subscribed [illegible] within four months, when the notes will [illegible] a premium, as has uniformly been [illegible] subscriptions to other Loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
May [illegible]
Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank [illegible]

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.

[illegible]
—BRANCH HOUSE:—
Nos. 31 Commerce and 6 St Michel,
Corner of Conti, MOBILE, ALA.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.—The Subscriber [illegible] three years Cashier of the New Orleans [illegible] hereby informs his friends that he has [illegible] at the house of J. M. G. Parker & Co. [illegible] street, for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps.
[illegible] CHARLES F. HUESMAN.

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 [illegible] attending to FUNERALS and [illegible] CEREMONIES, informs his friends and [illegible] JEAN BONNOT to whom he has given an [illegible] the business, that he can be found at every [illegible] day, trimmings and Extras [illegible].

Funeral Cars and Hearses,

of a new European style, as in Paris, London and in America.
They are attend to the erecting, opening and closing of

Tombs and Vaults in the St. Louis Cemetery,

[illegible] and in the other Cemeteries in the [illegible] of the Clergy of the Church of St. Louis and of the other Catholic Churches in New Orleans.

J. BONNOT & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS.

KEEP on hand at their store, No. 51 St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, Mahogany, Walnut [illegible] Coffins, with white and black trimmings [illegible] lined with lead or zinc, tapers, [illegible] carriages and every thing to the [illegible] Metallic Coffins, new style, admirably [illegible] a perfect imitation of the metal [illegible] manufactured by J. Bonnot.

STORE:

51 .... ST. ANN STREET 51

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 [illegible] in the art of the Confectioner, and to [illegible] that view the celebrated establishments of Julien and Frascati. He has bought, 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 rooms where his customers will be furnished with the very best CREAMS, CONFECTIONARIES, SYRUPS [illegible] ap25 1m

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. my24—1m

136 .... Gravier Street 136

Near St. Charles Hotel.

THE Subscriber having been removed from the office of Postmaster for this city, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has established himself in business at the above place, where he will be pleased to see those who are disposed to favor him with a share of their patronage, and his friends generally.
JOHN M. G. PARKER.
Branch house at 37 and 39 South Water Street, corner of Conti, Mobile, Alabama. my1

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 [illegible] have failed; for we frequently meet with patients suffering from this disease. DR. ELLALENA'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL [illegible] wrought wonders, since 20 years, in Europe, [illegible] in America. An early cure awaits [illegible] such as may suffer from DYSPEPSY and other diseases generated by it.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE "DEUTSCHE COMPANY."

Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Jewish Widows and Orphans,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22D, 1865,

At the Theatre de l'Opera.

THE Vocal part of the Concert to be executed by fifty (50) ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of M. R. Moebé, the leader of the choir of the Rampart street Synagogue.

The instrumental part of the Concert will be performed by a splendid orchestra under the guidance of Mr. Robert Meyer.

The Dramatic Entertainment will consist of the great drama MAGDELEINE, or THE BELLES OF THE FAUBOURG, and the laughable farce of THE OMNIBUS.

Tickets at $1 00 can be procured at the office of the Opera House, from the 7th to the 22d of May, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to [illegible] P. M. when seats can be procured. [illegible]

SANITARY RULES.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, May 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 51.

I. For the protection of the public health, the citizens and residents of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, including Algiers, are hereby required forthwith to remove from their premises all filthy and offensive matter that may cause or support contagious diseases, and to cleanse and purify, as far as practicable, by the use of disinfectants the warehouses, stores, dwellings, buildings, rooms, avenues, outhouses, owned, occupied or used by them, and the yards, grounds, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, drains, sinks, cesspools and gutters adjacent thereto, and to give notice to the authorities where such removal and purification is impracticable or neglected.

II. At earliest practicable moment the condition of the wharves, cotton presses, warehouses, stores, sheds, shops, or other buildings and the streets, wharves, sidewalks, gutters, private drains, sinks, &c., in the vicinity of the levees which are exposed to contagious diseases from commercial intercourse with infected Ports.

III. Officers of prisons, jails, workhouses, houses of refuge and asylums, are required to keep the institutions under their charge in a cleanly and healthy condition.

IV. Officers and lessees of markets, etc. will be held responsible for any accumulation of garbage or refuse matter and for the healthy and cleanly condition of their premises.

