New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13.441.

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of this Parish, of a two story and attic brick house at the corner of Carondelet and Girod streets, First District of this city. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

The following steamers were advertised in the St. Louis papers of the 13th for this city: The Iatan and the Magenta on the 13th P. M., the W. R. Arthur on the 14th, and the Ben Stickney on the 16th P. M.

ARRIVAL FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Commonwealth, from St. Louis, arrived yesterday. We have by her Cairo dates of the morning of the 14th, with some additional news, but not materially later, which we give elsewhere. The officers of this steamer have obliged us with valued favors.

We regret to hear of the expected dissolution of a respected uptown contemporary. It says that, under the effects of the incipient hot season, "it is impossible to be firm" any longer, in which case, it must of course dissolve and go into liquidation.

PERSONAL.—Major Gen. Dana, staff and family arrived last evening on the steamer Joseph Pierce from Vicksburg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STEAMER FASHION AT BATON ROUGE.

Later and Important Additional News from the North.

Washington Official Account of the Capture of Jeff. Davis and Family and Accompanying Officers.

The Conspiracy Trial—The Court Opened to Reporters—Description of the Prisoners — Their Counsel—Senator Reverdy Johnson Objected to by the President of the Court on the Ground of his Alleged Disregard for the Sanctity of an Oath—His Answer to the Charge — First Testimony to be Witheld for the Present from the Public.

BATON ROUGE, May 18, 9:30 P. M.

Steamer Fashion passed down at 4:45 this afternoon bringing dates to the 13th.

Cairo, May 15th, 8 A. M.—Dispatches were received here yesterday or last night. I am in possession of Western papers of yesterday morning from which I take the following important news not yet received here through any other channels.

OFFICIAL.

War Department,
Washington, May 13.

To Major Gen. Dix.

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Wilson announcing the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis by Col. Pritchard of the Michigan Cavalry on the night of the 10th inst. at Dewlowille, Irwin county, Ga.

[Signed] EDWIN STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant and the Secretary of War.

Macon, Ga., May 12, 11 A. M.—I have the honor to report that at daylight on the morning of the 10th inst. Col. Pritchard, commanding the 4th Michigan cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with John H. Reagan, Postmaster General, Col. Harrison, Secretary, Col. Johnson, Aid-de-Camp, Col. Morris, Col. Lubbock, Lieut. Hathaway and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinville, Irwin county, Ga., 75 miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay.

(Signed) H. WILSON,
Brevet Marshal General.

A Washington special dated April 13th, to the Missouri *Republican* says, the Military Commission now trying the assassination conspirators, which has been sitting in secret since Wednesday, opened its doors this P M to the reporters, but owing to the distance of the Court-room from the city, and the unexpected decision in that respect, but one or two gained admittance in time. A transcript of the evidence, however, has been furnished to the Associated Press. There were no spectators present to-day. The Court met at 10 A. M., and adjourned at 7 this evening.

The prisoners were brought in irons at both hands and feet, except Mrs. Surrat, who was ironed on her feet only. All the prisoners, save Mudd and Arnold, appeared at times to be very depressed and care-worn, as if suffering intense mental excitement, though Paine wore a somewhat pleased and rather confident air. The prisoners were allowed free consultation with their Counsel, though Arnold, Spangler and Paine have no legal advisers as yet. It is sufficient to say that the evidence is voluminous and overwhelming of the depth and extent of the conspiracy. The promised startling revelations will be more than sustained when it is published. During a portion of the progress of the trial to-day the prisoners seemed to be in very good humor at the evidence of one witness who testified that Paine was a man named "Wood."

Harnold it thought so good a joke that he laughed outright in Court. Toward the close of the proceedings the prisoners seemed as indifferent as the spectators, [illegible] might be the [illegible] close attention to the [illegible]. Senator Reverdy Johnson appeared to-day for Mrs. Surratt. Another dispatch to the Missouri Republican, gives the following picture of the prisoners in Court. Doctor Mudd looked calm, collected and attentive, leaning on the table as if to relieve his wrists from the weight of the handcuffs that encircled them.

Arnold was restless and waving his hands to his hair with a nervous twitching and continually varying the direction of his looks.

Paine was dressed in a gray woolen shirt and dark pants and seemed more intent on obtaining a full view of the landscape through the windows than confining his attention to the proceedings.

O'Laughlin was keenly observant of every move made in court; he leaned back with his head against the wall fully exposing his broad but not high forehead. He has dark eyes, pale, bloodless complexion, and wears heavy mustaches and imperial, both very black.

A. T. Sarratt is a man 5 feet 6 inches in height, and had it not been for his manacles he might have been taken for a mere spectator. He possesses the style of face most common in Southern Germany. His hair and beard are of a reddish sandy color and eyes light. One police officer sat beside each prisoner. Mrs. Surratt has already been correctly described. She is a stout, buxom widow, filling Falstaff's ideal, fair, fat and forty (though she is older) She was dressed in black and looked a little flushed. The first testimony taken was a portion which Government deems necessary for the present to withhold from the public.

When that testimony had all been rendered, Brig. Gen. Harris rose to object to the admission of Reverdy Johnson as counsel, upon the ground that in an opinion delivered by Mr. Johnson, he expressed his disregard of the sanctity of an oath. General Harris stated he referred to an opinion expressed in a letter written by Mr. Johnson at the time of the Maryland Convention held with reference to the adoption of a new Constitution of that State.

Mr. Johnson replied: "It is difficult to speak to that objection—to speak as I feel—without having that opinion before me—that opinion cannot be tortured by any reasoning into any such conclusion. There is not a member of this Court, either President or member, who recognizes the obligation of an oath more absolutely than I do. There is nothing in my life which would induce me for a moment to avoid comparison in all moral respects between myself and any member of this Court." Mr. Johnson continued at some length in self-defense, and concluded as follows:

"I ask the Court to decide, and I have no doubt they will decide as it seems best to them, and if it shall be such a decision as the President of the Court feels inclined to make, I can take care of myself in future." Only a portion of Brig. Gen. Harris's reply is given. But that portion appears to have withdrawn the objection and to allow Mr. Johnson to continue as counsel for Surratt.

From the Cairo Democrat, May 14, [illegible]

Important Shipping Order—The Three Per Cent. Duty Removed.

Mr. H. T. Carson, Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati, has published a notice addressed: "To Merchants, Shippers, and others interested," and dated 15th inst., announcing that, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the three per cent. assessment on goods going into insurrectionary States is no longer required. The note goes on to say:

"Hereafter shipments will be free from this assessment. This order went into effect, at this port, this morning. In all other respects, the restrictions on shipments to and from insurrectionary States remain unchanged, and in force as heretofore. Some modification of the existing regulations will probably be made soon, of which due notice will be given."

The policy of the Administration is evidently to restore freedom of trade with the South as soon as possible, and the removal of the three per cent. duty is a long step toward that end.

ARREST OF R. M. T. HUNTER, OF VA.—The N. Y. *Commercial's* Washington special of the 13th says that R. M. T. Hunter has been arrested and brought to Richmond and confined on a gunboat in the James river.

It is said Hunter, for a year past, has been [illegible] being satisfied that further [illegible] was hopeless.

Natchez and Vicksburg Items.

(From the Natchez Courier, May 16th.)

IMPORTANT RUMOR, IF TRUE.

We are not of those who wish to circulate rumors, for the sake of contradiction, but the report of Gen. Kirby Smith's assassination has reached us in various ways, and so frequently, within a day or two, that a mention of the rumor will not be considered out of place. We have no particulars, except that it is said he was murdered by his own troops. The rumor is said to have come from Shreveport, by way of Red river.

THE CITY BY GAS LIGHT.

After several months delay in transportation, the lamps for publicly lighting the streets of Natchez arrived in good order. They were promptly placed in position by Messrs. Sawyer & Samson, and are burning every dark night to the great delight of our people. Persons visiting us can again see Natchez by gas light.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Although this river has overflowed almost every levee in Louisiana, opposite, we are informed by those who seem to know, that the water is falling a little. Be that as it may, it will be several weeks, probably, before there is much improvement.

EARLY COTTON GROWTH.

We had the gratification yesterday of examining specimens of this year's growth of cotton on the plantation of Mr. L. Trager. Early as the 12th of May, forms were already to be seen, which is sure evidence of the skill and competency of the proprietor in raising and producing the fleecy staple. Who can beat this? Notwithstanding the high water, friend Trager has every prospect of a large crop in return for his labors. What say you Mr. Trager?

