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

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1865

Plea for Continuing Military Rule in the South.

Misrepresentation of the real spirit and tendency of the Southern people since the close of the war is practiced systematically by the leaders of the Radical faction. They are not satisfied with the defeat of the rebellion. They are not satisfied with the universal acknowledgment of that defeat, and the frank disposition of those who were the extremest secessionists to submit to the supremacy of the National Government, and to seek their rights and perform their duties henceforth in the Union and under the Constitution. They are not satisfied with the calamities which the war has inflicted on the South, and with the burthens and restrictions on commerce and industry and on individual enterprise and social development necessarily incident to military administration as it has thus far in the mildest form survived hostilities.

They are not satisfied that the South shall have peace when there is no war; but will only be satisfied when, in addition to being conquered, disarmed, helpless, and only asking for quiet, for room for peaceful and lawful exertion, for a little hope in the future to compensate for the desolate past, the South is buried, like the Titans of old, beneath mountains of indignities and oppressions, and they can drink in the music of her throes and expiring palpitations in the living sepulchre.

They build their policy upon organized falsehood. It is a part of their heartless tactics to assert that the secession feeling is still strong among the Southern people, that the rebellion is not dead, but is ready to rise again from its very ashes. Until sure of the utter death of the rebellion, they say in effect, the lately rebellious State can be allowed with safety to live.

The gross hypocrisy and fallacy of this argument is almost too obvious for exposure. Secession meant to go out of the Union, and the States in rebellion simply tried without success to put themselves out of the Union, and to stay out. But the people now charged with secession feeling, and the States which the Radicals propose to destroy, are striving to be within the Union in opposition to the efforts of their Radical accusers.

The Southern people are denounced as yet in feeling secessionists, by men who would refuse them the opportunity of being in practice Unionists. The same men denied the right of certain States to go out of the Union, and will not now consent to have these States in the Union. In effect the present policy of the Radicals is as wicked as their logic is weak. They are disloyal in trying to defeat Southern loyalty. They assail the integrity of the Union in their efforts to exclude integrant States.

We have again to express our thanks to Adams' Express for files of the latest papers from Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and from Augusta, Ga. In former days the Express served to correct the delays of the mail; at present it is almost an entire substitute for the mail, and its facility and efficiency in this way go far to sustain those who favor the abolition of the postal system and giving the transmission of letter and newspaper conveyance to private enterprise.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.—The agency for the celebrated Sewing Machines of Grover & Baker is established at 139 Canal street (Touro Buildings). We call attention to the advertisement published in another column.

Lodgings Gratis.—Some people, of a commercial turn of mind, imagine everything must be paid for, and they are inclined to doubt even that the old Capitol Prison, and some other national buildings, are places where lodgings may be had free of charge!

We observe, by the latest news from Mexico, that Dr. Gwin has not been Duked, as so frequently asserted, but there seems no doubt from the way Maximilian has snubbed him, that he has been imperially duped. It is supposed that this gentleman, equally so shrewd and discreet, has advanced no further in his project to scrape for gold in Sonora than to get into this scrape at the Mexican capital.

The steamship Evening Star, L. C. Winpenny, commanding, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening for New York direct with a full cargo of cotton and sundry merchandise, also the following passengers:

W H Litchford and family, Ed L Lawrence, C M ... [illegible]

Death of a Veteran Alabama Editor.—The Montgomery Mail of the 21st chronicles the death of Col. J. F. Gaines, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser. He was editor of the Montgomery Post at the time hostilities commenced between the North and the South, when, relinquishing the pen for the sword, he was made Captain of cavalry in the Southern army, and served faithfully until he lost a leg in battle and was compelled to retire from the service with the well earned rank of Colonel and the universal esteem of his comrades. At the conclusion of the war he devoted himself manfully to the work of peaceful restoration and expired.

A little girl of five years old, daughter of Mr. Allen F. Morgan, of Memphis, fell through a hatchway, the other day in that city, from the fourth story to the ground floor, without being killed. Her skull was fractured, but her physician thought there was a probability that she would recover.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Parish of Ouachita.—Notary Public—Jean Bonfertigue, Mayor of the town of Monroe, R. D. Bloomgan, vice Robert Hay, declined.

Police Jurors—W W Patrick, J F Shepherd, Edward Austin, W J Earle, W H Butler, W H Coffin, Robt Dixon, A Scriber, D McQuiller.

Parish of St. Landry.—Justice of the Peace—A H Castle, John C Barry, Wm Elkins, Y Vidrine. Constables—E Richard, Jr, D Richard, Jules Aguillard, G Fontenot.

Parish of Catahoula.—Clerk of Court—Richard G Wooten.

Sheriff—Edward Dorsey.

Recorder—William E Goulden.

Assessor—J N Riley.

Justice of the Peace—W P Cherry.

Parish of Orleans.—Clerk of Third District Court of New Orleans—F A Woolfley, vice C F Behrens.

Recorder of Second and Third Districts, New Orleans—Arthur Gastinel, vice F A Woolfley.

Sixth Justice of the Peace—John Brownlee, vice W H Bynum.

Constable for same—David Elias, vice James T Holmes.

Large Lot of Cotton Burned in Georgia—*Fifteen Hundred Bales Cotton Destroyed.*—The annexed letter, dated Eufaula, Ga., July 15th, we find in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*:

The warehouse at Georgetown, on the opposite bank of the river from this city, was destroyed to-day by fire. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were burned... [illegible]

Scotch Immigrants.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 19th, on the subject of immigration, remarks:

Among the arrivals that will be most gladly welcomed was that of a company of sixty Scotsmen, who landed in New York last week.

After the 1st of August next, the arrivals from the "bonnie blue hills" will be three hundred per week for some months.

These immigrants will be mostly hardy laborers—skilled in agriculture, intelligent, honest, and temperate, endowed with the real spirit of free government.

There is no section of all our country that would not welcome them, and whether they choose the mountains of the Northeast, the broad prairies of the West, or the genial climes of the South, their settlements will soon bloom and blossom like the rose. ... [illegible]

The New York News for Home Government.—... [illegible]

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,504.

Additional Northern Dispatches.

Alleged Order Pardoning Prisoners of War of All Ranks—Reinforcement for Sheridan, &c.

