THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, stationery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — Paralysis, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints, will find a speedy cure in these medicines. Perseverance in their use will be rewarded by freedom from pain, and restored health. The pills are an admirable auxiliary to the Ointment, they improve and invigorate the whole system. Sold everywhere.

ROPE, PORK, LARD, FLOUR.—A large ship ment of these articles are advertised as landing and for sale by E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of sundries to be made by him this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in his package salesroom, store 47 Magazine street.

SALE OF SPLENDID LOTS OF GROUND.—Messrs. McCarron & Laudry, auctioneers, will sell to-morrow, in the Merchants Exchange, a number of splendid lots of ground situated in the handsomest part of Esplanade and Claiborne streets. We call the attention of all those wishing to invest their funds in a safe and advantageous manner to that very important sale. For terms we refer our readers to the advertisement published in another column.

THE GEORGE CROMWELL FROM NEW YORK.—The steamship George Cromwell crossed the Bar last evening at 1 o'clock. Owing to bad weather she did not arrive at New York in time to leave on the 9th, as advertised. She is said to have left on the 13th.

ST. LOUIS STEAMERS.—St. Louis papers of the 16th announce the John J. Roe ready to leave at noon on that day for New Orleans, the Empress (from Cairo) in the afternoon, the Mollie Able on the 17th A. M., and the Pauline Carroll on the 18th—all for New Orleans.

PAPERS FROM HILBORN'S.—From E. Hilborn's periodical, book, and stationery depot, No. 5 Baronne, near Canal street, we have received the latest and most desirable New York papers. Mr. Hilborn has enlarged his business, a fact which we are pleased to notice as an evidence at once of diligent enterprise and deserved success.

THE MATANZAS FROM NEW YORK AND HAVANA.—The steamship Matanzas, Leisegang, commander, arrived last evening from New York and Havana, having left the former city on the 11th, and bringing dates from the latter to the 17th. Her Northern advices have been anticipated, via the river. In the Havana papers received by her we have nothing of importance from Mexico or St. Domingo. What we have will be found condensed in a few paragraphs elsewhere. To Purser Coro, of the Matanzas we are indebted for his usual polite services.

FROM MEXICO.—The subjoined paragraph occurs in the *Diario* of the 17th:

The French man-of-war Milan from Vera Cruz entered the port of Havana on the evening of the 13th instant, with two Mexican prisoners, General Garcia Ayala and Captain D. Matias de la Pena, on board. The Milan, we believe, will sail in a few days for Martinique.

St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the Spanish merchant steamship Catalana on the evening of the 16th inst. the Havana papers had received news from St. Domingo to the 2d.

Gen La Gandara had been acting as Captain General of the Island since the 31st of March.

The Spaniards had been successful and claimed to have achieved a brilliant victory at Puerto Plata, on the 27th of March. The insurgents, they say had collected all their forces and attacked the Fort, but had been repulsed and completely routed by the garrison under the brave Brig. Palanca. It was a hand to hand fight which lasted upwards of three hours. The Rebels left two hundred dead on the field and the loss of the victors was only three killed, twenty-five wounded and fourty slightly wounded. Several instances of heroic daring are spoken of in connection with this desperate struggle.

There were four hundred sick on board the Catalana.

Letters received from Azua and dated March 30th state that every thing was quiet in that part of the Island.

THE new iron war vessel Catawba was launched at Cincinnati on the 13th. She draws nine feet of water without her armament, and is said to be a powerful steamer.

GENERAL GRANT IN THE FIELD.—Says a Washington dispatch of the 15th:

General Grant has returned to the army, and should good weather continue for a few days longer, important news may be expected.

Mr. Ticknor, of the well known publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, Boston, died in the 10th instant in Philadelphia.

Henry B. Cromwell, proprietor of the Cromwell line of steamers, and for many years one of the foremost merchants of New York, died in that city on the 9th instant.

ARTILLERY FOR THE POTOMAC ARMY.—In a New York dispatch of the 15th, it is stated that sixty pieces of artillery, 12-pounders and smooth bore howitzers, left that city the previous evening for the Army of the Potomac.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.—The gunboat Chenango, while outward bound from New York, and off Fort Lafayette on the 15th, burst her boiler, scalding 40 men on the deck, some of whom have since died.

SEIZURE AND WRECK OF THE SCHOONER JUARISTO.—We are informed that on the 11th inst., while the U. S. S. Virginia was lying at anchor about two miles East of San Louis pass, the officers on board saw the Schooner Juaristo, steering to the South West and Westward. Being so near the shore, and so far from the course indicated by the schooner's papers, viz: Matamoros and Havana, she was seized and a prize crew put on board. On the way to New Orleans on the 12th at night, when near San Louis pass, she was wrecked and now lies in the breakers on the East side of Galveston Island. The United States prize master and crew were taken prisoners by the Confederate forces in the vicinity.

Brigadier-General Nath. Kimball has been assigned to the command of all the troops on the North Arkansas river, with headquarters at Little Rock. In a circular to the citizens of his district, he says the loyal shall be protected, and sympathizers with the rebellion, though they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government will be treated as rebels unless they conform in word and act with the spirit of that oath.

The French-Mexican Question in the U. S. Senate.

A dispatch from Washington in our last Western papers says:

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs decided that it was inexpedient to take any action on the House resolution in regard to Mexico at the present.

French-built Confederate Iron-clads.

New York, April 15.—The *Times* Paris letter says one of the vessels built at Bordeaux for the Confederates is launched. An English vessel is lying there with her equipment. The builder has been compelled by the French Government to give his word that none of the vessels he is constructing shall pass into Confederate hands.

The two iron-clads will not be ready for launching for three months, but the other three wooden vessels will soon follow their consort into the water.

The French Government has enclosed the Rappahannock, in the Dock at Calais, and placed a man-of-war in front of it.

LONGSTREET REPORTED IN RICHMOND.—A Washington dispatch of the 15th says:

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say scouts report that Longstreet is in Richmond with the greater portion of his troops, and that many persons credit the statement.