(From the Vicksburg Herald, 14th.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

We presume our city will soon be put in telegraphic communication with Jackson, and by that route with the North. Telegraphic poles have already been forwarded to Big Black river, and we suppose will be immediately put up.

COTTON AT JACKSON.

Several of our enterprising merchants have gone out to Jackson, to look at the prospect for business at that post. There is cotton on the floor in Jackson, as well as on the brain.

RIVERS AND STEAMBOATS.

The river here has receded one inch in the past twenty-four hours. The Yazoo and tributaries are falling very rapidly, we have been without our miscellaneous river news from above for a couple of days.

The DeWar from Yazoo river yesterday with 30 bales of cotton, she reports the Arizona and Sharpe still aground.

We learn that the Gray Eagle will resume her place in the trade again, commencing on her regular day next Friday.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, 16th.)

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Thursday is the day appointed by Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, for the assemblage of the Legislature. We believe there seems to be no disposition on the part of the military authorities to interfere with the proposed meeting of the Legislature. It will confine itself solely, we presume, to the business of calling a convention of the people of the State for the purpose of repealing the act of secession, and giving the constitution of the State a free plank.

To a free constitution we believe an almost unanimous majority of the people of the State will give their approval. We have conversed with many citizens from the interior who were slaveholders, and they all agree in regarding the institution as dead, and are only solicitous as to what shall become of the negro when he assumes the position of a free man.

MAJOR GEN. WARREN.

This distinguished and gallant soldier from the Army of the Potomac arrived in our city on Saturday, to take command of this Department, says the *Herald*. He issued an order on Saturday continuing existing regulations and dispositions of troops.

TELEGRAPH TO JACKSON BY THE 18TH.

We learn from one of the engineers on the Southern Railroad that telegraph poles and wires are already up from Vicksburg to Jackson. By the time of the meeting of the Legislature the 18th inst, we will perhaps be in telegraphic communication with Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The President of this road announces that the legal issues of the various railroads in this State, the issues of the State of Mississippi, and solvent State banks, and United States currency will all be received at the same rates for freights or passage.

The Conspiracy Trial—Forthcoming Evidence for the Press.

Washington, May 13—The court for the trial of the conspirators admitted reporters for the press this morning.

New York, May 13.—A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, May 18, says: The trial of the conspirators was renewed this morning. It is believed the examination of the eyewitnesses who have been on the stand for the past two days was continued.

The Associated Press will soon be furnished with all the evidence deemed proper to publish.

It is understood that eight of the principals in the plot are now on trial.

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS AGAINST THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.—On the 11th Gen. Rosecrans was in the Representatives' Hall, in Boston, and at the close of the session, made a speech in which he said:

"I perceive in large letters in the newspapers to-day that General Rosecrans is going to raise twenty-five thousand men to go to Mexico. General Rosecrans is not going to do any such thing. General Rosecrans [illegible] fought [illegible] patriotic motives than ever have been seen before, and I do not think our young men, who have distinguished themselves in the annals of all time, will permit themselves to be misled, or should be misled from their high and honored course by any buccaneering expedition."

Unofficial Interviews with Generals Johnston and Hardee after their Surrender.

The New York *Herald's* North Carolina correspondent writes from Jonesboro on the 2d:

After the Union generals had conferred with General Johnston, the gentlemen of the press were formally presented and introduced to the rebel commander, who rose and received them in the most friendly manner.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JOE JOHNSTON.

During a brief period, when the General was disengaged, I had a private conversation with him on subjects pertaining to the war and the surrender of his army. I read to him the following:

War Department,
Washington, April 24, 1865.

This department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

After which I inquired, "General, do you think that Mr. Davis had anything to do with the assassination?"

"I do not," he replied. "When I told President Davis that President Lincoln had been assassinated he was very much grieved indeed. I do not—in fact, am sure that President Davis did not in any way countenance the act."

"General Hampton went away without being paroled."

"Yes; I understand he was ordered by the President to accompany him."

General Johnston admitted that one division of Wheeler's cavalry had gone off with Davis. Wheeler, it was reported to-day, had also gone with him.

General Johnston says that all the rebel forces in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, are included in the surrender.

General Johnston says there was no absolute immediate necessity for the surrender, that he could have got away from General Sherman. He said: "But I saw that we must come up somewhere. We would certainly have had to stop at the Mississippi, so I negotiated as I did with General Sherman, believing it criminal to prolong a hopeless war another day. The fate of the Confederacy was decided in Virginia. When Lee surrendered there was an end to it. Had I marched my army away, as I could have done, it was only dragging Sherman after me. He would have foraged on the country, and I would have been compelled to do the same. The country would have been devastated, and we would have had to come to some terms at last.

A remark was made on the hopelessness of the South contending against the North with her vast wealth and unbounded resources, both in men and means. While this war has depopulated and devastated the South the North was never so flourishing, nor never had so large a population.

"True enough; yet we did not fail so much from the want of men and means as from mismanagement. Had we your government, sir, the result might be quite different." He thinks the mass of the people will quietly return to their homes and conform to the new state of things. He was bitter on the murder of President Lincoln. "Lincoln, sir," he said, "was a good man and a conservative man. His death placed in power a man of radical principles — a man, I fear, of strong private prejudices, who will not try to heal the wounds of the nation. The secondrel Booth was a hot brained man, full of a kind of tragic desire of immortality. He was no friend to the South. If at any time such an act could complicate the federal government, it is not now. Even should the President's death help our cause for a season it would be sure to bring a curse upon it; for never did a cause flourish by assassination. All good men and true soldiers deprecate the assassin. I hope he may be taken alive, in order to come at his accomplices."

General Johnston spoke in very flattering terms of General Sherman's military abilities, but was very bitter on Jeff. Davis, in fact attributing the whole failure to his bungling administration.

(From the North Carolina Army Correspondent of the New York Tribune.)

General Johnston received me with a quiet, gentlemanly courtesy, and as he was not occupied, began to converse without apparent constraint or reserve. He speaks in a low tone of voice, slowly, and with that deliberation which impresses you with the idea that each word is well weighed — for it is always the best word, and fully expresses his idea. He is about fifty, say five feet nine inches high, with a full silver gray beard and mustache, dark hazel eye, which flashes during animated conversation with a peculiar expression. His complexion is bronzed, but fresh and healthy, and the expression of his features benevolent, mixed with firmness and great solidity of character. He has a way of cutting off each word with a marked precision. His forehead is high and intellectual, and his figure slight, with a best well [illegible] firmly knit. He impresses every one as a "high-toned, benevolent gentleman," and soldier, which is the character ascribed to him by Mr. W. W. Holden, of Raleigh.

"The surrender of Lee's army terminated the war," he said, "and nothing remained for us but to make the best terms we could." This

view he expressed to Mr. Davis, who sent for him to meet him at Greensborough, shortly following that event. General Sherman, he said, was then just moving from Goldsborough. He urged Mr. Davis to accept the situation, and not attempt to prolong the war, which must be hopeless, and could only result in needlessly devastating the country and wasting valuable lives—which was a crime.

These views he subsequently expressed to the Governors of four States in the shape of the following telegram:

Greensborough, April 30, 1865.

"To his Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Augusta, Georgia; A. G. Magrath, Governor of South Carolina, Spartanburg, via Chester, S. C. John Milton, Florida:

"The disaster in Virginia; the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing arms; the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed by more than ten times its number, or of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hope of successful war. I have, therefore, made a military convention with General Sherman, to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

"I made this convention to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me, to prevent further sufferings of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war.

"J. E. JOHNSTON, General."

Upon parting with General Johnston, one feels that Providence must have ordained that men of such marked character should have become identified with the rebellion, to give it that vitality without which it could never have been prolonged for the time necessary to achieve the great purposes Heaven had in view.

He had noticed that the papers were severely criticising General Sherman. I said, "Yes, the Government, we think, and the public, share the idea that General Sherman had been overreached in the negotiations, that they were more liberal than were ever asked for, and such as would have been gladly accepted by the South at any time during the last two or three years, that they looked to a recognition of all the rebel State Governments, which involved the possible payment of the rebel debt, and reopening of the whole question of slavery, which, all feel, the war has definitely settled." He replied: "It was the basis made of a settlement intended for the approval or rejection of the respective Governments—not a final convention. Generals in the field had often terminated wars in that way and Napoleon, during his Italian campaigns, settled affairs in a similar way. There were but two methods of proceeding with the South—to pacify or punish. He thought there had been punishment enough for both parties in the war itself. There had been bloodshed enough. General Sherman thought it would be best for the country and all concerned that the Union should be restored at once, and not by slow degrees."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—In the house No. 107 Craoline street, between Rampart and St. Claude, an appalling murder was committed on the 31 of October 1864, on the person of Andrea Manuel, a segarmaker.