(From the Mobile News of the 25th.)

New York, July 24—The *Post's* special says the President this afternoon issued an order pardoning every prisoner of war holding any military rank whatever. Stuart, ex-Secretary of the Interior, applied for pardon to-day.

New York, July 24—The Southern mail, due early this morning, was lost on the river, on the Jersey City side, but the bags were finally fished out, and the mail letters were seriously damaged.

Heavy reinforcements have sailed, amounting 25,000, said to be on the road to Sheridan.

The rebel Gen Cooke has been released and permitted to return to Georgia.

Haytien advices say that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien. President Geffrard has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien. Gen. Merrick has been assassinated by the rebel leaders. The port of Haytien is now in a state of blockade.

The *Commercial's* special says all offices of preferment were ordered to be closed up on Gen. Grant's recommendation.

New photographed counterfeits of one dollar greenbacks were put into circulation here and in our vicinity Saturday.

Requisitions for six millions for the pay of the army arrived at the Treasury Department yesterday. There are now in that city one hundred and fifty-eight millions of National currency.

A large number of applicants for pardon are being received from the keepers of those who died of starvation in Southern prisons. Jeff. Thompson is among the applicants for pardon.

Additional from the North by Telegraph.

New York Markets of the 25th—The Site of Barnum's Museum Purchased by James Gordon Bennett—New Line of Telegraph to the Pacific.

[New York Associated Press Dispatches.]

New York, July 25.—Gold is dull, and the demand is almost confined to the wants of importers for duties. The bears are quiet.

The premium appears to be sustained chiefly by the large amount held off the market by the bears, closing at 143⅞. Cotton is heavy and lower at 47c.

Flour is active, and advanced from 10 to 25c.
Coffee dull.
Sugar quiet.
Pork firm at $30 to $31.

Thirteen ocean steamers arrived at this port to-day.

Stocks generally are higher.

The ground heretofore occupied by Barnum's Museum has been purchased by James Gordon Bennett.

The United States Pacific Railroad has placed 1200 miles of their new line of telegraph, to be built before the end of July.

The whole, from Chicago to San Francisco, will be completed in one year.

Louisville, July 25, 11 P. M.—There is nothing important at this hour from the East.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.

HOW THE DISTILLERS CHEATED GOVERNMENT—YANKEE GIRLS GOING TO WASHINGTON TERRITORY—SECESSION FEELING IN THE SOUTH STILL STRONG—THE 7-30 LOAN EXHAUSTED.

New York, July 25.—The 7-30 loan is exhausted. The 5-20's were active in consequence of European orders. Price advanced to 5½, but fell off to 4¾.

To evade the tax of two dollars a gallon on whisky distillers manufacture largely in secret, and though the tax is two dollars the market price is but a few cents over.

Notwithstanding this illicit manufacture, distillers aver that their profits, counting risk and cost of secrecy, are greater than formerly.

The Bank Committee to consider a plan for the redemption of the National Bank notes, met this morning and reported a method, but adjourned without action.

The steamer Dalmatia will leave here in August, with three hundred Yankee girls, bound for Washington Territory, to seek husbands, women being scarce there.

Accounts from various portions of the South represent the secession feeling to be as strong as ever.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says that if the military were withdrawn, anarchy would prevail. A. D.

Late from the Rio Grande Border.

Circular of Cortina Against Guerrilla Bands—He Proclaims Non-intercourse with Matamoros—The rumored Defeat and Capture—Maximilian to Visit Matamoros, &c.

[From the Brownsville correspondent of the Times.]

Brownsville, July 18.—By the following circular it will be seen that Cortinas is determined to punish the several unauthorized bands of armed men that are prowling around the country robbing both friend and foe. It is supposed that the principal object of the circular is to bring to his senses Gen. Canales, who is in the neighborhood of San Fernando with about 400 men, doing nothing in the world but levying taxes upon the people for the support of his "army."

Republic of Mexico, Constitutional Army,
Cortinas's Brigade, General in Chief.

Circular.

For the purpose of affording security to those persons residing in places not occupied by the enemy, and to distinguish the guerrillas from parties of robbers, it is hereby declared—

That all bands which may be found in the Northern District of the State, bearing the character of Republicans, and who have not the proper and legal authorization of the General Government, or of the subscriber, will be considered as bandits, and will be apprehended and punished in conformity with the laws.

And for the more exact compliance with these orders, those who are without this essential or authority will apply for and obtain it within the period of three days.

Independence, Liberty and Reform.
Camp of Chalutela, 15th July, 1865.
JUAN N. CORTINAS.

To counteract the influence of the following proclamation, General Mejia has ordered that no person be allowed to leave Matamoros under any pretense whatever without first obtaining a pass from the military authorities. Persons going over from Brownsville are not allowed to return without such a pass.

Republic of Mexico, Constitutional Army,
Cortinas's Brigade, General-in-Chief.

Proclamation.—The subscriber in accordance with instructions from General Negrete, Secretary of War and General-in-Chief of the army operating against invaders and traitors, and to give an opportunity to all loyal Mexicans, to depart with security from those points and places occupied by the common enemy, proclaims to the inhabitants of Heroic Matamoros, the following decrees:

1. All communication, commerce and trade between the port of Matamoros and all other ports of this State, are entirely closed.

2. Every individual who may be found going to or coming from said port, will be apprehended and tried by a military court-martial, which will be organized for this purpose, and considered as a traitor to the country, and consequently all his effects will be confiscated, according to the laws established by the Constitutional Government of the Republic.

3. All inhabitants of Matamoros and those places under its jurisdiction, which unfortunately are found under the flag and dominion of the so-called Empire, will be allowed the term of twelve days, counting from this day, to depart and carry their effects at least three leagues distant from said city. With the understanding that when they make such change of their effects, they suffer any losses, they will be paid by the Government, when such losses are satisfactorily proved.

4. All persons who depart from Matamoros, in compliance with the foregoing decree, are by this act alone excepted from the penalties of the aforesaid decree.

5. All those who follow the so called Imperial Government, neglecting this opportunity of showing that they are loyal Mexicans, will be considered traitors and their goods confiscated for the benefit of the national treasury.