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, April 21st, 1864.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Judge E. H. Durell, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Shuurz, of East Feliciana, who was suddenly called home by illness in his family.

Mr. Thomas asked leave of absence for himself, on account of toothache, which was granted.

Mr. Gorlinski offered a resolution of thanks to General Butler and Colonel Payne, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, for saving the State Library and the statue of Washington, which is said to be now in the Patent Office at Washington, and requesting the Governor to make suitable arrangements for its return and disposition in the State. The resolution lies over under the rules.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution which was tabled. [It] provided for paying a bounty to all who may enlist in the First and Second Louisiana Volunteers now being raised by Colonels Kilborn and Brown for the defense of the city.

Mr. Hills gave notice that he will to-morrow move to amend the rules so as to require members offering resolutions to read them from their seats, or give a brief statement of their contents before sending them up to the Secretary's desk.

On motion of Mr. Stocker the rules were suspended and the motion of Mr. Hills was made instanter, and adopted.

The several Standing Committees made verbal reports and asked for further time.

Mr. Gastinel on behalf of the Committee to wait on the Governor and ascertain if he had any communication to make to the Convention, reported that they had performed their duty and that the Governor had replied in substance that he did not think it would be becoming in him to make any suggestion to the Convention, but that he held himself prepared to co-operate with the Convention in perfecting its labors. The report was received and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Murphy on behalf of the committee to fix the compensation of the officers and employees of the Convention submitted a Report, which was on motion recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. Stauffer called the attention of the Convention to the fact that a committee had been appointed to investigate the facts connected with an alleged assault on two members of the Convention, and asked if the committee was ready to report.

Mr. Wilson the chairman of the committee stated that the matter was of a more serious nature than it was at first supposed to be, and as some of the important witnesses resided at a distance he asked for further time to report.

The resolution of Mr. Howell fixing the hour of meeting was then taken up and after being amended by substituting 12 o'clock, M., and striking out the hour for adjournment the resolution was adopted as amended.

Mr. Gorlinski's resolution imposing a forfeiture of the per diem of absent members was then taken up and tabled.

Mr. Sullivan called up his Resolution relative to the Statue of Washington. When Mr. Gorlinski offered his resolution on the same subject as a substitute. The President ruled that the substitute was out of order as it should have been presented when the original was approved. Mr. Sullivan resolution were then adopted and the speaker appointed Messrs Sullivan, Stiner, Ennis, Burke and Waters on the committee thereto ordered.

The Resolution of Mr. Smith requiring the Parishes, Corporations and individuals who had issued eight orders, notes or shinplasters payable in Confederate money, to redeem the same in current money of the United States, was called up and gave rise to a lengthy and interesting discussion, which resulted in the defeat of the resolution.

The Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock M., to-morrow (to day).

Mr. Long's Obnoxious Speech.

The following passages from the late speech of Mr. Long, of Ohio, contain the obnoxious sentiments for which the attempt was made to expel him from the House and a vote of censure was passed by that body:

"The very idea upon which this war is founded—coercion of States, is a despotism, to preserve a Republican form of government under any constitution, under the prevalence of the doctrines now in vogue, is clearly impossible. These convictions of the complete overthrow of our government, are as unwholesome and unpleasant to me as they are to any member of the House. Would to God the facts were such I could cherish other convictions. I may be denounced as disloyal and unpatriotic for entertaining them, but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves who do not know or will not admit the difference between recognizing a fact and creating its existence. I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends, on this floor and elsewhere, that any peace is attainable upon the basis of union and reconstruction. If the Democratic party were in power to-day, I have no idea, and honesty compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are: either an acknowledgment of the Independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

I do not believe there can be any prosecution of the war against a sovereign State under the Constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be prosecuted so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An unconstitutional war can only be carried on in an unconstitutional manner, and to prosecute it further under the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) as a war waged against the Confederate States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, as he proposes, and the Administration is in truth and in fact doing, I am equally opposed.

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still further prosecuted, I prefer that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which cannot be otherwise than disastrous and suicidal—let the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is possible. Nothing could be more fatal for the Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy—such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past and the issues that lie at the basis of all free governments, and would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin.

I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency, and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part, as I have already indicated, I fear that our old Government cannot be preserved even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may now be adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party, with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and republican character unshaken.

Daring Attempt to Blow up the Minnesota with a Torpedo.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

Fortress Monroe, April 9.—A most desperate and daring attempt to destroy the United States steam-frigate Minnesota, Rear Admiral Lee's flagship, off Newport News, was made this morning, which, while it did not materially damage the ship, caused considerable excitement among the officers and crew. The facts as near as I can get at them, are as follows: Shortly before four bells were struck the lookout observed a small black speck approaching the Minnesota. Thinking that it was some floating spar, he watched it, and when it finally neared the ship he saw that it was a boat, containing three men. He hailed them three times, and finally threatened to fire on them, to which they answered derisively, "Fire and be d—d." The small boat boldly pushed on towards the frigate, and a few moments after, an explosion, similar to the report of twenty pieces of artillery, followed. Officers and crew were tumbled out of berths and hammocks, and the moveable furniture of the ship rolled about in a confused mass, while the noble vessel trembled in every joint, as if to shake off the effects of a horrible shock of paralysis. As soon as order was restored inquiries were made by the officers as to the cause of the disturbance, and the above facts came to light. Orders were at once given to pursue the daring rebels who had run the gauntlet of our picket boats with their infernal machine; and when the Admiral's dispatch tug, the Poppy, lying alongside of the Minnesota, was hailed and ordered in pursuit, the startling answer that she had no steam up was returned; and the other small tugs on picket—were too far off to be of any use, as the rebel marauders quietly and rapidly disappeared in one of the many creeks abounding on the banks of the James River.

[Norfolk Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The shock caused for awhile great confusion among the ships company. Every one sprung to his feet and repaired to quarters, amid the crashing of ladders, the falling of rammers, sponges and capstan bars. Fortunately no one was injured beyond slight bruises, caused by their being thrown out of their hammocks.