Frederico Abal cuado was yesterday tried on the charge of having committed that foul murder. The accused had been enjoying the hospitality of the deceased and was seen leaving the premises about the time of the murder with a Banana handkerchief, watch and ring, which were found on his person. He had taken refuge on the Spanish ship Blasco de Garay, and when arrested confessed the murder and the taking of the property to officer Caro. Mr. Castellanos made a very able defence, trying to prove an alibi. The jury took the case under deliberation.

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty."

United States District Court—Judge Durel.—Six lots of ground were released to the intervenor Richard Salter, the libel having designated it as the property of J. C. Salter.

The libel against the books, book cases and two lots of ground of Wm. Koontz, 219 Canal street was not proven and the property released to the claimant.

In the case of the U. S. vers the household effects of D. W. Bockell two claimants entered rules asking that certain parts of the property be restored to them. The court decided that parties claiming property could not proceed by way of rules.

Police Courts.—George Freeman and John Baptiste were sent by Recorder Woolfley before the First District Court, to answer the charge of having feloniously sold a stolen mule bought by Mr. Barnett for $100.

Isaac Rase, as prosecutor, was fined $10 for bringing an unfounded charge of insult and abuse against Mr. and Mrs. Levy.

Sundry other cases of drunkenness, etc., were disposed of with the usual fines, &c.

Provost Court.—Judge N. Lerber.—Mary Lewis, for selling liquor to soldiers, was fined $25.

Pat McNamare was acquitted on the charge of horse stealing.

Thomas Slocumb, who maltreated a drunken soldier, was sent to the Work-house for three months.

The late homicide.—Geo. King plead guilty to the charge of having murdered his brother-in-law McGuigan. The prisoner stated that he was actuated by passion and revenge, because deceased had said, that the sister of prisoner, who died two months ago, the mother of eight of McGuigan's children, was not married to him. Accused said that he sought deceased for revenge and killed him with a knife. He denied the insinuation that he was crazy, vehemently declaring that any one who said so was a scoundrel. The case went to the First District Court.

Garrison and Phillips.

With the close of the war, these renowned anti-slavery leaders, the Castor and Pollux of radical Abolition, who had so long battled abreast for their common cause, have developed at last an irreconcilable antagonism of opinion. Garrison conceived that in the overthrow of slavery the work of Abolition was done, and proposed, therefore, to dissolve the Anti-Slavery Society of which he was the President.

Wendell Phillips was not willing to disband the organization, to bury the militant body of its cause and rest content with apotheosizing its spirit. According to him, its mission was not completed, but in important respects almost only begun. Granting, he argued, the slave to be practically freed, even legally emancipated, yet he would wear invisible fetters and groan under virtual bondage, until divested of all marks of political and social inequality.

The champions of his rights, therefore, could not, consistently and honorably lay aside their weapons, while he should be debarred in any measure from the same social opportunities with the whites or excluded from a single political franchise whether pertaining to suffrage or official competency.

These diverging views were put to the vote at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York on the 10th, when Lloyd Garrison's proposition to dissolve was rejected by a vote of 118 to 48. Garrison, in consequence, resigned, and his old and eloquent colaborer, Phillips, was elected in his place.

We see here only a natural development of radical philosophy everywhere, in all time, and on all questions. Radicalism never expires with a single victory. The accomplishment of one special labor is but the starting point in the pursuit of a new object, and at that point will always recur in the very ranks of radicalism the ancient and endless struggle between the radical and conservative—between those who are content to rest and those who will never rest content.

The less radical elements are thrown off as useless exuviæ, though once they may have served as impenetrable armor in an irresistible impact, and the more radical march on, shining in new helms and under banners blazoned with new devices, to seek new enemies and make new conquests.

Thus we see the veteran Garrison retiring from the conflict, and the tireless Phillips, with undimmed enthusiasm, leading in a mission which aims at the most transcendental deductions of radical logic, the farthest reach of radical hope and aspiration, on the question which has so long and so exclusively engaged his labors.

NAPOLEON'S JOURNEY TO ALGERIA.—The Paris *Patrie* of the 25th ult., says: "The departure of the Emperor for Algeria is fixed at present for Saturday the 30th. His Majesty will stop at Lyons for the night, and will resume his journey Sunday morning for Marseilles."

General Rosecrans, who in a recent dispatch was designated as a leader of a projected expedition to Mexico, made a speech in Boston on the 11th, according to another dispatch, denouncing armed or hostile emigration to that country.

FRENCH-ENGLISH TREATY PROJECT.—In *La France* (Paris) of the 25th ult., we read a positive contradiction of the London *Morning Advertiser* story to the effect that, immediately after receiving news of the fall of Richmond, the French Emperor proposed to Lord Cowley a treaty offensive and defensive against the United States, with mutual guarantees for the safety of Canada and the integrity of the Mexican Empire. "This whole story," says *La France*, "is a pure invention."

The steamer Atlantic, Capt. Carter, from St. Louis, has arrived with additional Western papers of the 13th. Her clerk, Mr. Henry Detrich, has our thanks for polite attentions.

The French *Moniteur*, in an article on the best mode of laying down a submarine cable, proposes a system of buoys supporting it in midwater.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce, it is said, will be married next month to a second wife.

The Emperor Napoleon's Life of Julius Cæsar is scarcely published before it is followed, in Paris, by a "Life of Napoleon III., by Cæsar." It is reported that [illegible] motto the first [illegible] preface: "Historie [illegible]" [illegible]

Two French [illegible] reading [illegible]

The Suit Against General Butler in New York.

[From the New York Herald, 9th.]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

May 8.—*Samuel Smith vs. Benjamin F. Butler.*—The issue of law upon the demurrer in the above case was argued before Justice Brady at the April term. The defendant claimed that the alleged seizure of the plaintiff's gold in New Orleans was purely a tort, for which he could not be sued in this State, but only in Louisiana, where the cause of action arose. The plaintiff claimed that the cause of action was not local, but that the defendant was liable wherever found.

His Honor Justice Brady this morning filed his decision overruling the demurrer, and giving the defendant leave to answer within twenty days, on payment of the costs of the demurrer; otherwise, judgment for the plaintiff. The following brief opinion was filed:—

Brady, Justice—I deem it only necessary to say that the question presented by the demurrer, and argued in this case, was passed upon adversely to the defendant at the general term of this Court, held in February, 1865, in the case of the City Bank vs. Lumley.

John K. Hacket for the defendant. A Brown for the plaintiff.

Dr. Gwin's Sonora Scheme.

The Democratic *Press* of San Francisco, which claims to have special and exclusive sources of information, denies the report that the much talked of Sonora colonization scheme has fallen through, and says:

"The arrangements between Gwin and the Emperors of France and Mexico, which we published in January, came to us direct from the city of Mexico, under the endorsement of the Marquis of Montholon, the French Minister, and the sign manual of Maximilian, the Emperor, through accredited agents of both powers. If there has been any change in the arrangements since, there are no means by which the fact could have reached the public prints of the United States or here, in advance of our advices upon the same subject. We are yet ignorant of any such change.

We never credited the report that Gwin had been created a Duke, or that Maximilian had ceded the dominion of any part of the Mexican territory to the French Government, but on the contrary, explicitly stated that Gwin had not become a subject of either monarch, and was but the trustee of both, to administer the resources of the territory for the French indemnity, subject to the Mexican Government. Gwin is vested with plenary powers to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the Mexican Government, but nothing in these powers shall be so construed as to prejudice any of the claims of the Empire, or of any particular State.

The Panama *Star*, commenting upon this statement, takes occasion to say:

"By a gentleman well posted on this matter, who arrived here by the Golden Age, we are informed that the above extract places the subject in a correct light, that Dr. Gwin will return to Sonora in a short time to carry out the project of colonizing and developing the resources of the three States, Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua as above stated, and that Marshal Bazaine, with the French force under him, some 10,000 men, will also proceed to those States, where he is expected to arrive about the end of May, to protect the immigrants who may settle there.

The New York Press on the Mexican Emigration Movement.