6. The time conceded by the third decree will expire on the 25th inst., after which time no person can leave Matamoros without incurring the penalties established by these decrees.

7. That no one can plead ignorance, these decrees are ordered to be published.

Independence, liberty and reform.
Camp of Chalutela, 14th July, 1865.
JUAN N. CORTINAS.

On Saturday last Cortinas captured the steamboat Camargo about six miles above here. After detaining her a few hours the owners were allowed to ransom her for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. She then went on her way rejoicing. She was bound from Matamoros to Camargo.

I mentioned in a previous letter that a train left Matamoros for Monterey on Saturday last, and that Cortinas was making preparations to attack it. To-day Matamoros is in a fever of excitement over a report that he did attack the train, that his forces were repulsed and dispersed, and himself and fifty men taken prisoners. Another report has it that Cortinas was mortally wounded.

Brownsville, July 19, 1865.—By late papers received from different parts of Mexico we have quite a batch of interesting news.

His Majesty Maximilian has signified his intention of visiting Matamoros ... [illegible]

Maximilian has given permission to Messrs. Cleis & Co. to establish telegraphic communication between Guanajuato and Matamoros, passing through San Luis, ... Tampico and Tuxpan, ... [illegible]

Mr. D. E. McFarland, agent of the Commercial Express Company, yesterday removed his office from Matamoros to Brownsville.

Duke Gwin.—The following extract from an official communication to the Mexican *Diario*, appears to settle the question as to Gwin's dukedom:

We, the Imperial Government, affirm, at any time have entered into negotiations with Mr. Gwin. ... [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Life Lost in a Brewery and One Person Dangerously Injured.—About 4 o'clock yesterday evening, two men named Conrad Meyer and John Kast, employed in the brewery of Mr. Moritz, corner of Toulouse and Villeré streets, were lowering down malt from the upper part of the building, when from some cause not yet fully explained, both parties fell down to the lower story. Conrad Meyer was instantly killed and Kast is very severely injured.—Corporal Quirk was soon advised of the disastrous occurrence and lent his aid on behalf of the police and then reported the fact to the Tremé station, whence the acting telegraph operator, George Kiernan, dispatched the sad intelligence to headquarters of the police telegraph.

The Murder at Greenville.—Attorney General Lynch went to the scene of this atrocious crime to see that proper measures were taken to ferret out and bring to punishment the guilty. Fortunately one of the children recovered so far from the injuries received that she could intelligently communicate her recollections and described the man arrested on the previous night as the murderer of the woman and the other girl.

Inquest.—Louis Weaver, a colored laborer, was on the 25th inst. wheeling coal into the towboat Sentinel, when he fell overboard accidentally and was drowned. The body was found at the foot of Piety street, in the Third District, and an inquest held by Coroner Yeiser. Verdict: Found drowned.

Infanticide.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. John Roach, residing on Constance street, had again one of her fits of insanity and threw her child Ellen, about eleven months of age from the second story gallery into the street, causing the death of the child within a few hours. The unfortunate woman is locked up to await her examination.

An Unpleasant Scene at the Bar.—Yesterday, Mr Ganter acted as counsel for a lady prosecutrix, who complained of having been insulted by an obnoxious neighbor. Col. A. P. Field was the opposing counsel and when the Recorder dismissed the case as too trifling for a Court some hard passages occurred between the counsels, Mr. Ganter showing unmistakable signs of excitement, and at the delivery of the decision of the Court committed the faux pas to say that his client who he was sure is a virtuous woman was denied justice when "virtue and honesty are so rare in this court."

The members of the bar present, Mr. Lemley, the Nestor of the Court, Col. Field, etc., protested against the indignity, and a motion was made to exclude Mr. Ganter from appearing again at the bar. Col. Field expressed himself in plain language against the remark of the discomfited counsel, who eventually was sent to the lockup for contempt of Court, but afterwards permitted to purge himself of any intention to assail the fair fame of the citizens of New Orleans or to commit a contempt of Court.

Inquest by Dr. Hire.—August Hendrich, about 40 years of age, a musician by profession and a native of Germany, died yesterday in a house at No. 31 Hospital street. The Coroner's verdict was, "That deceased died of decease of the heart."

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—Robt. Crawford, of the 2d cavalry, was tried on the charge of having obtained coffee, cakes, and meat from a colored man's coffee-stand and after tendering worthless bills in payment giving leg-bail. Sentence: one month imprisonment.

Ned. Graven was acquitted of the charge of having embezzled a coat, the property of a freedman in government employ.

Wm. Converse is brought up on the charge of having purchased a government mule from a soldier of the 4th army corps. The case was continued for the defence.

Fixed for Trial.—Mrs. Chamberlain, of No. 23 Rampart street, is charged by Mrs. Burke, her neighbor, with having grossly insulted her by the application of epithets, denying the virtue of the prosecutrix, etc, thereby committing a breach of the peace.

Hannah McGraw, of No. 63 Delord street, is accused by Mary Gearin, who lives in the same house, with having grossly insulted and abused her without cause or provocation. This case is fixed for a hearing on the 4th ult.

Mary Simpson, a small black girl, is charged by Adeline Belfort with having stolen $37 from her pocketbook. Fixed for the 27th inst.

David Evans was brought up on the charge of having deserted from a United States transport which was in a sinking condition and had already five and a half feet water in the hold. Prisoner was remanded. This case should go before the Provost Court.

P. Carroll is to answer on the 4th ult. the charge of keeping a disorderly house, the habitation of lewd characters, at the corner of Dryades and Perdido street.

The Record.—The number of persons registered as voters amounted to 3996 at 2 o'clock yesterday. 1328 had taken the amnesty oath up to that time.

Recorders' Courts.—Ellen Dalton was guilty of breaking the watch chain of a police officer who arrested her drunk. She was required to pay a fine of $10 or to go to prison for thirty days.

Bridget Martha and Hannah Wale, in contravention of ordinance 1095 had to pay a fine of $10 each; and Recorder Vennard fined colored Dan Miller, Stephen Smith, Pat Finnegan and Mrs. McGrath for disturbances of the peace, $5 each.

Recorder Woolley fined the colored man Joseph Dufau $25 for an assault and battery, charged to have been committed on white butchers, at No. 217 Mandeville street, on the 4th of July.