V. The Hydrants of the city will be kept open for two hours, from 6 to 8 o'clock, each morning.

VI. The city Railroad Companies are hereby required to keep the streets traversed by their roads properly cleaned, swept and watered.

VII. Dead animals must be removed and properly buried at a distance of not less than one hundred yards from the principal thoroughfares of the city.

VIII. The Medical Director of the Department having reported against extended excavations of earth at this season, as prejudicial to the public health, operations of this character will be permitted except upon the approval of the Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General.

IX. The Naval Authorities, Chief Quartermaster, and all other persons connected with navigation are requested to avoid as far as possible, the prolonged or continued anchorage of vessels at any one point on the river near the city.

X. Surgeons of the Army and Navy and all practicing physicians are respectfully requested to report to the Acting Mayor or the Provost Marshal General to these Headquarters any defects in the sanitary condition, or management of hospitals or other places [illegible] infectious or contagious disease, which may fall under their observation, and to recommend such precautionary and sanitary measures as may in their judgment be necessary to the public health.

XI. Citizens who desire to promote the health, comfort, and property of the city are earnestly requested to report to these Headquarters or to the Headquarters of [illegible] Sherman, any neglect of these orders that may endanger the health of the city.

XII. This order is intended to secure the vigilant cooperation of all persons [illegible] in the abatement of causes likely to endanger [illegible] the condition of the streets [illegible] and the usage of [illegible] tending to the sanitary condition of the city.

XIII. The Acting Mayor of the city [illegible] the Provost Marshal General, and [illegible] the enforcement of all paragraphs of this order, [illegible] inspection of those who [illegible] condition of streets [illegible] with full power to [illegible] the execution of this order.

By order of Major General BANKS.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. G.
Official:
EDWARD POMEROY,
2d Lieut. & A. A. A. G.

ARTHUR BROCARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

12 .... Carondelet Street 12

DENTIST

No. 66 Bienville street, corner Royal.

D[illegible] Teeth [illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 196 Canal Street,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

[illegible] Dental Surgery in the most select [illegible] manner.
Speaks French, Spanish and English.

RECEIVED per New York per steamships WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE from HAVRE, and [illegible] EVENING STAR, a fine lot of FRENCH SPECIALTIES, DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he [illegible] to Druggists and to the public at moderate prices.

The fixed [illegible] in part of:

Boudault's Antidyspeptic Elixir,
Dr. Ollivier's depurative Biscuits,
Dorvault's and Lancelot's Radish-Iodine Syrup,
Mothe's, Raquin's and Mathey Caylus' Capsules,
Digitaline and Atropine Granules,
Quevenne Iron, Papier Fayard,
Genoise Antigoutty,
Espic Cigarettes, Leroy's Purgative,
Dr. Delabarre's Teething Syrup,
Dr. Paterson's Bismuth Powders,
Robiquet's Syrup, Zongh's Oil,
Dr. Laville's Pills and Cordial,
Lactarium Syrup, Pectoral Pastes,
&c., &c., &c.
For sale by E. E. MORIN, Druggist,
Nos. 27 and 29 Dauphin street, [illegible]
m26 3m M. W. & F.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 .... Chartres Street 19

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

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax-payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also, if desirable, revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.
Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 157 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets, from [illegible]

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 accomodation.
☞ Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.
☞ MR. FORGET CONTINUES HIS OLD PRICES. feb14

Hams! Hams!! Hams!

50 tierces Choice Sugar Cured Pickled HAMS, in store and for sale by F. F. KEEP,
Nos. 77 and 79 Poydras street.

DIVINATION:

PREDICTION!!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!

by MADAME ADAM, Pupil of Miss Lenorman
No. 95 St. Louis street.
Hours of Consultations from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FELIX RIEU & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH GOODS.

107 ... Chartres Street, Up Stairs ... 107

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Ruches, Ribbons, Trimmings, Ladies and Childrens' Cloaks and Mantillas, Lingeries, Guipure and Embroidered Collars, Guipures, Valenciennes Laces, Lace Veils, Lama Shawls, Ladies Parasols and half Umbrellas, Mitts, &c. my16 2m

Notice to the Public.

I would respectfully inform the public generally that have made arrangements to continue the publication of my CITY DIRECTORY. The last number was issued for 1861; the next will be issued January 1, 1866, for that year. The entire city, business and private, will be thoroughly canvassed by myself and competent assistants. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to make it as acceptable as that of 1861. I would refer new residents to that number of my Directory. Can be found at my old office, No. 5 Commercial Place.
my11 CHAS. GARDNER.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake same city [illegible] 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.