The New York *Herald* says: There can be no longer any doubt as to the true character of the movement. Ostensibly only an emigration movement, it is really a grand hostile expedition against Maximilian and the French invaders of Mexico. The managers of the expedition have contrived a plan by which they hope to avoid an open and embarrassing violation of the neutrality laws. Persons offering themselves to go out with the expedition are informed that they are accepted as members of a party which is intended to settle in the region of Sonora, under the authority and at the special invitation of the Constitutional Government of Mexico. The prohibition to carry arms out of this country having been revoked, of course the emigrants intend to start on their journey fully supplied with all the necessary weapons of defense to protect themselves in the strange land for which they are bound, and also on their way thither.

The inducements offered to common emigrants are one thousand dollars, and eight hundred acres of land in the rich and fertile region of Sonora. This liberal offer has developed the most surprising enthusiasm, and has supplied a large number of adventurous people to volunteer their services. Only yesterday morning the headquarters of Colonel Allen, corner of Howard and Crosby streets, were opened, and yet hundreds of men were enrolled in the course of the day. The books of enrollment were filled up in a very short space of time, and among the names were Captains, Majors, and even Colonels. The bulk of these volunteers are old soldiers who have become seasoned to the business of war during the hard and trying campaigns of Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Gilmore, and other military leaders. They embrace this new military project with a buoyancy of spirit and hopefulness that indicate the highest degree of confidence in its speedy and successful accomplishment.

The inducements for officers are of course much greater than those offered to common privates. Captains will receive two thousand dollars and fifteen hundred acres, while Colonels are offered five thousand acres, with a correspondingly high pecuniary compensation. With such tempting inducements as these, it is but little wonder that the affair an old meet [illegible] so popular with the question.

The general tone of the New York press on the subject is thus resumed by the N. Y. *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of the 8th:

We must, however, give this justice to the Republican journals, that in general they seem more wise than their Democratic colleagues with respect to the matter of carrying out the Monroe doctrine. The *Post* reminds disbanded soldiers that there is employment for them every-where in the United States, without their seeking a doubtful fortune in Mexico.

The *Commercial Advertiser* adverts to the great principle laid down by Washington, that the Union would do well to keep out of any imbroglio with European powers. The *Times* counsels with no fixed idea, anticipates from a war with Mexico the revival of the influence of the South, and consequently condemns any armed emigration likely to bring about such a result. The *Tribune* urges that Mexico should be left alone or that the United States should join with France to secure her independence.

The views of the *Courrier* itself as an organ of French opinion are thus expressed:

Every one knows that the word "emigration" is inserted in these advertisements merely in order not to openly violate the neutrality law. The leaders of the movement will thus be able to declare later, with the most plausible hypocrisy, that "it is not a military expedition, but simply emigration." But this species of humbug will deceive none, for it is merely a resuscitation of the filibustering which expired with Walker in 1860.

Some have advised that France should retire before these expeditions are begun, but they forget that France is not accustomed to yield to intimidation. Even those who have been the most violent opponents in our own country of the Mexican war, would blush at the proposal to withdraw in the face of threats. And before the threats of whom? Of a handful of individuals who do not propose to fight for a principle, but for the spoils, and in whose eyes glory consists in walking in the steps of Walker.

If Mr. Juarez and his acolytes wish to obtain recruits let them do so—we have nothing to say against it, but if recruiting in American territory be openly allowed, it will be a most flagrant violation of neutrality. What would the Cabinet at Washington have said if, in the midst of the struggle at the South, France had opened emigration offices for the Southern States at Paris, Havre and Bordeaux, holding forth the inducements to emigrants of glory and fortune? France would not only have not tolerated such proceedings, but she would have punished the principals as they deserved. France has not hesitated to prevent her own ship owners from furnishing the South with vessels, but, moreover, no vessel bearing the French flag has ever run the blockade.

They (the emigrants) are promised grants of land, but they should reflect that grants given by Juarez are null and void, and will never be recognized by the Government of Mexico. They should consider, also, that if taken with arms in their hands, they will have no right to be treated as regular prisoners of war, as they can not claim to be fighting for a recognized Government. They should again remember that from the fact of their becoming Mexican citizens upon their enlistment, comformably to the provisions of the decree cited, they will have no further claim to the protection of their former Government, as they can not be at the same time citizens of both the United States and Mexico, and the Cabinet at Washington can not, without casting its sword into the balance, espouse the cause of violators of a neutrality which it professes.

In conclusion, this revival of filibustering does not inspire us with any apprehensions regarding the existence of the Mexican Empire, but rather for the future relations between France and the United States. The first power can not permit that the United States should become the headquarters of enemies to Mexico while it still protects it with its flag. Moreover, some event might take place which should complicate matters. Should, for instance, a band of filibusters meet with the fate they deserve, would not the popular feeling in the United States incline in favor of the so-called victims? Have we not seen Walker's heinous exploits celebrated as national triumphs? And when popular feeling is once excited, will calm men and the Government be strong enough to control it? It may happen again that Juarez's partisans may sell their land grants to capitalists imprudent enough to purchase the same, and thus various interests may be connected with those of the filibusters.

By these means deplorable complications may arise, and the Government might obey the simplest dictates of wisdom by nipping the evil in the bud, by maintaining a strict neutrality. Let organized and armed emigration be prohibited, for the Mexican Empire has always been willing to receive laboring and *bona fide* emigrants with open arms.

Notice [illegible]

I would [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 18 1865.

The commercial week closes to-day with only a moderate movement in our leading staple, and but little animation in any other branch of trade. In the former, however, the demand was better than at any previous period of the week, the sales reaching 350 bales, while the aggregate of the previous five days was barely 650, exhibiting a marked contrast with last week when the business summed up 2650 bales. Prices have been irregular, advancing on last Saturday, but subsequently giving way, and closing at a falling off of 2a3c from last Thursday's quotations. The receipts have been limited, (about 825 bales), included in them we noticed 7 bales from Selma, Ala., which came to hand this morning via Mobile and the Lake, consigned to Mr. J. Norman Jackson. As many of the Alabama planters who have saved such small lots may prefer to place them in this market, it is not improbable we may receive further light receipts from the same section.

The gold market opened dull and drooping but subsequently evinced more spirit. Prices ranged from 125 to 129 per dollar, but there was very little to be had at the inside rate. At the close it was quoted at 127 to 1.8, against 128 to 129 last evening. Nothing was reported in silver, but American half dollars are quoted at 118 to 120 and Mexican dollars at 127 to 128. There is some little interest felt in the rate of 11,9.3 Sovereigns, by the United States Marshal, to-morrow.

The Banks rather relaxed their pretensions, but with this exception we have little variation to notice in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included a good private bill at 1.67½, £1000 first class do at 141½, and £200 sold by one of the Banks at 112½ to 113, including one bill for £240 at 132½. Another Bank asked 117½. The rest would not name a rate. The only sale of Francs reported was a good private bill for 20,000f at 100. One of the Banks asked 3.95, but others held higher.

Domestic Exchange continued very quiet, the Banks and dealers checking on New York at ½ ₩ cent premium, but meeting only a limited counter demand. Out doors, $5000 New York Sight was passed at par, and a small amount at the same.

We have heard of no further sales of Stocks since the 60 shares Gas Light, noticed in our last report, at $110.00. The market is extremely dull and quotations mostly nominal. The sales of City Bonds embraced 13 Consolidated at 78¼ and 1 Rail Road at 70. The former are now quoted at 78 a 78¼ and the latter at 70.

The principal feature of the Bank note market was a rather active movement in Bank of Louisiana bills at 35¼ to 35¾ per dollars. The sales including $10,000 at 36 and $400 at 38. We also noticed some demand for Union Bank notes within the range of our quotations. We learn that three Commissioners have been appointed to liquidate the Bank of New Orleans, of which no doubt the public will be officially notified. Including the buying rates of dealers Merchants' Bank notes are quoted at [illegible] ₩ dollar, Bank of New Orleans at [illegible] dollar, Bank of Louisiana at [illegible] Louisiana State Bank at [illegible], Union at [illegible] and Crescent City at [illegible]. These quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes, which command 1 a 2 per cent premium over City Treasury notes while the latter are still the general medium for exchange in our best trade and received for both State and City taxes. We would remind tax payers that, with regard to the City taxes 1 ₩ cent discount will be given on all payments made prior to the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, May 18, 1865.