Thomas Johnson's desire to steal a water melon ended with the sentence of ten days' workhouse.

Joseph Bower had brought a charge against Felicity Brown, but refused to prosecute, when she was arrested. That cost him $10.

Colored Henry Monroe, charged by G. G. Jossey with fraud and larceny of the Lake end of the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, was sent down for two months, to undergo workhouse discipline. Th. Pickens, for stealing cotton, received the same sentence.

Attempt to Kill a Child.—M. Roach was arrested by Corporal O'Neil, on Constance street, on the charge of having attempted to kill a child by throwing the little one over the gallery of No. 41 of that street. It would appear that the prisoner is insane and ought to be restrained in such a manner as not to be dangerous to the community.

Suspected of Murder.—Joe Albuquerque is held in prison on the suspicion of having committed a triple murder at Greenville, in the Parish of Jefferson. The man and wife had is that a mother and two children were killed there, which led to the arrest of accused who is a Sicilian.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

An Act of Justice.

By direction of the President, Colonel Gates, 3d United States artillery, placed on the retired list in 1864, is again ordered to active duty, and stationed at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in command of that post.

Colonel Gates is a veteran soldier; has seen more service than any other officer in the American army, having participated in every war of this country except that of the revolution. He graduated at West Point and entered the service as Second Lieutenant of artillery in 1806; was afterwards inspector of artillery at West Point; was promoted for meritorious services from one grade to another until he finally attained the Colonelcy of the 3d artillery and was for many years the senior officer in this branch of the army. At the outbreak of the rebellion Colonel Gates' regiment was scattered through the South, a portion of it being in charge of the fortifications of Charleston harbor, under Major Anderson, and, as is well known, fired the first shot of the war in defense of the Government. Major Anderson was promoted but the Colonel was not.

Among the distinguished officers of the war just closed who belonged to Colonel Gates' regiment and who received their practical military education from him were Major Generals Robert Anderson, Abner Doubleday, W. T. Sherman, Ord, Thomas, Reynolds, Sedgwick and Burnside; and Brigadier-Generals Hardee, of the War Department, Harding, commanding defenses of Washington, and many others.

President Johnson, probably considering that the country could hardly dispense with the services of one who had rendered it invaluable assistance in training a race of such brilliant generals as the above, directed, as soon as he learned Colonel Gates was retired, that he be restored at once. It is now quite likely that promotion to some higher rank, so justly deserved, will follow this step.

The Importance to the West of the Mississippi and Louisiana Levees.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, July 21.]

Mr. Tate, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, is in the city, and intends to address our merchants and citizens generally on the subject of repairing the levees on the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Memphis. We published a short time since a proposition made by a gentleman of Louisiana, addressed to the Governor of the State, in relation to this important matter, in which the extent of the necessary repairs, the cost, the proper time for the commencement of the work, and the data on which it might be consummated, were all given. The necessity is large and urgent. Immense tracts of the finest lands are inundated, so which nothing can be raised until this indispensable labor is performed. ... [illegible]

Speech of General Sherman at St. Louis.

On the 17th General W. T. Sherman was called out at his hotel in St. Louis by an immense crowd accompanying a serenading party, when he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: Be quiet and I will speak to you a few words. I have no doubt from the sounds I hear that a good many of my old soldiers are down in this crowd. [Laughter.] As they are very quick to "pitch in" when I tell them, I hope they will be also as obedient in keeping quiet, for it is a great strain to the voice to attempt to reach the far limits of this crowd up and down the street. I was in hopes you would let Mr. McPherson tell the whole story, for it would have saved me some trouble. I will, however, go farther than he did. I claim to be an older citizen of St. Louis than he has stated, for I came here in 1843, and then made a circuit by way of New Orleans and Charleston. I now again return from the same place under slightly different circumstances. [Laughter and cheers.] I then traveled by steamboats to New Orleans and Mobile, up the river to Montgomery, staged across the country to Macon, and so on to Charleston. This time I had some friends along, and we had a nice time.—[Shouts of laughter.]

I know perfectly well that in this crowd, and throughout this city, almost in every house may be found some one who went with me, and who will tell the tale better than I can; therefore, I do not intend to take any time or strain my voice to tell you of the march recently made from Atlanta to the sea coast, and so on to Washington. I would prefer to call attention to things which surround you here in St. Louis; to the advantages you enjoy here; to the duties that devolve on you now the war is over; to the great future and what you must be as that future is developed. The past is gone and you cannot amend it. All we have now to do is to record its history; but the future is before me, and you and I, and all of us must meet it, and must meet it manfully and meet it well. I hope that no war is in reserve for us; but there may be other dangers and other labors quite as important to our country as war. The daily duty of the citizen to labor—the duties of the week and of the year, are just as important to the American people as the war through which we have passed. You have cities to build, railroads to build, commerce to develop, agriculture to encourage—everything to do to build up a great nation. [A voice—and Jeff. Davis to hang.] Hang him as much as you please. [Laughter and cheers.]

On that subject I tell my soldiers this: "The soldier's duty is to fight an armed foe; allow the Sheriff and the jailor to do their executions. It is none of our business. [Cheers.] For my part, I and all my soldiers hold ourselves in too much respect to be mere hangmen. Here in St. Louis you have more natural advantages than any other point on the whole American continent. You have three rivers that come together in your vicinity; you are in the center of a vast agricultural region; almost in sight of the finest mineral region in the world, and I doubt not this very spot where we now stand is destined to be probably the second city in America, and the very crowd must give form and shape to this great community now growing up under your very eyes. [A voice—Did the Irish do their duty?] I do not command any noisy crowd [Voices—Put him out.] Now, my fellow citizens, I will conclude by saying that I am among you simply as one of you. I am here on duty, but my duties will call me to points far distant, but while I am with you I shall cultivate social relations with you to the extent of my power, and I hope to be permitted to have a long sojourn in St. Louis, and to live in peace and quiet, and to enjoy my books and the society of my friends. I hope to welcome you and to live with you as friends and companions, but for the present I can only thank you and bid you good night. [Loud cheers.]