4 o'clock, A. M. Horse car | 5½ o'c. A. M. st'm train
6¼ " " st'm train | 7 " "
7½ " " | 8¼ " "
9 " " | 9½ " "
10½ " " | 11 " "
12 " M. | 12½ " P. M.
2 " P. M. | 2½ " "
3 " " | 3½ " "

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Thereza Ott, wife of Henry Walter.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office corner Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold SATURDAY, 17th June 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 13th May, 1865, the here after described property to wit:
TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND situated in suburb Franklin, Third District of this city, in square No 7, bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Prosper and Solidelle streets, measuring each 31 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on Elysian Fields street by 125 feet in depth; together with the buildings and improvements thereon No 315, consisting in a frame building of three rooms, a shed, cistern, privy, &c.
Terms—Cash.
Act of sale before O. Drouet, notary public.
my 22 [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Paul Quemper & als. Edmond Howard vs Waites

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 1,361.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause to Jas. B. [illegible], late Sheriff and by said late Sheriff to me transferred 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 TUESDAY, May [illegible] 1865, at 12 o'clock M.—
TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and advantages thereunto belonging situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington Avenue, Camp, Prytania and Sixth streets, designated by the Numbers Three and Four, on a plan of L. H. Pilié, city surveyor, dated sixteenth January eighteen hundred and sixty, in the office of W. H. Peters, notary, being part of Number Thirty-four; said lots adjoin each other, and measure each thirty feet front on Washington Avenue by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, between parallel lines. Lot Number Four forms the corner of Chestnut and Washington Avenue streets, and has the same as which were purchased by defendant from James Kilkenny by act before W. H. Peters, notary, on first February, eighteen hundred and sixty.
The buildings and improvements comprise a two-story brick [illegible] with kitchen, three rooms, [illegible], having five rooms, one large [illegible] and eight rooms and one bath room, [illegible] over the kitchen [illegible] built of wood, yard flagged in front and paved [illegible] garden, well cultivated, [illegible] fronting in front of the property.
Seized to be sold [illegible]
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
apl[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Elizabeth Fenn, widow of Daniel Gerber, and of late wife of Jno Koehlng.
No. 25,387

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Mrs Elizabeth Beucks has petitioned the Court for letters of Administration on the estate of the late Elizabeth Fenn, widow of Daniel Gerber, deceased [illegible] Notice is hereby given to all [illegible] 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,
my22 25 3t Deputy Clerk.

New York Mail Steamship Cos

Line of Side-wheel Steamers to NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR ... Berry ... Tuesday May 23
MARIPOSA ... Howes ... Saturday, May 27th
MORNING STAR ... Nelson ... Saturday, June 3d
EVENING STAR ... Wilpenny ... Saturday, June 10
GUIDING STAR ... Berry ... Saturday June 17th
MARIPOSA ... Howes ... Saturday, June 24th
MORNING STAR ... Nelson ... Saturday, July 1st
EVENING STAR ... Wilpenny ... Saturday July 8
RISING STAR ... (Building) Will sail about July 1st
At 8 o'clock A. M.
From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson St. ave.

The MORNING STAR is 2,000 tons, the EVENING STAR [illegible] tons, the GUIDING STAR [illegible] tons, the RISING STAR [illegible] tons Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not exceeded 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,
[illegible]

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 [illegible] the most favorite [illegible] Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON [illegible] tons [illegible] H. P.
LAFAYETTE [illegible] H. P.
EUROPE [illegible] H. P.
FRANCE [illegible] H. P.
NAPOLEON III [illegible] H. P.

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

Stopping at Brest to land the mails and passengers [illegible]
EUROPE, Captain A. Duchesne, Friday, May 26
LAFAYETTE, Captain A. Bocande, Friday, June 23
[illegible]
MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible]
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris, [illegible], Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor. The [illegible] Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
[illegible] LONDON .... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
FIRST CABIN .... $[illegible] STEERAGE .... $[illegible]
do to London .... do to London .... [illegible]
do to Paris .... do to Paris .... [illegible]
do to Hamburg .... do to Hamburg .... [illegible]
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 Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]
J. M. COURTENAY [illegible]

THE Steamship GUIDING STAR [illegible] TUESDAY, [illegible] at 8 A. M.
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent.
may[illegible]

For Matamoros.

