THE DAILY BEE
DELIVERED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) IN
No. 72 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14

Auction Sales this Day.

By B. Gelpuck, at 10 o'clock, Burgundy street, a property.

NEW READING ROOMS.—Americans are eminently a reading people. They also challenge no small consideration in regard to eating and drinking. Indeed, it is too much to say, perhaps, that they are at once distinguished reader, eaters and drinkers. For is it not gastronomically demonstrated that three Frenchmen will feast on what one American will fast? Is it not notorious that in two or three public festivals or patriotic jubilations in America enough Champagne wine is uncorked to inundate the whole province of Champagne three times over? Is it not an obvious certainty that acres of expanded news and literary matter, including sensational wood cuts, military photographs, and incomprehensible spider-web-looking war maps, together with a sprinkling of comic embellishments, are dashed through in this country in the same space of time which the ponderous and self-considerate Englishman or the metaphysical and deliberate German would take to complete preliminaries and settle down comfortably to the perfumes?

But in all these matters Americans are proud to develop a common trait of character and vice of habit. In their reading, as in their eating and drinking, there is apt to be excess of energy, morbid greed, exhausting spasm. The intellectual stomach is loaded with a mass of miscellaneous scraps and indigestible chips. Mental colic or dyspepsia is the natural result. Imperfect and hurried reading becomes the parent of confused and immature thought which in turn may generate all manner of fallacious conclusions and indirect enterprises.

But how to this evil to be remedied, it may be asked? It would be impossible here to indicate all the essentials of a radical and definitive cure. It will be enough to point to a really simple and cheap method of mitigating the general disorder. We refer to the use of reading rooms which serve to promote a certain deliberation and system in current reading, as the chairs and tables of a coffee-house on the European plan conduce to the like wholesome practice in the customary or casual indulgence in potables.

Unfortunately in New Orleans reading facilities of this kind have never been very great or accessible, and those established were not always blessed with a patronage that gives assurance of long and prosperous existence. Never were they more needed than now. Citizens would be mentally much more healthy if they "posted" themselves in respect to the events and thoughts of the day in a more quiet and less cursory way than snatching glimpses of a newspaper in a street car, or glancing at a bulletin board as they pass a printing office. Happily they may but means of changing all this by stepping into the Merchants' Exchange Reading Rooms at No. 18 Royal street in the old Post office building. These rooms are under the capable and genial management of Mr. G. W. Stoddard; they are central in position, spacious, airy, cool.

THE HANLON BROTHERS.—We have before us a beautiful photo-lithograph representing one of the most graceful and active of the six Hanlon Brothers. The figure is that of William Hanlon at the moment of lighting from a flight on the triple trapeze. His position on the lofty pedestal might remind the young student of mythology of the classic idea of the herald Mercury, when he has just descended with a message from the gods.

In a large oval there is also presented a number of illustrations of the various feats of these remarkable gymnasts and trapezists. Some of them appear incredible, impossible. Whether they are so, the public may judge next Monday when they make their appearance at the Academy.

MASTER WILLIE SEYMOUR'S BENEFIT AT THE VARIETIES.—Little Willie Seymour, we understand, is to have a beneficiary benefit week, when he will give to the lieges of Shakspeare's Richard the III., in part. He will be assisted by Master Willie Morrison who has kindly volunteered. This last young gentleman is said to be very talented. As for Willie Seymour all know his abilities as a comedian; they will have now an opportunity of judging of him in Shakspeare's tragedy. We learn that the entire entertainment will be relieved with a view to pieces and edify the young friends throughout the city and especially his school comrades in the 3d District. Let these make a note of this.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—A pleasant bill is offered here for to-night, when Miss Dora Stow will appear in the Honey Moon, the rest to be dancing and the farce of the Deal Shot.

The Occupation of Mobile on the 12th after Evacuation on the 10th and 11th.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Lookout, April 13.—I have just arrived from Mobile. The stars and stripes were hoisted on Batteries Powhatan and Huger at 10 A. M. yesterday, and on the Big Church steeple in Mobile at 2:30 P. M. Gen Granger's forces occupy the city.

The rebels commenced evacuating on the night of the 10th, and kept it up until yesterday morning, when all hands left. Much private property was destroyed. The highest Abuse and army dispatch boat Lecta was blown up by torpedo yesterday.

A Semi-official Assurance of Neutrality and Friendly Dispositions from Maximilian.

(From the Liverpool Post of the 8th April.)

We have received the following communication:

MR EDITOR—Nearly all the journals of this city, on the authority of a correspondence from Havana, have published the rumor which states that His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, my august sovereign, "is ready to recognize immediately the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and to open to the Confederates the port of Tampico, or any other port west of Matamoros, if they choose to make use of it."