The crowd were still clamorous for "more," but General Sherman stepped back from the balcony into the parlors of the hotel, and was there subjected to a general hand-shaking process. Meanwhile the greater portion of the crowd outside waited patiently, evidently determined to hear from him again, and finally he came forward and made a

SECOND SPEECH.

He said in substance that a great many men of the far North were still for fight, and no doubt if they really wanted to fight they could be accommodated. They had never done any fighting—the fight being all over when they got South. As for himself, he was a peace man.

This seemed to satisfy the crowd, and shortly after they quietly dispersed.

General Sherman on the Campaign of the Mississippi River—He Believes the South would Have Conquered had it Held the Lower Part of the River—The Loss of it Settled the War.

Then came the great campaign of your river, upon which you and I and all of us were more deeply interested than in any other that can ever be developed by any war on this continent. The possession of the Mississippi river is the possession of America, [cheers,] and I say that had the Southern Confederacy (call it by what name you may,) had that power represented by the Southern Confederacy held with a grip sufficiently strong, the lower part of the Mississippi river, we would have been a subjugated people, and they would have dictated to us if we had given up the possession of the lower Mississippi. It was vital to us, and we fought for it and won it. We determined to have it, but we could not go down with our frail boats past the batteries of Vicksburg. It was a physical impossibility, therefore what was to be done? After the Tallahatchie line was carried Vicksburg was the next point. I went with a small and hastily collected force and repeatedly endeavored to make a lodgement on the bluff between Vicksburg and Haines's bluffs while General Grant moved with his main army so as to place himself on that high plateau behind Vicksburg, but "man proposes and God disposes," and we failed at that occasion. I then gathered my hastily collected force and went down further, and then, for the first time, I took General Blair and his brigade under my command.

On the very day I had agreed to be there I was there, and we swung our flanks around, and the present Governor of Missouri fell a prisoner to the enemy on that day. We failed. I waited anxiously for a co-operating force inland to help me, but they did not come, and after I had made the assault I learned that the depot at Holly Springs had been broken up, and that Gen. Grant had sent me word not to attempt it. But it was too late. Nevertheless, although we were unable to carry it at first, there were other things to be done. The war covered such a vast area there was plenty to do. I thought of that affair at Arkansas Post, although others claim it, and they may have it if they want it. We cleaned them out there and General Grant then brought his whole army to Vicksburg, and you in St. Louis remember well that long winter—how we were on the levee, with the waters rising and drowning us like muskrats; how we were seeking channels through Deer Creek and Yazoo Pass, and how we finally cut a canal across the peninsula, in front of Vicksburg. But all that time the true movement was the original movement, and everything not approximating to it came nearer the truth. But we could not make a retrograde movement: Why? Because your people of the North were too noisy. We could not take any step backwards, and for that reason we were forced to run the batteries at Vicksburg, and make a lodgment on the ridges on some of the bluffs below Vicksburg. It is said I protested against it. It is folly. I never protested in my life—never. [Laughter.] On the contrary, General Grant rested on me probably more responsibility even than any other commander under him. For he wrote to me, "I want you to move upon Haines' Bluffs, to enable me to pass to the next fort below—Grand Gulf."

I hate to ask you because the favor of the North will accuse you of being rebellious again." [Laughter.] I love Grant for his kindness. I did make the feint on Haines' Bluffs, and by that means Grant ran the blockade easily to Grand Gulf, and made a lodgment down there and got his army up on the high plateau in the rear of Vicksburg, while you people here were beguiled into the belief that Sherman was again repulsed. But we did not repose confidence in every body. Then followed the movement on Jackson, and the 4th of July placed us in possession of that great stronghold, Vicksburg, and then, as Mr. Lincoln said, "the Mississippi went unvexed to the sea."

From that day to this, this war has been virtually and properly settled. It was a certainty, then. They should have said, "we give up," but Davis would not ratify it, and he had them under good discipline, and therefore it was necessary to fight again. Then came the affair of Chickamauga. The army of the Mississippi lying along its banks were called into a new field of action, and so one morning early I got orders to go to Chattanooga. I did not know where it was hardly. [Laughter.] I did not know the road to get there. But I found it, and got there in time. [Laughter and cheers;] and although my men were shoeless and the cold and bitter frosts of winter were upon us, yet I must still go to Knoxville, thirteen miles farther, to relieve Burnside. That march we made. [A voice: and you got there in time.] Then winter forced us to be quiet. During that winter I took a little exercise down the river, but that is of no account.

Anticipated Rise in Newspapers.—The New York correspondent of the Phil. *Ledger* writes:

Should the Atlantic Telegraph prove a success, one of the first effects of the revolution it must cause in the newspaper business will be ... [illegible]

Petroleum Oil in Alabama.— ... [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening, July 26, 1865.

We have but little change to notice in the general market. Our leading staple, in particular, has continued in fair demand at the ruling rates, the sales embracing 1300 bales, and making an aggregate for the past two days of nearly 2700 bales. We have no change to note in prices, which are irregular, but cannot be quoted any lower. Some parties, in fact, reported the market as firmer. Private telegrams report the New York market to-day at 46½ and drooping.

The Gold demand for the interior continued and prices ranged from 146⅝ @ 147⅛ for large sales, closing at 147 @ 147⅛. Small coin sold at from 145½ @ 146. The sales and resales included 20,000 in dollar pieces, $10,000, $25,000 and $10,000, in two lots; at 146⅛; $30,000, small coin, at 145⅛; $5000 do at 146; a round sum of large coin at 146⅞; $4000 do at 174⅛; $15,000 in three lots, at 147 1-2; and about $40,000 bought and sold in round sums, by one party, at 147, 147 1-2 and 147 1-8. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 127 1-2 to 128.

Foreign Exchange continued quiet with a fair supply offering. The sales of Sterling included several first class private bills for round amounts at 147, 147 1-2 and 148. The Bank rate was 150. In Francs we noticed sales of private bills to the extent of 120,000 fr. at 382½, 383¾ and 385. Sterling may be quoted at 144 to 148 for private bills, and 148 to 150 for bank; and Francs at 382 1-2 to 390 for the former and 375 to 377 1-2 for the latter.