COTTON.—The demand was more general to-day and the business to a fair extent, but at irregular prices, the sales reaching 350 bales, comprising 39 bales rebozed and mixed at —, 5 reboxed [illegible], good style, at 37, 60 low to 41 ½, 2 bales at —, 32 strict low middling at [illegible], barely middling at 41. At auction 1 bale [illegible] sold at 11c, and 3 bales [illegible], $11 [illegible] ₩ bale. We now quote ordinary at [illegible], good ordinary at [illegible], low [illegible] and middling at [illegible]. The week's sales sum up 1000 bales against receipts of a little over 800.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market [illegible] was extremely dull, and prices were weaker to-day. There is a considerable quantity of sugar offering, but buyers cannot be induced to come forward although sellers are willing to make concessions. A day or two since, a small lot of good fair Louisiana Sugar, the hogsheads being quite full sold at 14c ₩ lb. There is no movement in Molasses. The market is bare of the Louisiana product. A lot of [illegible] barrels prime Louisiana sold yesterday at [illegible] ₩ gal. The supply of Cuba Molasses is fair, but as very slow and difficult of sale.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Bu[illegible] in the Western Produce market is mostly of a retail character, and the only sales of all worthy of note to-day were 81 bbls Dry Flour at $7.50 ₩ superfine at $8, 100 choice superfine [illegible] 100 do at $8.50 ₩ bbl, 300 sks yellow and white Corn at $1.25 ₩ bushel, and [illegible] bales Kentucky Bagging at private terms. Yesterday [illegible] bbls extra Flour was sold at [illegible] which are withheld.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week comprise 8[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] Tobacco, 1693 bbls Pork, 12 bbls Lard, 27 tcs [illegible] and 254 tcs Beef mostly for the Government, 139 casks Bacon, 18,858 bbls Flour of which 2800 for the Government, 184 bbls Whisky, 7741 sacks Corn of which about 2,500 for the Government, 22,711 sacks Oats, [illegible] for the Government.

The imports comprise 388 bbls, 64 tcs and [illegible] bbls Molasses. The exports comprise 2611 [illegible] Cotton, 3400 bbls Flour, and 400 kegs Lard. Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 19 1865.

Arrivals yesterday 212 Beeves, 85 Hogs, [illegible] Milch Cows and [illegible] Veal, [illegible] Sheep. Amount of stock on hand 57 Beeves, 1 Hogs, [illegible] Milch Cows and 4 Veal, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Calves and 150 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal	[illegible]
Yearling Calves ₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 19, 1865

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Galena, M. Nair for New York, D M Carr

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Herald, ———, from Sagua La Grande—Quarantine.
Schr Henrietta, ———, from Matamoros,—Quarantine.
Schr Concordia, Cyarlot, from Bayou Bonfouca, to master—Old Basin
Schr Gabriel Aine, Deligo, from the Coast, to master—L P T
Schr Perseverance, Brown, from Bonfouca, to master—New Basin
Schr Star, Gazano, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—2d district
Schr Leonard, Germaldi, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walser, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—2d district
Lugger Hope, Paolini, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—2d district
Lugger Trident, Thomas, from Pointe a la Hache, in ballast to master—2d district
Lugger Amor, Parilla, from Pointe a la Hache, in ballast to master—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Atlantic, Kaler, from St Louis
Commonwealth, Lloyd from St Louis
Luminary, Fuller, from St Louis
Clara Dolsen, Fraucy, from St Louis
Monsoon, Boudreau, from Baton Rouge
Saratoga, May, from Vicksburg
Jos Pierce, Prat, from Vicksburg
Ben Franklin, Ure, from Donaldsonville

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Mary Moulla, ———, from Matamoros, to master—Cargo, 5 bales cotton to order, also, 7 passengers
Schr Ben Willis, ———, from Havana
Schr Lord Lyons, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Billy Butts, Martian, 5 days from Matamoros, to Jos Kelly—with 16 passengers
Schr Joseph Kelley, Nelson, from Havana
Schr Vulcan, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Rowena, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Dominica, ———, from Matamoros
Schr l'Eclair, ———, from Brazos Santiago

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Star, from Pointe a la Hache—Mr John L Titus and lady, and Miss Salvant

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Galena—103 bales cotton 15 bales hemp 26 bales wool and hair 53 bales rope cuttings 65 casks bones 130 bales rags 100 bbls oil cake 204 bales moss 158 bbls tobacco 197 bbls flour 1431 hides 116 bbls linseed meal 16 cases glass and sundries

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BONFOUCA—Per schr Concordia—21,000 bricks to order
COAST—Per schr Gabriel Aine—15,000 feet lumber E L Shiff & co
BONFOUCA—Per schr Perseverance—50 cords wood to order
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Star—7000 slates to E L Shiff & co
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—2'4 sks rice F Martin
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Hope—40 bbls onions 6 bbls potatoes F Martin
DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Ben Franklin—4 bales cotton O N Cutler—140 sacks onions J Charlian—sundries to order
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Atlantic—250 bbls flour to T Prudhomme—1100 do S R Pegram—200 do A Mitchell—300 co Grace, Davis & co—400 order—500 do E S Keep—150 do Jas Connelly & co—211 do F Blake—53 bbls—200 sacks malt Bower, Garner & Harrison—50 tcs and 60 kegs lard F Avet & co—16 hhds tobacco H T Vennard—410 hides W H R Witherell—210 bales hay Capt Mason—20 pkgs tobacco Meyer Bro—4 hhds do A C Meyer—654 sks oats 12 bbls eggs J P Moore & co—70 head cattle—W Foster—45 do McDonald, Mohn & co—49 do 60 do do hogs Levi & co—512 hides and sundries to order
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Commonwealth—160 bbls flour Emley & co—3 hhds tobacco C C Mengell & co—4 pkgs mdse L J Beard—3 do S Embeau & Dochter—2 do J S Courtney—3 do J Taeorat—144 hf and 60 coils rope S H Kennedy & co—40 bbls beer A B Schneider—50 tcs lard Grief & Byrnes—200 bbls flour E Messenger—71 do E Witting—11 bbls eggs Schneider & Zuberb—8 9 bbls flour 50 bales hemp E DeBow & co—24 head cattle G Marshall—63 do calves Sen Foster—1665 sks corn 100 head cattle 5655 sks oats 362 bales hay 3 [illegible] bbls powder 350 bxs bread 250 bbls pork 125 bbls beef 24 bbls vinegar 167 bxs soap 200 bxs candles U S Quartermaster—sundries to order
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Saratoga—51 bales cotton A B Seeley—45 do G A White—48 do H S Buckner—30 do W W Edwards—18 do J P Higgins—16 do J W Goelsch—4 do H W Taylor—7 do A S Mansfield—5 do N Pulpe—16 do H D Patterson—5 bales mdse A B Seeley—6 bbls [illegible]—sundries to order
ST LOUIS—Per steamer [illegible] Capt Mason—157 bbls flour [illegible]—1 box [illegible] Kellogg & Stevens—[illegible] Moore & [illegible]

Ober, Atwater & co—500 do T Prudhomme—189 do S H Kennedy & co—10 bbls lard O Gelpee & co—10 half bbls beer H Sonerer—56 pkgs tobacco 30 tcs dried apples E Witting—50 reels yarn Bostick & Seymour—2 sks oats J T Moore & co—2 boxes pickles Dorman & Stanley—2 pkgs mdse N Baner—2 do O Caravonaki—2 do E S Butler—9 sks oats A H De Mesa—20 bbls flour 42 do vinegar 4 bbls potatoes Weisenbeck & Knaupp—600 sks bread 2000 bbls flour 75 bbls pork 250 tcs beef 4 67 sks oats 700 pkgs ordnance 15 head cattle U S Quartermaster 10 coops poultry and sundries to order
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Monsoon—11 sks and 57 bales cotton Levy & Delter—42 do O N Cutler—19 do E F Flanders—6 do A P Nobloom—67 sks onions M Levy & Winder—31 sks corn 3 bbls flour D Bunker—95 pkgs mdse W W Spaulding—13 do tobacco L A Ferrie—33 pkgs mdse Adams Express—24 do C J McLellan—9 head cattle B Foster—sundries to order
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Joseph Pierce—122 bales cotton H S Buckner—111 do R Hobart, Jr—140 do O N Cutler—15 do S B Bevans—5 do J Deymond—5 do do 1 bag do C A Weed & co—3 bbls tallow 122 hides Varnado & Winder—31 sks corn 3 bbls flour D Bunker—95 pkgs mdse W W Spaulding—13 do tobacco L A Ferrie—33 pkgs mdse Adams Express—24 do C J McLellan—9 head cattle B Foster—sundries to order

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE "DEUTSCHE COMPANY."

Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF Jewish Widows and Orphans, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22d, 1865, *At the Theatre de l'Opera.*

THE Vocal part of the Concert to be executed by the [illegible] ladies and gentlemen under the direction of Mr. Moise, the leader of the choir of the [illegible] Synagogue.

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

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

Tickets at $1.00 can be procured at the office of the [illegible], from the 17th to the 22d of May, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to [illegible] P. M. when seats can be procured. m16 td22

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 [illegible] was announced on the first of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*, leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

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

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLDBEARING BONDS.

[illegible] always worth a premium.

Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

May 15, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of New Orleans. my15 3m

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

JOHN M. G. Parker & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP AND STEAMBOAT BROKERS,

Agency for the Sale of the United States Bonds,

General Agency for Lands and Buildings.

[illegible]
Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York City.
[illegible] do
J. [illegible] & Co., Philadelphia.
T. [illegible] do
J. P. Tweed, Cincinnati.
[illegible] & Co., Boston.
J. [illegible], Bangor.
[illegible] New Orleans.
G. A. [illegible]
C. A. Weed & Co. do
[illegible] Mobile.
[illegible] Mobile.

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

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

my 13 CHARLES F. HUESMAN.

136.........Gravier Street.........136
Near St. Charles Hotel.

THE Subscriber having been removed from the office [illegible] in this city, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has established himself in business at the above place, where he will be pleased to see all those who are disposed to favor him with a share of their patronage, and his friends generally.

JOHN M. G. PARKER

[illegible] at Hand 19 South Water street, corner [illegible] Mobile, Alabama. my1

Dispepsy, Heartburn, &c, &c,
RADICAL CURE.

DR. I. ELLALENA'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

DYSPEPSY is a terrible disease, which is too well [illegible] sufficient. It is the cause of HEARTBURN, CHRONIC HEAD-ACHE, IMPOTENCY, BARRENNESS, PAINS OF THE STOMACH, IMPURE BREATH, CONSTIPATION, &c., &c. An [illegible] remedy [illegible] thought to have failed; for we freely [illegible] with patients suffering from this disease. Dr. ELLALENA'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL has wrought wonders, since 20 years, in Europe, was unknown in America. An early cure awaits here [illegible] as may suffer from DYSPEPSY and other diseases generated by it. [illegible] Each bottle is sealed with the private seal of the [illegible]

For sale by
E. GUILLOT, 120 Royal street,
A. SCHWAB, 147 and 149 Chartres street
ap11 1m

NOTICE.

ANTOINE DUBUC,
Secretary of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans,

Office, No. 20 St. Anthony street,

WHO, for the last twenty-five years, has been acting as agent and attending to FUNERALS and FUNERAL CEREMONIES, informs his friends and [illegible] JEAN BONNOT to whom he has given an [illegible] business, that he has on hand every [illegible] also trimmings and fixtures for

Funeral Cars and Hearses,

of a new European style, as in Paris, London and in America.

They also attend to the erecting, opening and closing of

Tombs and Vaults in the St. Louis Cemetery,

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

J. BONNOT & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS:

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

STORE:
51.........ST. ANN STREET.........51
apl 2m d

PHILIPPE NADEAUD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS OF
JULES BLINEAU,

CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS

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

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

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

DENTIST.

No. 66 Bienville street, corner Royal.

DR. DUPERON, Dentist, can be consulted daily, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 P. M., for the preservation of sick and damaged TEETH, the straightening, &c. of children's teeth, and the replacing [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Alexander Bergamini,
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, by virtue of and pursuant to an order from the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 26,224 dated May 15th, 1865, on MONDAY, May 29th, 1865 at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 97 Old Levee street the following Movable Effects, belonging to the above named succession—

Five Dollars United States Treasury Notes, 19 pieces Silver, 1 Extension Table, 1 sett Chairs, Carpets, Clock, Curtains, Washstand's Bowls and Pitchers, Armoirs, Sofas, Beds and Chairs, Sideboards, Marble Tops and other Tables; Hat Rack, 1 box Card, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO:
4 boxes of Sponges.
Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. my19 25 29

Bakers Ovens, Old Iron, &c.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, May 19th 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Poydras street—
Setts of Iron for Bakers Ovens, also a quantity of Old Iron.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. my18

J. A. HALL & CO.'S SALES.
Schooner Rebecca at Auction.
BY G. A. HALL, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, May 22d 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Post 22 Second District—
The schooner "REBECCA," her tackle, apparel, &c.
The above schooner is in good order, and in condition for any voyage.
Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. my1

Handsome Residence on Bourbon Street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, May 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—
A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 24 feet front by 123 feet in depth, with the privilege of a passage or corridor [illegible] on Bourbon street, between St. Louis and Conti streets. Together with a two-story brick house, No. 82, having two fine rooms and a hall on the ground floor, two handsome rooms on the second story and four rooms in the third story, all the rooms are papered and the house is in a very good order, a two-story kitchen having seven rooms on the ground floor and three rooms in the upper story.
Terms—The purchaser will assume the payment of a note of $[illegible] without interest, due on the [illegible] April, 1866, and the balance cash. my5

PROCLAMATION,

BY J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, according to an official statement of J. Randall Terry, late Register of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans, made to me under date of March 9th, 1865, nearly two thousand persons are registered as voters on the books of said office, who do not possess the qualifications required by law to become voters in this State, and whereas, it is made my duty to see that the laws are enforced; and whereas, the only way in which the elective franchise can be purified and the rights of the citizen be protected against those illegal voters is by a new registration of the names and residences of all the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, authorized by law, and whereas every good and law-abiding citizen should [illegible] the sake of their [illegible] published

Now, therefore, I, J. Madison Wells, by this my Proclamation, declare the old books of the Registrar of Voters for the city of New Orleans to be annulled from this date and the registration of all persons therein, and all certificates issued by virtue of said records to persons conferring on them the right to vote, to be void and of no effect from and after the present date.

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

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

my1 [illegible] J. MADISON WELLS.

PROCLAMATION BY
J. MADISON WELLS
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State at New Orleans this [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] J. MADISON WELLS.

By the Governor:
S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.
my14 6aw tf

SANITARY RULES.

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

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.

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

II. Attention is especially called to the condition of the wharves, cotton presses, warehouses, stores, saloons, shops, or other buildings, and the streets, alleys, sidewalks, drains, private drains, sinks, &c., in the vicinity of the levees which are exposed to contagious diseases from commercial intercourse with infected Ports.

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

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

V. The Hydrants of the city will be kept open for two hours, from 5 to 7 o'clock, each morning.

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

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

VIII. The Medical Director of the Department having reported against extended excavations of earth at this season, as prejudicial to the public health, no operations of this character will be permitted, except upon the approval of the Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General.

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

X. Surgeons of the Army and Navy and all practising physicians, are respectfully requested to report to the Acting Mayor or the Provost Marshal General, or to these Headquarters, any defects in the location, condition, or management of Hospitals, or any causes or sources of contagion or disease, which may fall under their observation, and to recommend such precautionary and corrective measures, as may in their judgment be necessary to the public health.

XI. Citizens who desire to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort, and prosperity of the city, are earnestly requested to report to these Headquarters, or to the Headquarters of General Sherman, any neglect which may endanger the health of the city.

XII. This order is not intended to relieve the city officers or other persons from official duties incumbent on them in regard to the condition of the streets, public squares, canals, public drainage, or other measures relating to the sanitary condition of the city.

XIII. The Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General, are directed to enforce the observance of the 1st and 2d paragraphs of this order, to appoint inspectors for the several Districts who will report the condition of streets, dwellings, yards, &c., &c., from time to time, and the Provost Court is invested with power to hear and decide all complaints founded thereon.

By order of Major General BANKS;
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Official: EDWARD N. POMEROY,
2d Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

73.........Chartres Street.........73

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the Month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
☞ Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c
☞ Mr. FORGET CONTINUES HIS OLD PRICES.
feb14 1y

FELIX RIEU & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Paul Buto vs Mrs. Pauline Franck, wife separate in property of Simon Schwerin.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 19,867.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, the nineteenth day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., the following property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with all the buildings and other improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the First District of this city, and designated by No. Five in square bounded by Carondelet, St. Charles, Lafayette and Girod streets, on a plan drawn by A. Elilieux & Co., architect, on the 17th February, 1857, deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, late notary in this city. Said lot of ground measures Twenty-three feet four inches front on Carondelet street, by Eighty feet ten inches in depth and front on Girod street, and is bounded by the corner of Carondelet and Girod streets. The buildings and improvements comprise a two-story and attic brickhouse and a two-story brick kitchen, both slate roofed, &c.