The decks and walls of the engineer's storeroom are badly torn up. The Paymaster's storeroom is also badly damaged. The shell-room appeared as one mass of ruins, owing to the displacement of the shell. The shaft alley of the propeller was crushed in and prevented the working of the machinery. Several guns were lifted from their positions and thrown against the ports, crushing them completely.

The steamer which caused this excitement was of small dimensions, and was a propeller. She did not appear to be a steamer, excepting the smoke stack. The only time that she showed any signs of life was when she was retreating, when she commenced to fire up and raise steam. She was capable of containing but a few men.

The torpedo was placed amidships, and was not properly adjusted. Had it been rightly fixed to the vessel, there can be no doubt that it would have been blown to atoms, and the hundreds of unconscious sleeping men hurled into eternity with the least warning.

The East Tennessee Union Convention

Knoxville, April 13.—The resuscitated Greenville Convention of 1861 reassembled yesterday at the Court House. About 160 delegates reported in person, representing twenty-two counties. The President, T. A. R. Nelson, on opening the convention made an explanatory speech and resigned the chair. Wm Heiskel was chosen President.

The disturbing question is whether the President's terms shall be adopted as a basis for readmitting Tennessee into the Union as a free State.

Governor Johnson yesterday made a strong emancipation speech, and a flag-staff was erected on the spot where the rebels destroyed the old liberty pole in 1861.

Knoxville, April 15.—The Knoxville Convention met on the second day, pursuant to adjournment. There was much talking and no results. Third day, Thursday, ditto ditto. On the fourth day, Friday, they resumed the business of the preceding day. Finally, at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Milligan, of Greene, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

Mr. Stephens's Currency Bill.

The following is the bill reported by Mr Stevens, on the 13th, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to prevent a depreciation of the currency:

1. That every person and every bank association or corporation issuing notes, bills, or other obligations circulated or intended to circulate as money, unless authorized by act of Congress, shall pay a duty of one fourth of one per centum each month on the amount of such notes, bills, or other obligations so issued by said person, bank, association or corporation, and shall, on the first Monday of each and every month, make and deliver to the Assessor of the district in which such bank, association or corporation may be located, therein which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount of notes, bills, or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vaults, or elsewhere in possession or in deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the President or Cashier of such bank, association, or corporation, in such form and manner as shall be dictated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of circulation, as aforesaid, and shall deliver a copy of said return to the collector of the district in which said bank association or corporation is located, and shall in ten days from the first Monday in each and every month, pay to each collector said duty of one-fourth per cent. on the amount so returned, and for any neglect to render or make such returns or payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank association or corporation shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of the notes, bills, or other obligations issued as aforesaid, which amount shall in default of proper returns, be estimated by the Assessor upon the best information he can obtain, and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

2. That after one year from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, bank, association, or corporation, to issue or circulate notes or other obligations designed to circulate as money, unless authorized thereto by act of Congress.

The Logical Consequence.

Under this head the St. Louis *Union* (which supports Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency) says in its issue of the 16th:

We see no particular reason for surprise at the treasonable utterances of Long, Harris and other Conservatives in Congress, as shown in the debate elsewhere published. Their words are but the natural outcropping of the doctrine upon which their political faith rests. Whatever is in the heart, it is difficult for the lips to keep hidden. The sentiment, like murder, "will out." Now, no one can candidly deny that the point which Long & Co. have reached is upon the strait Conservative road, only being a little further on than the stations which some of their party associates have attained. It is a point to which a reactionary policy will necessarily lead, if persisted in, and towards which the Conservative politicians of the country are generally tending. No school of politicians can, in times like these, stand absolutely still. It is simply a choice of directions which is left.—Messrs. Long, Harris, Fernando Wood & Co. have merely outstripped their associates in the race, and sooner attained the goal towards which all reactionists are moving.

Do not all the facts connected with the history and development of Conservatism, since the war of the rebellion began, confirm the opinion we have just expressed? At the outset of the struggle, few men appeared to be more radically loyal than such as Garret Davis, of Kentucky, Senator Carlile, of West Virginia, and even Congressman Harris, of Maryland, now so blatant in his treason talk, but these men all took the Conservative direction, and the result is that we find them to-day scarcely outside the Confederate lines, so far as their political position is concerned. They have not yet reached the extreme limit to which the natural swing of their doctrine would bear them—which is armed resistance to the government—but they certainly have got to the nearest point this side of it.

Negro Equality in the Territories Rejected by the House.

Washington, April 15.—The House refused to read the Conference Committee report on Montana Territorial bill, and appointed the next Committee of Conference, with instructions to agree only as follows: On the qualifications of voters; those white male citizens, and those who have declared intention of citizenship.

The Senate became indignant at the language of the House construction, and refused a new committee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"*Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.*—This court had only a short session yesterday as the cases of the docket were trifling excepting such which required to be adjudicated by a courtmartial and were referred to that tribunal.

A humorous case came up in a charge against a darkey arrested by officer Jacobs on the charge of having brought ato'es cotton ashore, and in the same time tried to defraud the internal revenue. The court confiscated the cotton but thought it to dear for the community to incarcerate that negro because the whole gas company would be absorbed in fighting up his cell, leaving the city in darkness.

Fell Sick.—Sergeant Ingram reports that he sent a man named Wm. Burns to the Charity Hospital, who fell sick last night at the Pacanier street station house.

Little Vagrants.—Recorder Vennard had quite a troop of little darkeys from 10 to 12 years old before him.—They had ran off from the plantations where their parents worked and were sent to Col. Hanks to be cared for.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leaumont Presiding.—Pat Leonard and the colored Dan Prophet, victims to the enforcement of the privy laws, had to pay $5 each, only as an admonition: Mary Riley, an habitual drunkard, got off with a fine in the same amount.

Ladies' Frads.—Four respectable looking ladies were arraigned before Recorder Vennard on the charge of having disturbed the peace by abusing each other. They gave bail to appear for trial. A few other cases resulted in the exaction of peace bonds and fines of $5.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—Joseph Robinson was convicted before this Court on the charge of having committed an assault with intent to commit murder. L. Dupont on the charge of biting and maiming, was found guilty. The pleadings in these cases were interesting, the District Attorney and the counsel for for defendants working bravely for their clients.