We found no material variation in Domestic Exchange. There was a fair, but not very active demand, for the steamship mail, which closed at 1 P. M., and Bank and dealers met it pretty uniformly at 1¼ discount for checks on New York. Out doors the business included $33,000 New York sight at 1¾ discount, and a fair amount at 1¾, and a round sum of Boston sight at 1¾; $25,000 New York sight at 1¾; $15,000 one days' sight on New York at 1¾, a smaller amount at the same, $27,000 and $25,000 at 1¾, and some more at the same; a round sum of three days' on New York at 2¾; a small amount ($10,0) three days' on Philadelphia at 2¾, $5000 five days' on New York at 2 1-2, and about $20,000 ten days' in three or four amounts at the same.

We yesterday noticed sales of 40 shares City Rail Road at $115. This was not to the tailor. The buyer paid $115 50. To-day 65 shares sold in three lots at $116. There was some enquiry for Gas Light. City Bonds are quoted at 77 @ 78 for the Consolidated and 69 @ 70 for the Railroad issues.

The Bank note market is becoming more steady. There was a good demand for Louisiana State Bank bills to-day, and sales to a fair extent at from 57 1-2 up to 60c. per dollar, mostly at 57 1-2 @ 58, the business including $2500, two lots of $1500 each, and $600 in two lots at 57½; $4300 at 57¾; $7300 and $3400 at 58, and $3000 at 60. $500 Bank of New Orleans sold at 61 and $4400 at 63. We also noticed a sale of $500 Union at 61. Bank of Louisiana was sold yesterday at 37½ and 40. City Treasury notes rule at 1-2 to 1 per cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, July, 26 1865.

Cotton.—The demand continued fair to-day, but prices were still more irregular, factors in some cases meeting the demand freely, and in others being more stringent in their pretensions. This led to the impression in some quarters that the market was lower. The sales summed up 1300 bales, embracing 690 in one party, and 168, 146, 100, 100, 80 and 50 to others. We repeat our previous quotations as follows: Ordinary 28 @ 31c, Good Ordinary 33 @ 35, Low Middling 36 @ 38 and Middling 40 @ 42. The sales yesterday summed up 1350 bales including 360 additional taken by one buyer and not reported until to-day.

Sugar and Molasses.—The market is unchanged. There were some sales yesterday and today of 75 hhds Sugar, in small lots, at 13c for Fair Refining, 14 3-4 for Fully Fair, and 18 1-2 for Yellow Clarified, 14c for Fully Fair Cuba, and 15 ... for Prime. City Refinery Molasses is retailing at 90c per gallon.

Western Produce.—The market has ruled quietly to-day. There appears to be a rather better supply of Feed, but Flour and Salted Meats and Lard are scarce. The sales comprise 300 bbls Flour at ... 150 Fine at $7 75 ... Yellow Corn at $1 30 per sack; 150 sacks Oats at 65c, 200 do at 70c per bushel, 2400 sacks Bran at $1 15 ... 100 Mo 113 bales Western Hay at $30 per ton, 184 bales Eastern Hay at $27 50, and 100 Coils Rope at 13 1-2c.

India Bagging.—The stock is very light and in few hands. 25 bales sold to a dealer at 36c per yard. The dealers were retailing at this price to-day.

Freights.—There is considerable Cotton offering to go forward and tonnage is getting very scarce. The rates are 1 @ 1 1-4 for Boston by sailing vessels, for New York and Boston, by propeller transports for New York and 2 3-4 @ 3¼ by regular mail steamers.

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 27, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Winpenny, for New York.
[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

John Kilgour, Christie, from St. Louis.
Kickapoo, Cherry, from Mobile.

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer ... [illegible]

IMPORTS.

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Tecolutla—10 sacks coffee to ...

MOBILE—Per schr ... [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE—[illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

J. & W. R. COOLEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
No. 26 St. Charles Street.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Joseph Pearce vs. Frederick William Dobel.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—By virtue of a writ ... [illegible]

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND ... [illegible]

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

GERARD STEVANT, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Jean Lacroix vs Caroline Lacroix.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS ... [illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND ... [illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

U. Rossiter vs. A. Laurent.
THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS ... [illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Joseph Rossner.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS ... [illegible]

A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Jean ... No. 24,519.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS ... [illegible]

A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS ... [illegible]

GUY DUPLANTIER, Judge.
A. E. BOUSSEAU, Deputy Clerk.

Notice.

THE partners of the ... [illegible]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. S. VINET and GEO. LANAUX ... [illegible]
E. F. MIOTON, 47 Royal street.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines have taken the premium at all the fairs wherever exhibited. ... [illegible]

Old Machines repaired, and all kind of sewing done at reasonable prices.

AGENCY 139 CANAL STREET,
(Touro Buildings) New Orleans.

Olive Oil!............Olive Oil!
250 cases Olive Oil, ...

Champagne........Champagne.
800 baskets Champagne, Fenelon & Co.

Black Pepper........Sundries.
50 bags Black Pepper; ...

Brandy........Wines.
60 cases Wine, ...

FRANCIS ... [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1865.
THE firm of W. A. GORDON & CASTILLO was dissolved by limitation on the ... [illegible]
W. A. GORDON.
J. C. DENIS.

A. D. BANKS, WM. H. KETCHUM, J. G. DENIS.
A. D. Banks & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 136 Gravier street.

ANDRE GRAVOIS
NOTARY PUBLIC,
12... Carondelet Street...

J. B. Walton, Auctioneer,
No. 47 CARONDELET STREET, CORNER UNION.
WILL give his attention to sales of Real Estate, ... [illegible]

ALBERT VOORHIES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
40.........Exchange Alley.........40

OCTAVE DE ARMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
146.........Royal street.........146
Near the Custom House.

F. A. REY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Resumes the Practice of his Profession. Residence Parish of Pointe Coupée, La.

One Dollar Saved is One Made.
NOTICE TO SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.
200 ... [illegible]

LOUIS DUSSE ... Attorney at Law, ... [illegible]

ALFRED ROMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW ... [illegible]

LESSONS IN ... [illegible]

Auguste Montreuil,
STOCK ... BROKER,
... Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

AUCTION SALES.