Being the same property acquired by the said Mrs. Schwerin, by purchase from Bazile Laplace by act passed before Abel Dreyfous, a notary of this city on the [illegible] October, 1861.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be finally adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum from date and special mortgage on the property until final payment.

Said purchaser will have to deduct and pay in cash the printing Sheriff's and Clerk's fees which amount to about [illegible] and furthermore the State, Parish and Municipal taxes, the amount of which is not yet ascertained.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans
my1 5 9 13 19

L. Leon Bernard Curator vs. Rufus Smith Haight.

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

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, and the rights, ways, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate in the Parish on the right bank of the Mississippi river opposite this City designated by the numbers Fourteen and Fourteen of square number Fifteen, which is bounded by Fourth and Eighth Avenues and Eliza and Emma streets, as per plan drawn by W. T. Thompson, late Surveyor, dated the seventh day of March, 1853, and deposited in the office of James Graham, notary [illegible] measure, in American measure, as follows to wit: Lot No. Thirteen forming the corner of Emma Avenue and Eliza street, twenty-one feet nine inches and three-eighths [illegible] front on Royal street, between Cana and [illegible] street, [illegible] depth of one hundred and twenty-three feet [illegible]

Being the same property [illegible] by purchase from [illegible] passed before James Graham on the [illegible]

Terms—cash, on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW,
my[illegible] Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

Succession of the late Louis Mitnere, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 45,345.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered May 15th, 1865, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of the city, on MONDAY, the Nineteenth day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession, the following described property, viz:

1—THREE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this City, designated as Nos. [illegible] Two and Three of square No. Thirty, bounded by [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] Marigny and [illegible] streets, as per plan made by J. A. D'Hemecourt, surveyor [illegible] passed before F. E. Laresche, late a Notary Public in this city, dated August [illegible]

[illegible]

2—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in said [illegible] District [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans
my1 [illegible]

Succession of the late James Coe, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered May [illegible], 1865, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of said succession, the following described property, viz:

SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, designated by the Nos. Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen and [illegible] of square bounded by Washington Avenue, [illegible]

[illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND together with [illegible] Washington Avenue [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury Notes.
ALFRED SHAW,
my11 [illegible] Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

New York Mail Steamship Cos

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

Will sail as follows

GUIDING STAR...Bell..........Saturday, May 20th
MORNING STAR...Nelson.......Saturday, June 3d
EVENING STAR...Winpenny....Saturday, June 10th
GUIDING STAR...Bell..........Saturday, June 17th
MORNING STAR...Nelson.......Saturday, June 24th
EVENING STAR...Winpenny....Saturday, July 1st
RISING STAR.....(Building) Will sail about 1st July

At 8 o'clock A. M.

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

The MORNING STAR is 2942 tons, the EVENING STAR 2015 tons, the GUIDING STAR 2416 tons, the RISING STAR 2775 tons, Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. ☞ FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
sept1 1y 3 Carondelet street.

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Side-Wheel Steamships Between New York and Havre.

THE first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

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

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande, as follows:

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.
LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, June 21.

First Cabin, (including table wine,) $135.
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co. feb8

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........do. do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK..........do. do. 19

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

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

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

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

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street. mh3

FOR SALE.

THE fine sloop AMERICA, 8 tons burden, in excellent order, with her tackle and apparel, as she now lies opposite Jackson Square, will be sold at private sale until the 20th inst. Apply to Mr.

F. BOTTO,
may16 5t 211 Old Levee street.

Apothecary Wanted.

COMPETENT APOTHECARY, speaking French and English can find a situation by [illegible] the Drug store, 12 & 15 Royal street.
y 11 tf

T. J. & W. H. COOLEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
No. 26 St. Charles Street,
apl. 4m Up Stairs, Room No. 4.

ARTHUR BROCARD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
12.........Carondelet Street.........12

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS

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

Amount of premiums received during the year ending April 30th 1865.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$72,341 65
River	6,446 55
Marine	33,712 [illegible]
	112,484 69
Less Return Premiums	[illegible] 41
	117,611 45
Unearned Premiums April 30th 1864	33,375 6
	$150,97 [illegible]
Paid Losses during the year viz	
Fire Losses	$12,108 71
River Losses	14,446 [illegible]
Marine Losses	19,739 49
Total Losses	$46,145 [illegible]
Reinsurance	3,137 91
Expenses and Interest on Scrip, less Discount and Interest Account	21,204 12
Taxes and Internal Revenue	14,182 16
Fifteen per cent Returned	17,789 91
Reserved for unterminated Risks	32,278 30 — 134,709 65
	16,188 [illegible]
The Assets of the Company, are	
Capital Stock Notes	$142, [illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	[illegible]
Loans secured by Pledge	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Scrip account	[illegible]
Stocks Bonds and other securities	[illegible]
Uncurrent funds	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Individual accounts for premiums	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this Twelfth day of May, 1865.

ED MEUNIER.
Third Justice of the Peace.

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

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

—DIRECTORS—

Jno. J. Adams,	F. Durrive,
J. N. Elmer,	C. Kohn,
J. Goldstein,	Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Casanave,	A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes,	J. J. Fernandez,
S. W. Ogden,	J. A. Seignouret,
W. B. Schmidt,	A. Goutin

A. Chiapella. my13

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

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

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1865.

Primes sur les risques d'incendie	$72,341 [illegible]
des rivières	6,44[illegible]
des mers	33,7[illegible]
En moins primes remboursées	118,[illegible]
	117,621 45
Primes non expirées le 30 avril 1864	33,375 [illegible]
	150,997 [illegible]
Pertes payées dans la même période savoir	
Pertes par les incendies	$12,10[illegible] 71
sur les rivières	14,[illegible]
sur les mers	19,739 [illegible]
Total des pertes	46,145 [illegible]
Ré-assurances	3,137 91
Dépenses et intérêt sur scrip, escompte et intérêt	21,204 12
Taxes et Revenu Interne	14,182 16
Quinze pour cent remboursés	17,789 91
En réserve, pour risques non expirés	32,278 30 — 134,709 [illegible]
	$16,188 [illegible]

L'actif de la compagnie est comme suit:

Billets de capital	142,979 7
Prêts garantis par hypothèque	[illegible]
Prêts garantis	[illegible]
Effets pour primes	52,3[illegible]
Scrips	10,[illegible]
Actions, titres et autres garanties	[illegible]
Fonds n'ayant pas cours	[illegible]
Encaisse	37,91[illegible]
Comptes individuels pour primes	[illegible]
Propriété foncière	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

Le susdit tableau est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

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

État de la Louisiane,
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 12 mai 1865
Ed. MEUNIER, 3e Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré, en faveur des actionnaires, un dividende de quinze pour cent sur le montant du capital payé, dont 3 pour cent seront payés comptant, et le reste porté au crédit du compte des actions non payées. Ils ont de plus résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de scrip non échus.

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

—DIRECTEURS—

Jno J. Adams	F. Durrive
J. N. Elmer	C. Kohn
J. Goldstein	Jos. Deynoodt
P. Casanave	A. Brousseau
L. F. Generes	J. J. Fernandez
S. W. Ogden	J. A. Seignouret
W. B. Schmidt	A. Goutin

13 A. Chiapella.

Coffee House and Restaurant for Sale,

AN Establishment, comprising a Restaurant and Oyster Saloon, in one of the best [illegible] parts of this city. Apply at Canal street, No. 180, up stairs. 16ap 1m

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

[illegible] Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed within the memory of man [illegible] may be consulted with respect to her powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes of Charts of Life on all cases calculated [illegible] through the agency of Astronomy, via Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation, as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one is invited to call upon her. All letters promptly answered. [illegible]

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to any part of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen moderate. To suit the times. Madame La Blanch's residence and office, No. [illegible] Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts. [illegible]

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

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

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also [illegible] revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 137 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets, from 10 to [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

RECEIVED in New York per steamships WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE from HAVRE, and landing ex-steamship EVENING STAR, an invoice of FRENCH SPECIALTIES DRUGS and MEDICINES, which the undersigned will sell to Druggists and to the public, at importation prices.