Fire.—Night before last a fire broke out in Tuleton's stables on St. Thomas near Orange street, used as a Government stables. The alarm was promptly answered by the fire department, and the flames quickly subdued without any severe damage having been done.

(FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.)

Gen. John McNeil, says a St. Louis dispatch of the 14th, has gone to New Orleans under orders to report to Gen. Banks.

We are obliged to the politeness of Mr. J. P. Young, Clerk of the steamer Continental, for highly esteemed newspaper favored.

Mr. Long Censured by a Majority of Ten in the House.

In the House of Representatives on the 14th, after some debate, a resolution censuring Mr. Long, of Ohio, for his late obnoxious speech, was passed by a vote of 80 against 70.

Four Days Later from the West and North, via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTINENTAL.

Forrest's Demonstration against Paducah and Columbus.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

FROM THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Longstreet's Reported Withdrawal from East Tennessee.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

GOLD FLUCTUATES IN NEW YORK FROM 69 TO 71¾.

By the steamer Continental, H. C. Carson, master, from St. Louis, we have dates of that city to the 16th and of Chicago to the 15th.

New York Money Market.

New York, April 15.—Gold lower, heavy and unsettled, opening at 73, declining to 72, advancing to 75, and closing quiet at 71¾.

New York, April 14.—Gold—Market irregular, feverish, and unsettled; opening at 80¼, advancing to 80, declining to 74¾, advancing to 78¼, and closing quiet at 76¼ to 76½.

New York, April 13.—The fall in gold was caused by a report that Mr. Chase has drawn from £400,000 to £800,000 against gold sent from San Francisco last year.

New York, April 13.—Gold feverish, excited and decidedly higher, opening at 71¾c., advancing to 7½c, and closing firm at 78¾c.

Gold Excitement in St. Louis on the 14th.

St. Louis, April 14.—There was a fearful gold excitement at the Merchants' Exchange to day, with sales at 79 to 101 premium.

From Cincinnati.

PREPARATIONS FOR BORDER DEFENSES—LONGSTREET'S REPORTED WITHDRAWAL FROM EAST TENNESSEE — GENERAL THOMAS TO PRESS A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT WITH JOHNSTON.

Cincinnati, April 14.—All the State militia have been ordered out for muster on the 25th instant. Present indications, so far as they are manifest, tend to the belief that we are to have somewhat lively times along the border. An intimation was given but a few weeks since that the State militia of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois might look for something else than glorious inactivity during the coming campaign. Posts are to be garrisoned, railways defended, guerrillas routed, and a nice little war maintained in the rear, while the grand army shall go forward to its operations on regularly organized forces of the rebels. To do this, it has been hinted that a call will be made on the militia subject to arms, and that a six months' service in such duty will be demanded of them.

Corroborative advices have been received that Longstreet and his army have entirely abandoned East Tennessee, as already stated. No raid into Kentucky from that quarter is anticipated.

Nearly all of Gen. Schofield's army have reinforced Gen. Thomas; and the Army of the Cumberland were making active preparations to move on Dalton, where the enemy's advance columns are stationed. A Lieutenant arriving here from Chattanooga to-day states as his opinion that Thomas will press a general engagement with the enemy within the next four weeks.

The War in Arkansas—Gen. Steele near Camden, Opposed by Shelby and Marmaduke.

Little Rock, Ark., April 11th.—Advices from General Steele to the 7th are received. His expedition reached a point five miles south of Elkin's Ferry, on the Little Missouri river, about 25 miles from Camden, where he expected Gen. Thayer, with the Fort Smith force, to join him next day.

On the 2d Shelby attacked Steele's rear guard under General Rice, with 1200 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, and was repulsed with the loss of 100 killed and wounded. Our loss was 44 killed and wounded and 15 prisoners.

On the 4th Marmaduke attacked, with 3000 or 4000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, on the south side of the Little Missouri. After five hours' fighting he was routed with a loss of 4 killed and 23 wounded. Our loss was 22 wounded.

There is a large force of rebels 5 or 6 miles in Steele's advance, but it is not expected that they will make a stand.

Nothing has been heard from Banks or the gunboats.

From Richmond via New York.

New York, April 15.—The *Herald* has Richmond papers of the 7th. They contain no news of moment. General Wheeler is reported to have had a sharp brush with a body of Yankee cavalry on the 31st of March, near Ringgold, driving the enemy back.

The *Sentinel* reports that $196,883,000 of the rebel debt has been funded and taken up by different States, while a large portion of the Confederacy is unheard from. The *Sentinel* estimates the total amount taken up at $250,000,000.

FROM BALTIMORE—FIGHT NEAR WINCHESTER.

New York, April 15.—The Baltimore *Southerner* reports a fight near Winchester on Friday last, between Major Hunter, with a force of Pennsylvania cavalry, and the rebels under Imboden. From 50 to 100 were killed and wounded on both sides. Passengers from the West say that it was a decided Union triumph.

From Alexandria Va.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MUD-BOUND.

New York, April 14.—The *Herald's* Alexandria, Va., dispatch says: "Trains to the front are moving regularly. The Army of the Potomac is mud bound, and streams are running through its lines.

"Capt. McKee, 2d United States Infantry, with two Lieutenants of the same regiment, were attacked within a mile of their camp at Nokesville by guerillas. The Captain was killed and the others captured. The body of the Captain has been recovered.

"Three rebel cavalry men were captured on Monday near Brentsville by Maj. McCabe, of the 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a few picked men. One other was killed."

Expedition of General Forrest.

Demand for a Surrender of Columbus and Paducah.

[Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Cairo, April 13.—About nine o'clock this morning Captain Horne, purporting to be bearer of a flag of truce from the Confederate commander under Forrest, came into Columbus with an imperative demand upon Colonel Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey, commanding Columbus, for the surrender of the place to the rebel authorities. He promised in case of surrender to treat the prisoners with the utmost kindness, but in case of of refusal he had force at his back to compel it, and in that event no quarter would be shown.