Lots on Galvez street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 29th July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street,
TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND ... [illegible]

Furniture, Silverware, &c.
Succession of Mrs Elizabeth Roland—Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 19,814.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.
BY virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable ... [illegible]
A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ... [illegible]

Succession of J. M. Cayetano—No. 17,930.
Landed Property in the 3d District.
BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 34 Chartres street, near Conti.
SATURDAY, August 5th 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, ... [illegible]
A PORTION OF GROUND ... [illegible]

Funeral Service.

A Special Service will take place on Friday morning July 28th, at half-past seven o'clock, at the St. Louis Cathedral, in memory of PHILIP ERNEST DELAUP who was killed in the battle before Atlanta, Ga., on July 22th, 1864. His relatives and friends, also his comrades of the 30th Louisiana Regiment and the members of the Typographical Union are respectfully invited to attend.

F. E. MAYNEL,
(SUCCESSOR TO HUGHES RULLEFSON & CO.)
COTTON FACTOR
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 45 Union Street, New Orleans.

Marshall J. Smith & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN BAGGING AND ROPE,
HAVE removed their office to No. 44 Champs Elysees street.
New Orleans, July 27, 1865.

LANDING ex-ship Gustave, from Bordeaux
[illegible]
E. SORDELOIR,
No. 41 Old Levee street.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ... [illegible]
NOTICE is hereby given that ... [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, Collector's Office,
New Orleans, July 17, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until August 1, 1865, for a supply of all articles of STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, &c., ... [illegible]
WM. P. KELLOGG, Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.
OUR friends and the public are respectfully informed that we this day resume our ... [illegible]
BLANCHIN & GIRADE.

Strayed or Stolen.
A MARE ... [illegible]
E. FOTHILL.

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

St. Charles Hotel
KEPT BY
A. MOUISSET,
[illegible]
NEW IBERIA, (LA.

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

Notice to Cotton Factors
THE Levee Steam Cotton Press having resumed ... [illegible]
J. V. CHAREST, Secretary.

CUBA PRODUCE
IN BOND AND IN STORE
867 BOXES white, yellow and brown SUGAR,
[illegible]
For sale by E. TROISGROS.

Sale Landing of the Cutcher of ... [illegible]

FOR SALE ... [illegible]
No. 27 CONTI STREET.

Dessert Wines and Old Cognac Brandy.
THE undersigned offer, to close, the following consignment ... [illegible]
BELATOUR & CO.

WM. E. WHITAKER,
CLAIM AGENT.
PARTICULAR attention given to business connected with the United States Treasury Department. ... [illegible]

Boudousquie & Fortier,
No. 25 COMMERCIAL ALLEY.
THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the auction and commission business ... [illegible]
CHS. BOUDOUSQUIE,
CHS. E. FORTIER.

P. DOLHONDE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 37 Carondelet street,
[illegible]

Dr. F. F. Durel,
OF THE FACULTY OF PARIS,
HAS returned to New Orleans and resumed the practice of his profession. ... [illegible]

[illegible] Bros & Co.,
F. A. GONZALES, JULES ... [illegible]

[Steamboat notices]

PAQUEBOT DU BAYOU SARA—[illegible]

Ligne de la Malle de la Nouvelle Orleans et de Mobile.
ELEANORA CARROLL, capitaine A. P. Boardman.
SUMPTER, capitaine G. Haight.
ADMIRAL, capitaine C. W. Norton.
[illegible]
W. C. GRAHAM & Co., agents.
GRAHAM & Co.

DEPART, tous les LUNDIS et JEUDIS, pour MOBILE—Le bateau à vapeur MAGNOLIA ... [illegible]
JNO. A. STEVENSON.

Fret pour la rivière Alabama.
[illegible]
ELEANORA CARROLL,
ADMIRAL,
SUMPTER.
[illegible]
W. C. GRAHAM & Co.

Départ, tous les LUNDIS, ... PAQUEBOT DU BAYOU LAFOURCHE ... [illegible]

Paquebot régulier des ... POUR VICKSBURG.
Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, Fort Adams, Hog Point, Morganza, Bayou Sara, Bâton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville ... [illegible]
FASHION.
J. L. TITUS & GWATHNEY, ... WOODRUFF, BUTLER & CO.

POUR LA COTE AU DESSOUS DE LA VILLE ... WENONA, capitaine ... [illegible]
J. L. TITUS & GWATHNEY.

POUR MANDEVILLE, MADISONVILLE et COVINGTON ... [illegible]

POUR PENSACOLA et APALACHICOLA ... ALEXA ... [illegible]

POUR MATAMOROS ... BEN. WILLIS ... [illegible]
G. W. HYNSON & Co.

POUR CAMPECHE ET LAGUNA—[illegible]
J. M. ORIOL.

POUR NEW YORK—La goëlette ... PUTNAM ... [illegible]

NOTICE.
OWING to a ... JACKSON RAILROAD ... [illegible]
By order of MR. KENNEDY, Mayor.
E. BONNAGLE, Secretary.

To Commission Merchants.
ALEXANDRE TRUDEAU, Attorney at Law, ... [illegible]
REFERENCES:
ALFRED PENN, President Union Bank.
GEORGE URQUHART.
AMAT & GERARD.
E. GANUCHEAU, President Louisiana Ice Co.
Will be found, during two weeks, in the office of SHIFF & Co., No. 16 Common street, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

State of Louisiana, Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, July 13th, 1865.
WHEREAS, The General Assembly, at its last session, appropriated the sum of Thousand Dollars ... to the Veterans of the War of 1812 and 1814, ... [illegible]
JULIAN NEVILLE, Auditor.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company.
New Orleans, July 13th, 1865.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, ... [illegible]
LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have renewed their former Partnership, and will transact business under the name of STEVENS & SEYMOUR, at their old stand, ... [illegible]
R. K. STEVENS.
W. E. SEYMOUR.
New Orleans, July 1, 1865.

U. S. Direct Taxation.
Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards.
UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX COMMISSION,
FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
OFFICE 125 COMMON STREET,
New Orleans, June ..., 1865.
THE TAX BILL for the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of the Parish of Orleans ... [illegible]
B. M. RANDALL,
GEO. W. AMES,
H. F. BONZANO,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for Louisiana.
E. E. ... Clerk.