The invoice consists in part of:—

Boudault's Antidyspeptic Elixir, Dr. Ollivier's Depurative Biscuits, Dorvault's and Lancelot's Radish-Iodine Syrup, Mothe's, Raquin's and Mathey Caylus' Capsules, Digitaline and Atropine Granules, Quevenne Iron, Papier Fayard, Grosier Antigoutty, Espic Cigarettes, Leroy's Purgative, Dr. Delabarre's Teething Syrup, Dr. Paterson's Bismuth Powders, Robiquet's Syrup, Zengh's Oil, Dr. Lucille's Pills and Cordial, Lactarium Syrup, Pectoral Pastes, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
Nos. 27 and 29 Dauphin street, corner
m20 2m M. W. & F. Customhouse street.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1864, including unearned premiums of the previous year now earned		
On Fire Risks		$504,676 34
On Marine Risks		83,580 17
On River Risks		32,206 [illegible]
Total premiums		$620,662 51
Less premiums unearned on 31st May, 1864	$184,961 66	
Return Premiums	12,730 84	183,681 84
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1864		$436,980 67
Losses paid during the year.		
On Fire Risks	$171,741 85	
On Marine Risks	54,139 61	
On River Risks	11,460 00	
Total losses	$23,791 46	
Taxes	20,444 93	
Ten per cent	15,603 80	
Reinsurances	11,990 92	
Expenses and Profit and Loss, less interest	30,046 43	319,579 [illegible]
Net Profits		$117,401 13
The company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		$75,111 [illegible]
Real Estate		56,420 [illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage		316,908 [illegible]
Notes secured by pledge		190,117 [illegible]
Bank stocks		192,[illegible]
Mortgage bonds		10,000
Uncurrent Bank Notes		25,725
Deposit in Crescent City Bank		5,887 [illegible]
Do. in Merchants' Bank		8,[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		67,916 [illegible]
Bills receivable		160,725 [illegible]
Scrips of other Companies		5,840 [illegible]
		$1,036,[illegible]
Less—Unclaimed interest due on scrips	$28,121 42	
Interest payable on scrips outstanding, in July next	56,567 00	85,[illegible]
Net assets		$1,001,117 [illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 16, 1864 before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOURCHY, Sec'y, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just, true and correct to the best of their knowledge.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 16th, 1864.
E. MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of June, 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest [illegible] currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. Mitenberger,	Alfred Penn,	J. P. Labostisse
C. Magnera,	J. M. Hall,	E. J. Hart,
J. P. Vambeke,	Charles Briggs,	P. Fouchier,
H. Fets	David [illegible]	'sl7 W

WOOL. WOOL.

HIGHEST prices paid for wool, by A. F. DUNBAR, 90 Common street.

STEAMERS POUR LA FRANCE DIRECTEMENT

Nouvelle ligne de steamers à roues de 1ère classe ENTRE NEW YORK ET LE HAVRE.

Les cinq premiers splendides bâtiments destinés à desservir cette ligne favorite sont les suivants:

WASHINGTON......3204 tonneaux.....900 chevaux
LAFAYETTE.........3204.....900
EUROPE.............lancé.....900
FRANCE.............lancé.....900
NAPOLEON III......en construction.1100

Jusqu'à l'achèvement de tous ces bâtiments le service se fera par le "Washington", capitaine A. Duchesne, et le "Lafayette", capt. A. Bocandé, de la manière suivante:

DE NEW YORK AU HAVRE
WASHINGTON........mercredi 24 mai.
LAFAYETTE..........mercredi 21 juin.

Prix du passage payable en or ou l'équivalent en papier monnaie des États-Unis [illegible] [illegible] compris le vin de table [illegible]

Un médecin de première classe de la marine impériale est attaché à chaque bâtiment. Les soins et les médicaments seront gratuits.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
7 Broadway, New York.

A Paris 12 boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hôtel.)
Au Havre—chez William Iselin & Cie.

Le paquebot MONSOON faisant des voyages régulièrement trois fois par semaine entre la Nouvelle-Orléans et Baton Rouge, Louis Boudreau, capitaine. J. C. Libano, Commis. L. B. Pierde, [illegible]

Part de la Nouvelle-Orléans tous les MARDIS, JEUDIS, et SAMEDIS à 1 heure de l'ap. midi.

Part de Baton-Rouge pour revenir tous les MERCREDIS, VENDREDIS et DIMANCHES à 8 heures du matin.

JOHN A. STEVENSON, agent, Rue Front, No. [illegible]

N. B. Un commis se tiendra constamment au pied de la rue Bienville pour recevoir le fret. [illegible]

Paquebot régulier du samedi soir POUR VICKSBURG

Grand Golfe, Rodney, Natchez, Fort Adams, Hog Point, Morganza, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemines, Donaldsonville et tous les débarcadères intermédiaires sur la côte.

Le bateau neuf à marche rapide SARATOGA
Commandant A. J. May, commis Benj. Ayres et Jos. C. [illegible]

[illegible]

Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser à bord [illegible]
J. L. TITUS.

Au coin des rues Bienville et Vieille Levée.
A. KRITTON [illegible]
WOODRUFF, BUTLER & CO.
Rue Nouvelle-Levée [illegible]

POUR LA CÔTE. Avec le nouveau bateau à vapeur [illegible] NONA, capitaine [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

POUR BAYOU SARA [illegible] SAMEDI à 5 heures de l'après-midi.

[illegible]

J. D. MILBANK, Agt.

[illegible] VENDREDI [illegible]

Paquebot régulier de Bayou Sara [illegible] BELLA DONNA, capitaine Abe Bruin, S. D. M[illegible]

J. D. MILBANK
J. D. MILBANK, Agt.

POUR MATAMOROS. Le bon et fin voilier EXCELSIOR [illegible] partira [illegible] passagers [illegible]
H. A. SHUERMANN

POUR LA HAVANE.—La [illegible] DITA [illegible]
L. J. LEBLANC

POUR TAMPICO. La [illegible] TERESIA [illegible]
B. FERNANDEZ & CO.

A VENDRE.

[illegible] AMERICA [illegible]
M. F. BOTTO

A VENDRE

La [illegible] GARDOR MASTER [illegible]

A VENDRE OU A LOUER

[illegible]
L. J. LEBLANC

Quatrième, Cinquième et Sixième Ward

Commissariat de l'impôt des [illegible] pour [illegible]

Bureau rue de la Commune No. 180,
Nlle-Orléans, [illegible] mars 1865.

LE TABLEAU DES TAXES [illegible]

[illegible]

E. M. RANDALL
GEO. W. AMES
M. F. BONZANO

[illegible]

E. M. RANDALL
GEO. W. AMES
M. F. BONZANO

Commissaires de la taxe [illegible]
Certifié
R. J. DERICKSON [illegible]

HUITIÈME TABLEAU ANNUEL
DE LA
Compagnie d'Assurance Hope,
DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa Charte la Compagnie présente [illegible]

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1865 [illegible]

[illegible]

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

Qu'on se souvienne que le dix mai 1865, pardevant moi soussigné juge de paix dans et pour la susdite ville se sont présentés Hy. Peychaud, président et Louis Barnett, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Hope de la Nouvelle-Orléans lesquels ont fait serment que le susdit tableau est exact, et sincère d'après les livres de ladite Compagnie.

HY. PEYCHAUD, président
LOUIS BARNETT, secrétaire

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi ce [illegible] mai 1865.
ED. MEUNIER,
Troisième Juge de Paix de la paroisse d'Orléans

La Direction a déclaré aujourd'hui un dividende de sept piastres par actions formant le capital de la Compagnie. [illegible] le 3e avril 1865 [illegible]

—DIRECTEURS—

T. N. Blake,	P. Maloney,	L. Folger,
M. Barnett Jr,	C. W. Bradbury	F. A. Ducros,
J. B. St-Amand,	J. Vioeca Jr.	Hy. Peychaud.

13 mai—1m

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans

Office, No. 128 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, December 14th, 1864.

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

The above return of 20 per cent. will be paid in cash. this Company issuing no scrip.
d16 6m A. LeBRETON, Secretary.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD,
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake same day 25 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 15 cents each way.

ON and after SATURDAY, 12 April, 1865, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM CITY END.		FROM LAKE END.	
6 o'clock, A. M.	horse car	6½ o'clk, A. M.	st'm train
[illegible]		[illegible]	

☞ Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
sb31 [illegible] PANDELY, Superintendent.

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!
BY MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand
No. 95 St. Louis street,
Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.