Colonel Lawrence returned the answer that he "could not see it in that light," and the place would not be given up as long as he could hold it; but that he considered the demand authentic and expected an attack, is shown by the fact that he allowed the women and children to prepare to leave, and the steamer Crawford has just arrived with a full cargo of that class of refugees.

Men stationed at the fort say they heard firing from the direction of Columbus this forenoon. There is no doubt that Forrest intends attacking if he has not already done so, but Colonel Lawrence was prepared for such event, and will probably succeed in giving the rebels as good as Colonel Hicks gave them recently at Paducah.

Eight hours were given for the women and children, ordered by the rebels, to leave Columbus.

The steamer Crawford arrived at 1 P. M. crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus two steamers arrived from below with 300 veteran volunteers *en route* home on furlough, and one battery, which were landing and which would be likely to materially change the calculations of the enemy.

Rumors from passengers from below to day, are current that Forrest recently crossed the Cold Water near Jackson, Tennessee, going southward with 3000 horses and 1900 wagons. This is doubtless an exaggeration.

The following is a copy of the rebel General Buford's demand for the surrender of the fort at Columbus:

Headquarters, Confederate States Army,
Before Columbus, Ky., April 13, 1864.

To the Commanding Officer U. S. Forces Columbus, Ky.:

Fully capable of taking Columbus and its garrison by force, I desire to avoid the spilling of blood, and therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under your command.

Should you surrender, the negroes now in arms will be returned to their masters. Should I, however, be compelled to take the place, no quarter will be showed to the negro troops whatever. The white soldiers will be treated as prisoners of war.

I am, sir, yours,
A. BUFORD, Brig. Gen.

The following is Colonel Lawrence's reply:

Headquarters of Post,
Columbus, April 13th, 1864.

Brigadier-General Buford, Commanding Confederate forces, Columbus, Kentucky:

General,—Your communication of this date is to hand, and in reply I would state that, being placed by my Government with an adequate force to hold and repel all enemies from my post, surrender is out of the question.

I am, General, very respectfully,
WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Col 34th New Jersey Vols., Com'g Post.

Cairo, April 14.—Early this morning the rebel General Buford demanded the surrender of Paducah. Colonel Hicks refused. The enemy swarmed in as if to sack, and stole a few horses. Colonel Hicks opened a fire from the fort, and at last accounts they were running away.

It has been discovered that there were only seventy-two rebels outside of Columbus yesterday, and that the demand for a surrender was only a ruse to get an opportunity to steal a few horses. The citizens have returned.

[Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Paducah, April 14, *via Cairo*, April 15.—At one P. M. to day the enemy appeared in considerable force on our pickets, and after some skirmishing succeeded in driving them into town. As soon as people heard of the occurrence there was a general rush for the boats. An order was soon after received for the boats to steam to the Illinois shore. A wharf boat containing Government stores was also towed across at half past two o'clock.

General Buford, C. S. A., sent in a flag of truce requesting the removal of the women and children from the town. In the meanwhile a detachment of the enemy was prowling about town stealing. At the expiration of an hour, three regiments under Buford, were drawn up in line of battle, as if ready to begin the attack. The fort opened on them, and after a short fire the enemy withdrew into the woods. During the firing from the fort our infantry were partially posted within the fort, and the remainder in line of battle outside. The gunboats took an active part in shelling the woods. During the afternoon a regiment of our infantry reconnoitered the town, but found no enemy. Upon driving in of the pickets, all the troops were reinforced in the vicinity of the fort, and at five o'clock the firing ceased, and a scouting party was sent out to see what had become of the enemy. The party returned, reporting the enemy having fallen back towards Lovelaceville. At six o'clock the boats were ordered back to town, and citizens have returned to their homes. Everything is now quiet.

During the disturbance the enemy succeeded in taking a few horses. His loss in killed has been something, though it is not known to how much. Our shell could be seen bursting within effective distance, and a rebel officer was killed in town, but whether he strayed from his command is not known. We have lost none killed. A citizen named Harris was also killed by the bursting of a shell. At no time during the day did any force of the enemy get into the business part of the town, and consequently plundered little of consequence.

Forrest was not with the troops to day, his main force being encamped on the Watchen but tome near Bolivar, Tennessee. The enemy seems to be bearing with part of his force towards the Tennessee river. Several gunboats are up the river on a reconnoissance. No report from them up to this moment. One of the boats is looked for hourly.

Cairo, April 15.—No boats have been permitted to leave here for points below Columbus since the Olive Branch brought the news of the Fort Pillow affair.

The attack upon Paducah yesterday, proved a mere feint and raid, made for plunder, by only a few hundred, who were shelled out by the gunboats and the guns of the fort. After occupying the city in squads about an hour, the enemy left taking with them a number of fine horses and considerable plunder, leaving a half a dozen or so killed and wounded. None were killed or wounded on the Federal side. No attack was ventured upon the fort.

Several of the guns captured by Forrests forces at Fort Pillow, were spiked before falling into their hands.

The others effective after being captured were turned upon the gunboat No 7, which, from exhaustion of ammunition, after firing nearly three hundred rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Although only a trivial, she received but slight injury. The artillery used by the enemy in the attack is believed to have been the same used by them at Paducah, and consisted of five or six light pieces. General Lee arrived and assumed command at the beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers commanded.

Forrest with the main force, after the fight, retired to Brownsville, taking with them the guns captured. While the Platte Valley lay under a flag of truce taking on our wounded, rebel officers, among them Chalmers went aboard, and some of our officers on board showed them great deference, drinking with them and showing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them, is said to be Capt. Woodruff, of the 113th Illinois infantry.

From Europe.

Arrival of the Aetna—Summary of Foreign News.

New York, April 13.—The steamer Ætna, from Liverpool 30th, arrived this morning.

The London *Times* thinks the Conference will meet with reasonable hopes of success, the basis being Danish integrity.