P. Maillard,
UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
58.........Royal Street.........
[illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co.
"STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS."
FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT,
THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.
MORNING STAR, 2,000 tons, Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2,015 tons, Winpenny, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, ... tons, Ball, Commander.
RISING STAR ... 3,000 tons, (Will be completed in August.)
THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS
MISSISSIPPI, 2,000 tons.
MARIPOSA, 1,200 tons, Henry, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1,200 tons, Fulton, Commander.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MARIPOSA
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S ... SATURDAY July 29th, at 7 P. M. punctually.
[illegible]
Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st Cabin, $60; 2d do., $40. Passage in screw ships, 1st Cabin, $60.
[illegible]
J. M. COUSTENAY, Agent, 23 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
[illegible]
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do......do. 11
CITY OF NEW YORK......do......do. 18
[illegible]
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, No. ... Gravier street.

Mail Steamers to France Direct.
The General Transatlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Side-Wheel Steamships Between New York and Havre.
THE first four splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON......3,204 tons......900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE......3,204 tons......900 H. P.
EUROPE......(Building)......900 H. P.
FRANCE......(Building)......900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III......(Building)......1100 H. P.
FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
[illegible]
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.
[illegible]

New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line
Eleanora Carroll, A. P. Boardman, master.
Sumpter, G. Haight, master.
Admiral, C. W. Norton, master.
[illegible]
W. C. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Leaves every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
FOR MOBILE—The steamer MAGNOLIA, W. C. Wagley, master, ... [illegible]
JNO. A. STEVENSON, Agent.

For Mandeville, Madisonville and Covington.
THE superior steamer MAGGIE will ... [illegible]
CHAS. J. LEWIS.

Freight for Alabama River.
FREIGHT shipped by any of the New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line—ELEANORA CARROLL, ADMIRAL, SUMPTER, ... [illegible]
W. C. GRAHAM & CO.

COOK WANTED.
A good white Cook ... [illegible]

Dyspepsy, Heartburn, &c., Radical Cure.
DR. L. ELLALEHAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.
DYSPEPSY is a terrible disease, ... [illegible]
For sale by
E. GUILLOT, 129 Royal street,
A. SCHWAB, 137 and 139 Common street,
or F. R. DUCONGE, 25 Chartres street.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Great Eastern, Western and Southern
EXPRESS FORWARDERS.
Capital......$2,000,000
THIS old and reliable Express Company are now running a Daily Express to Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, and all principal points on the Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Great Northern Railroads.
Money, small and valuable packages, and freights of all descriptions carried through in the quickest possible time.
Freight taken at GREATLY REDUCED RATES
—Tri-Weekly Express to—
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
PHILADELPHIA,
WASHINGTON D. C.
CINCINNATI,
And all other points, North and West, connecting at New York City with the
GREAT EUROPEAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
For all parts of Europe; also, with
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.
And the CANADIAN EXPRESS, for all parts of Canada.
For further particulars, inquire at the Company's Office, at
No 3 Magazine Street.
A. LOCKWOOD, Agent.

Notice.
BARK PENELOPE, Amazin, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging ... [illegible]
C. GAVAROC & Co., Consignees, 115 Royal street.

Notice.
Neither the Captain nor consignees of the French bark PENELOPE will be responsible for ... [illegible]
C. GAVAROC & Co., Consignees, 115 Royal street.

Milch Cow Found.
FOUND a Milch Cow, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE, ... [illegible]

Dépôt, Bénéfice et Nouvelliste Wanted.
TAXE DIRECTE DES ETATS-UNIS.
Commission de la taxe directe des Etats Unis pour l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Bureau, rue de la Commune, No. 125.
Nlle Orléans, 5 juin 1865.
LE TABLEAU DES TAXES du Septième, du Huitième et du Neuvième District ... [illegible]
B. M. RANDALL,
GEO. W. AMES,
H. F. BONZANO,
Commissaires de la taxe directe des Etats Unis pour la Louisiane.
Pour copie conforme, E. E. Henickson.

TAXE DIRECTE DES ETATS-UNIS.
Commission de la taxe directe des Etats Unis pour l'Etat de la Louisiane.
Bureau, rue de la Commune, No. 125.
Nouvelle-Orléans, 17 juin 1865.
LE TABLEAU DES TAXES de la rive droite du fleuve ... [illegible]
B. M. RANDALL,
GEO. W. AMES,
H. F. BONZANO,
Commissaires de la taxe directe des Etats Unis pour la Louisiane.
Pour copie conforme, E. E. Henickson.

Emprunt 7-30
DES ETATS UNIS
TROISIEME SERIE.
$230,000,000.
Avec l'autorisation du Secrétaire du Trésor, le soussigné, agent général pour la vente de ... [illegible]
Emprunt 7-30.
[illegible]
Bons 7-30 des Etats-Unis
Portant six pour cent d'intérêt en or
[illegible]
L'intérêt à 7 30 pour cent s'élève à
Un cent par jour sur un billet de ... $50.
Deux cents par jour sur un billet de ... 100
Dix cents par jour sur un billet de ... 500
Vingt cents par jour sur un billet de ... 1000
Une piastre par jour sur un billet de ... 5000
[illegible]
JAY COOKE,
Agent pour la souscription.
No. 114, South Third street, Philadelphie.

AVIS AUX VOTANTS.
Bureau du Registre, salle No. 1 ...
Nlle-Orléans, 12 juin 1865.
[illegible]
C. W. STAUFFER,
Préposé au Registre des Votants.
Approuvé, J. MADISON WELLS,
Gouverneur de la Louisiane.

Propositions pour des fournitures de bureaux.
DOUANE DES ETATS UNIS—BUREAU DU COLLECTEUR.
Nlle Orléans, 17 juillet 1865.
DES PROPOSITIONS CACHETEES seront reçues à ce bureau, jusqu'au 1er août 1865, pour la fourniture de PAPIER, PLUMES, BLANCS, LIVRES EN BLANC, etc. ... [illegible]
Wm P. KELLOGG,
Collecteur de la Douane.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
ON and after SATURDAY, 1st April, 1865, the trains on this road will run as follows:
DEPARTURE OF CARS.
[illegible]

Mr. C. Vergne ... [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.
[illegible]

A. PITOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 60 Customhouse street.