THE fast sailing British brig ALLISON, [illegible] Ward, [illegible] will sail for the above [illegible] freight or passage apply to
A. A. LLAMBIAS,
[illegible] Levee street.

FOR SALE.

THE fine ship AMERICA [illegible] tons burden, [illegible] with her tackle and apparel, as she now lies opposite Jackson Square, will be sold at private sale on [illegible]. Apply to Mr.
F. BOTTO
may16 6t [illegible] Old Levee street.

PROCLAMATION,

BY J. MADISON WELLS,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, according to an official statement of J. Randall Terry, late Register of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans made to me under date of March 6th, 1865, nearly twelve thousand persons are registered as voters on the books of said office, who do not possess the qualifications required by law to become voters in this State, and whereas, it is made my duty to see that the laws are enforced; and whereas the only way in which the same [illegible] can be pointed and the rights of the citizen be protected against those illegal voters is by a new registration of the names and residences of all the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans—as is convenient, when every good and law-abiding citizen will cheerfully submit to, for the sake of the end to be accomplished.

Now, therefore, I do issue this my Proclamation, declaring the old books of the Register of Voters for the city of New Orleans to be closed from this date and the registration of all persons listed therein, as well as all certificates issued by virtue of said records to persons, conferring on them the right to vote, to be null, void and of no effect from and after the present date.

I do further proclaim, and hereby authorize the Register of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans, to open a new set of books, to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the Registering of all Voters in and for the said city, in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State, and of which this proclamation will be considered as giving due notice.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1865 and of the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

my4 [illegible] J. MADISON WELLS.

PROCLAMATION BY J. MADISON WELLS

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

An act of the Legislature, approved March 15th, 1855, entitled "An act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his Proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of Quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, and upon the advice of the Board of Health, I do therefore issue this my proclamation, and I hereby declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from said places, or having touched or stopped at any one of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten [10] days, from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1865, until the first day of November 1865.

And I now proclaim that any violation of the Quarantine laws of this State, or the letter or spirit of this proclamation, will be visited with severe punishment and that if the penalties prescribed by the Legislative act are deemed inadequate, the parties offending will be delivered up to the military authorities to be by them properly punished. The health and safety of the Army and Navy at this point, as well as of our resident population, require this, and I earnestly call upon all public officers to aid me in the execution of this duty.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid, are the following, viz: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas and St. Iago, all on the Island of Cuba, Kingston, Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica, Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo, the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Campeachy, in Yucatan; [illegible] in Honduras, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Tamoros and Tuspan, in Mexico, San Juan, in Nicaragua, Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, Venezuela; Laguayra Island, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para and Cayenne, in South America; Nassau, N. P.; and Galveston, [illegible] Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, Savannah, [illegible] Beaufort, Wilmington and Norfolk, in the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, at New Orleans, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth. J. MADISON WELLS.
By the Governor:
S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.
ap12 [illegible]

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:

Premiums on Fire Risks	$78,311 65	
" River	4,446 55	
" Marine	35,704 24	
		118,462 44
Less Return Premiums		868 44
		117,593 [illegible]
Unearned Premiums April 30th 1864		35,275 [illegible]
		$152,[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year viz:		
Fire Losses	$42,165 71	
River Losses	4,240 60	
Marine Losses	19,739 40	
Total Losses	$66,145 [illegible]	
Reinsurances	3,177 91	
Expenses and Interest on Scrip, less Discount and Interest Received	21,234 12	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	14,234 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. Returned	17,797 91	
[illegible] for unterminated Risks	32,475 [illegible]	[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are

Capital Stock Notes	$142,[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	22,[illegible]
Loans secured by Pledge	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Scrip account	[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	[illegible]
City Treasury Bonds	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
	$[illegible] 51

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 Twelfth 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, of which Three per cent will be paid in cash, and the balance carried to the credit of capital Stock account. They have further resolved to pay Six per cent interest on the outstanding scrip of the Company.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—
Jno. J. Adams, F. Durrive,
J. N. Lemer, C. Kock,
J. Goldstein, Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Casenave, A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez,
E. W. Ordes, J. A. Beaubouret,
W. B. Schmidt, A. Cottin.
A. Chiapella. my13

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1865 .... $[illegible]