London, Thursday.—Affairs in Denmark are unchanged. There had been, no additional fighting.

The United States steamer Kearsarge had arrived in the Thames, and the corvette St. Louis, at Lisbon.

Applications for discount at the bank yesterday though on a full scale were not so heavy as previously.

It is thought Maximilian is required by his brother to surrender his right of succession to the Austrian throne and to private property.

Liverpool, March 31.—Cotton sales Wednesday and Thursday, were 12,000 bales. Market quiet and unchanged.

London, March 31, P. M.—Consols 91½ to 9⅝ for money. Illinois Central 17 to 15 discount. Erie 69 to 71.

Portland, April 13.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool March 31, via Londonderry, April 1, arrived with one day's later news.

Cotton unchanged, except inferior, which is ¼ to ⅜c. lower. Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat easier.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Additional by the Peruvian.

Portland, April 13.—The purser of the Peruvian reports passing several icebergs in latitude 43:55, longitude 48.50, and encountered dense fogs.

The London *Post*, in a lofty article, says a private meeting was held on the 31st of gentlemen connected with the cotton trade, for the purpose of furthering arrangements to import cotton from the Southern States by means of the purchase and withdrawal from circulation (of Southern bonds) through a company connected with Paris, London and Liverpool. The arrangement is virtually complete.

Danish affairs are unchanged.

It was asserted that the negociations between the Archducke Maximilian and the Emperor of Austria had terminated.

It was rumored that the Pirate Georgia had burned the ship Southampton, of New York, in the Bay of Biscay. Nothing could be learned of the Georgia which was rapidly refitting in Garonne.

The fear of war is said to be disappearing in Italy.

Five Danish steamers have appeared off Regent Island.

The Court of Assize at Paris, sitting without a jury, has condemned Mazzini to transportation.

Arrival of the steamship Asia—Commercial Intelligence.

Halifax, April 14.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool April 2d and Queenstown the 3d, arrived here.

Breadstuffs closed dull on Friday. Provisions heavy, and all descriptions slightly lower.

Liverpool, April 2—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs inactive and drooping. Provisions dull, tending downwards. Produce quiet and steady.

Consols 91 5/8 to 91 3/4 for money. Erie shares 67 1/2 to 68 1/2; Illinois Central shares, 17 1/2 to 16 1/2 discount. American securities flat. News unimportant.

ROPE.....100 coils "Ms. Hemp Co." Rope; 400 half coils do. do.
PORK......400 bbls heavy Mess;
LARD......300 bags choice;
FLOUR......300 bbls. "4 aces" extra;
Do. .... 300 do. "Pinard" do.
Landing and for sale by E. S. KEEP, ap22 3t 62 Poydras street.

Cotton Seed.

FIVE HUNDRED sacks, 300 barrels rush COTTON SEED, growth of 1863
ap21 1w A. F. DUNBAR, 51 Common st.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, 1864.

The commercial week closes to-day under the influence of rather exciting news from New York [illegible] the published accounts it appears that on Thursday, the 14th inst., gold opened in Wall street at the rate of [illegible] premium [illegible]

[illegible]

In Domestic Exchange a moderate business was done [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 21.

COTTON.—The demand [illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st	[illegible]
Received this week	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Exported this week	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was very [illegible]

FLOUR.—There was a fair demand to-day [illegible]

TOBACCO.—We note the sale of 17 hhds Missouri, [illegible]

PORK.—There was a good demand to-day [illegible]

LARD.—The stock is light [illegible]

BACON.—There were small sales of Shoulders and Ribbed Sides [illegible]

HOPS.—[illegible]

FEED.—[illegible]

POTATOES.—They are selling at $5 ₱ barrel.

COFFEE.—There were sales [illegible]

WHISKY.—[illegible] barrels rectified sold at $1 [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.—[illegible]

Arrived during the past week [illegible]

Imported.—[illegible]

Cleared for Matamoras, [illegible]

Arrived.—2 ships, 1 barks, 3 brigs, 24 schooners, 7 steamships, and 5 steamboats.

Cleared.—2 ships, 5 steamships, 3 barks, 4 brigs, 18 schooners, and 5 steamboats.

The river has fallen nearly a foot this week.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 50 Beeves, 130 Hogs and 37 Milch Cows. Amount of Stock sold: 1½ Beeves, 130 Hogs and 4 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale 465 Beeves, 131 Hogs, 47 Vealsand 65 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Interior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ gross	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality	[illegible]
Suckling Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]

Western Markets.

St. Louis, April 15, P. M.—Tobacco—Market active, and prices on lugs fully sustained, while, there is a slight falling off in leaf. Sales amount to 120 hhds and 31 bxs, including 2 hhds stems at $2 to $2 90; 23 green and damaged lugs at $5 40 to $5 40; 19 factory do at $6 50 to $7 60; 25 planters do at $7 70 to $12 10; 25 common shipping leaf at $13 20 to $17 20; 7 medium do do at $18 to $20 75; 15 common manufacturing leaf at $20 to $33, 3 good do do at $40 25 to $45 75; 1 fine do at $65; and the boxes at $4 to $34 25 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Declined about 10c per barrel, with sales of 1310 barrels, including 303 barrels super in lots at $6; 175 single extra spring at $6 65; 500 do do fall at $6 75 to $6 90; 240 do do inspected, handlined and delivered at $6 90, and 300 do do city at $7.

Whisky—Yesterday's advance was sustained, and small lots went at an advance. Sales are 470 barrels, including 125 in lots at $1 18, 141 at $1 20; 81 at $1 21, and 160 in lots at $1 23 per gallon.

Pork—Firm at the high figure it reached yesterday. 1000 barrels mess and M O were sold yesterday and not reported at $25 and $26, and sales to day are 1320 barrels mess, in two lots, at $26 per barrel.

Lard—Steady, with sales of 15 tcs at 13¼c, and 455 do, kettle rendered, at Quincy, at 14c per lb.

Bacon—We heard of a sale of 100,000 lbs clear sides, packed, at 14c per lb.

Dried Fruit—Sales are 121 pkgs apples at $2 20; 3 do do $2 25; 12 do peaches at $5 25, and 8 do at $5 35—an advance of 10c. per bushel.

Potatoes—Sales of 125 sacks ordinary at 70c and 56 do pink eyes at $1 per bushel.

Cincinnati, April 15, P. M.—Flour irregular. Super sold at $6 50, and extra at $6 75, but these rates seemed to be below the views of holders. The demand was light, speculators having withdrawn.

Whiskey is held at $1 25, but the speculative demand has subsided.

Provisions are held firmly, but the demand is less active. Mess pork $25. Bulk pork 10¼ to 11¼c; 7,000 pounds light country sides sold at 10¼ to 11¾, but they were backstrapped Bacon 11¾ to 12¾c. Sugar-cured hams advanced to 17¼ and 18, and plain to 15¼ and 16 cents.

Lard dull at 13¼c.

Coffee advanced to 45½ to 46c, and in active demand.

Sugar 17¼ to 20c. Molasses $1.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 22, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Pawnee, Clark, for Matanzas, in ballast. Simon & Collins
Bark [illegible] Nickerson, for Lewiston, Delaware in ballast. Master
Schr Isaiah, [illegible], for Tampico. S Fernandez & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisegang, from New York 11th inst via Havana [illegible]
Steamship George Cromwell, [illegible], from New York 13th inst. [illegible]
U S Transport Steamship [illegible], from Texas, [illegible]
U S Transport Steamship Crescent, [illegible], from Texas, [illegible]
Bark G W Horton, Packard, [illegible] days from Philadelphia, to master
Bark Petrea, Burgess, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master [illegible]
Bark Gan Eden, Kerr, 27 days from Philadelphia, to master [illegible]
Brig [illegible], [illegible] 24 days from Philadelphia, [illegible]
Brig G T Ward, [illegible], from Galveston Bar, to master [illegible]
Brig [illegible], [illegible] days from Philadelphia, to G W Hynson & [illegible]
Brig J M Sawyer, Boone, 40 days from Philadelphia, to G W Hynson & [illegible]
Prize Brig [illegible] from Brazos Santiago, [illegible]
Schr [illegible], from Havana, [illegible] days from Matamoras, [illegible]
Schr [illegible] (Mexican) [illegible], 7 days from Matamoras, [illegible]
Schr [illegible] (Mexican) [illegible], 7 days from Matamoras, to master [illegible]
[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

Continental, Carson, from St Louis
Independence, Henry, from Plaquemine
Nebraska, [illegible], from Plaquemine

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Alert, Kidder, from the Passes—Towed [illegible]
The towboat [illegible] Morris Warren from the Passes—Towed [illegible] G W Horton, [illegible] J M Sawyer, G T Ward, Gilmore Meredith and [illegible]

MEMORANDA.

Capt Carson, of the steamer Continental reports that [illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship James [illegible], from Baltimore,
[illegible]
Bark [illegible], from New York
[illegible] from New York
[illegible]
Pilot Boats [illegible], Mary Perry and Wanderer

EXPORTS.

TAMPICO—Per schr [illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Matanzas—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—Ass'd [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Petrea—Con to U S [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Gan Eden—Con to G S [illegible]
GALVESTON BAR—Per brig G T Ward—Con to U S Navy.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig [illegible]—Con to Navy
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig J M Sawyer—Con to U S Quartermaster.
MATAMORAS—Per schr Hermitage—[illegible]
MATAMORAS—Per schr [illegible]—Ass'd mdse

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAY ST LOUIS—Per schr [illegible]
CAT ISLAND—Per schr Democrat—[illegible]
COAST—Per schr Fleur d'Italia—[illegible]
PLAQUEMINE—Per barge [illegible]
COAST—[illegible]
PLAQUEMINE—[illegible]
[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR............Lessee.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 22, 1864.

BENEFIT of the great Artiste MISS HERON, who will appear for the LAST TIME in her own beautiful play of

CAMILLE.

Camille.........................Miss Heron
Armand.........................G. D. Chaplin

☞ Saturday—Last time of AURORA FLOYD
☞ Sunday—Last night of Miss Heron, who will appear, by request, in her beautiful play of the Belle of the Season.
☞ Monday—Benefit of G. D. Chaplin.
☞ In rehearsal the thrilling drama, entitled the Six Degrees of Crime, also the great drama of Dick Turpin.

Wanted YOUNG LADIES for the BALLET Apply at Box office. ap22

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 22, 1864

Splendid Bill

JULIA MORTIMORE, DORA DAWRON and COLLINS, IN NEW SONGS,

THE GIPSY TRIO, by Julia Mortimore, Millie and Clara Fowler.

☞ Saturday Night—First appearance of the celebrated ZANFRETTA FAMILY on the TIGHT ROPE.

In rehearsal, [illegible] and gorgeous Pantomime entitled

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

☞ The piece abounds with Funny Tricks, Mechanical Changes, Startling Transformations, Tableaux, &c., &c.

☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. ap22

FAIR.

A FAIR will be held at the Masonic Hall during the week commencing MONDAY May 9th, 1864, by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' General Relief Fund, I. O. O. F.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Geo. W. Roper, H. McDonough, A. W. Hunter,
F. M. Ruth, N. W. Wooverton, G. Nuigesser,
ap16 1m C. Ambagaud.

Gunny Cloth! Gunny Cloth!

FIFTY bales GUNNY CLOTH, extra heavy.
For sale, in lots, to suit purchasers, by
ap2 7t WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Paper Stock.

THIRTY BALES, assorted, in shipping order. For sale by JOHN GRACE,
ap21 3t 5 Bank Place.

Moss—Moss.

FIFTY BALES, in shipping order. For sale by JOHN GRACE,
ap21 3t 5 Bank Place.

Salt—Salt.

FIVE HUNDRED BAGS COARSE. For sale by JOHN GRACE,
ap21 3t 5 Bank Place.

India Bagging.

FIFTY BALES HEAVY. For sale by JOHN GRACE,
ap21 3t 5 Bank Place.