Viz—Fire Premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine do	[illegible]	
River do	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Unterminated do	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		$[illegible] 64
Losses paid viz—		
Fire Losses	$[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	[illegible]	
Reinsurances Expenses etc Less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance		[illegible]
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of scrip		[illegible]
Net		[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible] 64
Deduct amount not participating in dividend		22,486 57
Net earned participating Premiums		$[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in Mortgages, &c. [illegible]	[illegible]
Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stock	[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies	[illegible]
Secured by pledge of Stocks	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Sundry claims due the Company	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of March, 1865.
SAMUEL MYERS,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding scrip, [illegible] and after the [illegible] day of May next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending 28th February [illegible] the certificates of which will be issued on and after the 1st day of July next.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs, P. Anderson, G. W. Dunbar,
Aug. Carriere, F. A. Lumsden, H. J. Voss,
J. A. Fosdick, A. K. Montgomery, Jas. Jackson,
M. Pleiner, Wm. Freret, H. Bonford,
L. Cramer, Alf. Kearny, Aug. Montgomery,
J. Thompson, E. Fisguin, A. Rochereau,
J. Vinson Jr., Geo. W. Hynson, C. G. Teutonel,
Chas. Waters, E. F. Stockmeyer, J. A. Stowe,
R. Hoyle, N. M. Benachi, Geo. W. Graves,
J. J. Manouvrier, A. F. Nobiom, Chas. Weisbaat.
mar26—1yr

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

In conformity with its amended Charter the Company makes the following statement:
Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1864, viz:

Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April 1864		$135,[illegible]
Losses during the same period:		
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
And Return Premiums, Expenses and loss less discount and policies, taxes, exclusive of interest		56,771 72 [illegible]
Balance held in reserve		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets viz:

Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks	$[illegible]
Loans on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c.	[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)	[illegible]
[illegible] shares Bank Stock	176,500 [illegible]
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
	$1,[illegible]

The above statement is a just 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 31st day May, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent. per annum on all outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second Monday July 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. Frerichs,
Samuel Smith, P. Simms,
A. Dutbild, S. B. Newman,
Robert Geddes, P. Avendano,
Martin Pujo, F. Mass,
James J. Hanna, C. Schneider,
A. G. Obic, J. A. Mitchell,
G. W. Grima, Wm. Edwards,
George Kuleff, E. Giquel,
F. F. Forget, P. A. Foley,
J. M. Lapeyre, Thos. L. Dix,
J. N. Jackson, A. Thomson.
my23—1m

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

TENTH 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, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned

On Fire Risks	$[illegible] 54	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Total premiums		$[illegible]
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864	$[illegible] 86	
Return Premiums	16,750 51	[illegible] 64
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864		$[illegible] 67
Losses paid during the year.		
On Fire Risks	$171,741 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	11,[illegible]	
Total losses	$[illegible]	
Taxes	24,[illegible]	
Ten per cent.	13,[illegible]	
Reinsurances	11,590 92	
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest	30,040 43	[illegible]
Net Profits		$117,401 13
The company have the following assets		
Cash on hand	$73,111 [illegible]	
Real Estate	[illegible]	
Notes secured by mortgage	[illegible]	
Notes secured by pledge	180,117	
Bank stocks	192,561	
Mortgage bonds	10,000	
Uncurrent Bank Notes	[illegible]	
Deposit in Crescent City Bank	[illegible]	
Do. in Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]	
Bills receivable	[illegible]	
Scrips of other Companies	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrips	$[illegible]	
Interest payable on scrips outstanding, in July next	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net assets		$1,[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on this day, June 16, 1864 before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Sec'y, 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 16th, 1864.
E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, 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.
G. Miltenberger, Alfred Penn, J. P. Labouisse
F. Maspero, J. M. Hall, S. E. Reif,
L. F. Vecchles, Charles Sagory, F. Peschier,
H. Puig, David McCord, [illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance de L'UNION

de la Nouvelle-Orléans

Huitième état annuel de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union, publié ainsi que l'exigent la loi et sa charte.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1865—
Primes sur les risques d'incendie .... $78,311 [illegible]
" " des rivières .... 4,446 [illegible]
" " des mers .... 35,704 [illegible]
En moins, primes remboursées .... [illegible]
Primes non expirées le 30 avril 1864 .... 35,275 [illegible]