C. H. Broadwell,
LARD BROKER,
67 Gravier street.

LARD, BACON, PORK and S. C. HAMS bought and sold. ap8 1m

A. F. DUNBAR,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
51 Common street, New Orleans.

MME. OLYMPE

BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE will be transferred, in May next, from No. 32 Chartres street to No. 154 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne. feb12

Wanted to Rent,

A GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE, either in the Fourth District or on Canal, Rampart or Esplanade streets, by a gentleman who will require three to four bed rooms, and, also, a large yard with shrubbery; must be on or near the city cars route. Apply at the corner of Commerce and Front Levee streets. Good references given. ap18 tf

For Sale.

A HORSE AND A NEW CARRIAGE, suitable for a Doctor.
Apply at No. 275 Camp street. ap8 tf

Champagne, Heig & Co., of Rheims

100 BASKETS QUARTS. 50 .. PINTS.
Landing ex ship Comtesse de Brionne, from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandize consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID,
ap8 1f 33 Magazine street.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON [illegible] COTTON

195 bales cotton at auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, [illegible] at 1 [illegible]

Samples [illegible]
Terms [illegible] ap22

Machinery, Blocks, Rope, Belting, &c. &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at [illegible] Magazine st., Hoisting Machine, Blocks and Tackle, Rope, Belting, P[illegible] Woodwork. Terms cash. ap22

JUDICIAL SALES.

Joseph Dufour [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. [illegible] By virtue of [illegible]

A CERTAIN [illegible]

[illegible]

Seized in the above suit.
Terms cash [illegible]
AUGUSTE DIEU [illegible]
ap2

Wanted,

IN the country a good Cook. Washer and Ironer, [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Camp street. apr 5

Situation Wanted.

WANTED, by a [illegible]

Boot Makers Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, seven first class Boot Makers [illegible] Apply to Mr. F. MINARD [illegible] No. 16 Royal street [illegible]

Lost.

LAST Saturday [illegible]

Cotton Seed.

3000 BUSHELS PETIT GULF, BOYD PROLIFIC and MEXICAN Cotton Seed [illegible]

Deter's Worsted Store,

CORNER CANAL AND CARONDELET STREETS.

BERLIN ZEPHYR [illegible]

Notice.

M. A. PRIETO [illegible] FONTAINEBLEAU [illegible]

Summaries

THE [illegible]

HATS—HATS.

25.........Magazine street..........25

The subscriber [illegible]

☞ Manufactory 4 Broadway, New York.
nov16 ly F. S. BENEDICT.

Lost or Stolen.

ON or about the [illegible] of March A PROMISSORY NOTE [illegible]

New Orleans, March [illegible] 1864.
F. HERNANDEZ, Testamentary Executor.
ap2 3tm30d No. 116 [illegible] street.

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the Succession of Mrs. Wm. W. PICKETT [illegible] will present them to the undersigned [illegible]
ap21—2w30 ROBERT J. KER, No. [illegible] street.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES CITOYENS.

L'ETAT suivant dressé [illegible] Compagnie est publié conformément aux dispositions requises par sa charte, savoir:

Nlle-Orléans, 31 décembre 1863.

Montant des primes reçues [illegible] expirées le 30 novembre 1863, savoir:		$136,385 31
Primes sur risques d'incendie	$1[illegible]	
Primes sur risques de mer	[illegible]	
Primes sur risques des rivières	[illegible]	$159,385 [illegible]
A déduire, primes sur des risques non expirés	[illegible]	
Primes remboursées	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Montant des primes pour l'année [illegible]		$[illegible]
Pertes payées dans la même période savoir:		
Risques d'incendies	$24,7[illegible]	
Risques des mers	[illegible]	
Risques des rivières	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
Réassurances	[illegible]	
Dix pour cent remboursés	[illegible]	
Profits et pertes, dépenses, taxes, taxe de revenu intérieur, escompte au malus, intérêt, &c.	$2,904 49	
		104,577 19
Bénéfice net pour l'année expirée le 30 novembre 1863		$[illegible]
En moins, montant réservé pour réclamations non réglées		$ 1[illegible]
		[illegible]
La Compagnie possède l'actif suivant:		
Placé en actions de banque et en bons		$154,[illegible]
Prêts garantis par des actions de banque et des bons		16,937 70
Placés en actions des chemins de fer de la ville		[illegible]
Effets pour primes		[illegible]
Dû pour primes et en voie de perception		[illegible]
Scrip de différentes compagnies d'assurance		[illegible]
En caisse		[illegible]
Total de l'actif		$[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE,
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Qu'il soit connu que, ce quatorzième jour de décembre 1863, devant moi soussigné Juge de Paix dans et pour ladite ville, ont comparu personnellement O. GAILLARD, président, et A. GRANGER, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Citoyens de la Nouvelle Orléans, lesquels ayant été dument assermentés, conformément à la loi déposent et certifient que l'état ci-dessus et une copie correcte, véritable et fidèle des livres de la dite Compagnie.

O. GAILLARD, président,
A. GRANGER, secrétaire.

Déclaré sous serment et signé devant moi ce 14me jour de décembre A. D. 1863.
P. H. O'NEAL,
2me Juge de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer (après avoir mis de côté une somme suffisante pour faire face aux pertes non encore réglées et aux pertes que pourrait occasionner la dépréciation des actions et des bons) SIX POUR CENT D'INTERET sur les certificats de profit, non encore payés aux détenteurs ou à leurs ayants-cause, partir du neuf février 1864.

La Compagnie assure, comme par le passé, aux taux courants de prime, contre les dangers des mers et des rivières, contre les pertes et les avaries occasionnées par l'incendie.

BUREAU, rue CARONDELET, No. 3.

DIRECTEURS.

J. Leisy, O. Olivier,
James A. Waltz, Ar. Miltenberger,
A. H. D'Meza, J. A. Bionne,
A. Bohn, A. Bidault,
J. Lemore, U. Lacoste,
Paul Juge, fils, A. Marques,
Adde. O. GAILLARD, Président.