Pertes payées dans la même période, savoir:
Pertes par les incendies .... $[illegible]
" sur les rivières .... [illegible]
" sur les mers .... [illegible]
Total des pertes .... [illegible]
Réassurances .... [illegible]
Dépenses et intérêt sur scrip, escompte et intérêt .... [illegible]
Taxes et Revenu Interne .... [illegible]
Quinze pour cent remboursés .... [illegible]
En réserve, pour risques non expirés .... 32,475 [illegible]

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:
Billets de capital .... [illegible]
Prêts garantis par hypothèques .... [illegible]
Prêts garantis .... [illegible]
Effets pour primes .... [illegible]
Scrips .... [illegible]
Actions, bons et autres garanties .... [illegible]
Bons de la trésorerie .... [illegible]
Encaisse .... [illegible]
Comptes [illegible] pour primes .... [illegible]
Propriété foncière .... [illegible]

Le susdit tableau est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.
A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans
Assermenté [illegible] 1865.
ED. MEUNIER, Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré en faveur des actionnaires, un dividende de quinze pour cent [illegible] payé en numéraire [illegible] crédit du capital [illegible] six pour cent d'intérêt sur [illegible] les scrips.
A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

Jno. J. Adams, F. Durrive,
J. N. Lemer, C. Kock,
J. Goldstein, Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Casenave, A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez,
E. W. Ordes, J. A. Beaubouret,
W. B. Schmidt, A. Cottin.
A. Chiapella.

Compagnie d'Assurance mutuelle

DES

MARCHANDS de la Nlle-ORLEANS

DIXIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMEMENT à sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant:
[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse d'Orléans.
[illegible] CHARLES SAGORY, Président.
P. FOURCHY, Secrétaire.
E. MEUNIER, Juge de Paix.
[illegible]
G. Miltenberger, Charles Sagory,
F. Maspero, David McCord,
L. F. Vecchles, J. P. Labouisse,
H. Puig, A. Penn,
[illegible]

HUITIEME TABLEAU ANNUEL

DE LA

Compagnie d'Assurance Hope,

DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

CONFORMEMENT à sa Charte, la Compagnie présente l'état suivant:
[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse et ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
[illegible]
TH. PEYCHAUD, président.
[illegible] BARNETT, secrétaire.
[illegible]

La Direction a [illegible] dividende de sept piastres par action [illegible]

—DIRECTEURS—
T. N. Blake, P. Maylie, L. Firgot,
M. Barnett Jr., C. W. Blanchy, F. A. Dupros,
J. B. St-Amand, J. Viera Jr., Hy Peychaud.
[illegible]

Quatrième, Cinquième et Sixième Ward.

Commissaires de la Taxe Directe des Etats Unis pour l'Etat de la Louisiane

Bureau, rue de la Commune, No 186.

Nlle-Orléans, 11 mars 1865.

LE TABLEAU DES TAXES de Quatrième, du Cinquième et du Sixième District [illegible] de la Paroisse d'Orléans [illegible]

[illegible]

Les billets du Trésor sont reçus en paiement des taxes.
E. M. RANDALL,
GEO. W. AMES,
M. F. BONZANO,
Commissaires de la taxe directe des Etats-Unis.
[illegible]

AVIS.—Le nouvel [illegible]

Le défaut [illegible]
E. M. RANDALL,
GEO. W. AMES,
M. F. BONZANO,
Commissaires de la taxe directe pour la Louisiane.
Certifié:
K. I. DERICKRON [illegible]

Suspension of the Draft.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., May 6, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 52.

I. All further proceedings under General Orders No. 2, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, the 17th of January, 1865, and all other orders respecting the draft are hereby suspended until further orders, in conformity with instructions from the Secretary of War.

II. Colonel Stevenson [illegible], Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, and Superintendent of the draft, will report to these Headquarters the condition of the enrolment under his charge, and [illegible] the enlistment of drafted men and substitutes.

By command of Major General BANKS.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. A. General.
Official:
EDWARD POMEROY,
2d Lt & A. A. Adj. Gen.

T. J. & W. H. COOLEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

No. 26 St. Charles Street,

ap[illegible] Up Stairs, Room No. 4

[illegible]

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

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

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HIGHEST price paid for wool, by
A. F. DUNBAR,
[illegible] Commerce street.

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AN Establishment, comprising a Restaurant, an Oyster Saloon, and a Bar-room, in one of the best parts of this city. Apply on Canal street No. [illegible], up stairs.