I have taken their pleasure for a public order and sale, etc.

Inasmuch as the said correspondence makes this statement merely as an offer, and as the simplest reasoning and analysis of facts demonstrate its improbability and absurdity, I desire to inform you that the Emperor, faithful to the duties which the law of Nations imposes on him, has observed and will observe a strict neutrality in the question at issue upon the Mississippi, which the law of Nations imposes on him, has observed and will observe a strict neutrality in the question at issue upon the Mississippi and Texas. Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HANLON.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hanlon, who went from New Orleans in 1861 with a company to a volunteer regiment and served in Hays's Louisiana Brigade, is said to have been recently among the prisoners at Point Lookout at the mouth of the Potomac, in good health, awaiting exchange.

Premature Announcement of the Fall of Mobile.

(From the New Orleans Times, April 14.)

MOBILE NOT FALLEN.—We regret that the report to which we gave currency on Tuesday concerning the capture of Mobile seems to have been premature. We are informed by an officer who left Mobile Bay on Monday that at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day it had not been entered by our forces. Fort Blakely was taken on Sunday evening. On Monday General Bailey sent to the fleet for a volunteer vessel to take him up Spanish river. The Mustang volunteered, and with General Bailey on board proceeded up the stream, but was forced to retire by the guns of a land fortification. At the time our informant left the bay General Canby was said to be in Spanish Fort. The supposed fall of the city was confidently expected. Our report was merely a little too anticipatory of a result soon to transpire.

New Orleans Election Statistics.

Mr. Thomas J. Durant, in a published letter on the subject of the formation of the present State Government in Louisiana, addresses the following statements:

In the *Era* of 24th February, 1864, the total vote for the three candidates for Governor in New Orleans at the election of the 22d is put down at 5,679.

The total vote on the ratification of the constitution in September, 1864, as reported in the *True Delta* of 22d September, in New Orleans, is put down at 6,654. There is no great difference between the two, and either number shows the strength of the voters, such as they were.

Now, you will please look at the following statement from the Secretary of State, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Governor Wells:

Registrar's Office, City of New Orleans,
March 6, 1865.

To His Excellency J. Madison Wells, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—I beg leave to make the following report:

Total number of persons registered from November 16, 1862, to March 6, 1865 9,905
Of these there were registered in compliance with order No. 1 ..... 2,[illegible]
Order No. 2 ..... 7,[illegible]
Order No. 3 ..... 1,[illegible]
And also improperly registered by Recorder Lemonier and Vedrenne 142

Total number registered ..... [illegible]
Order No. 1 ..... 7,[illegible]
Order No. 2 ..... 1,[illegible]
Recorder Lemonier and Vedrenne 142

Of the numbers above there have not been returned ..... [illegible]
Count made of the registered voters ..... 5,[illegible]

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant to command,
(Signed) J. RANDALL TERRY.

EVACUATION OF RICHMOND GOING ON A MONTH.—The Richmond Whig, says a Washington telegram of the 8th, gives additional particulars of the evacuation, which had been going on for a month, but the people were blinded and refused to believe removal meant evacuation, and all declared the measures were only precautionary, until Sunday morning.

Escape of State Convicts at Richmond

Washington, April 8.—Monday morning a petition the excitement in Richmond occasioned out of the evacuation by the Confederacy, the three hundred and fifty convicts in the State Penitentiary managed to effect an escape. But on Tuesday, twenty-one hundred were recaptured and returned to prison.

Mr. Slidell and his New Orleans Property.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* of the 8th says:

Some time ago, Slidell, the rebel representative in Paris, gave a mortgage to a French banker for about $[illegible] on a large property in New Orleans. The banker now claims his property under the law of [illegible]. The suit will be tried on the 15th.

Another Southern Account of the Capture of Selma by Wilson's Expedition, and the Fight with Forrest, Roddy and Adams.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 11th has the following from a Jackson paper of the 5th:

LATEST FROM SELMA.—A gentleman who left Selma on Monday, informs us that on last Sunday the Yankees attacked the adjacent fort of Forrest, in the morning, and by noon had captured it. The Yankees lost heavily. The Federals burned the city. The loss in property is estimated at $[illegible]. The Yankees burned all the public and Government stores, as also the House and some private property. It is the general opinion of the Yankees were still in the city. Our forces had fallen back to Marion and Uniontown. All of the rolling stock of the different railroads was burned, and all the shops and machinery from the Government works.

Gen. Forrest was not there in person, but the most of the command was there and took part in the engagement. After a severe fight of several hours, our forces were driven out and the place left in possession of the enemy. The loss in killed and wounded, although they were very much scattered.

Gens. Roddy, Armstrong and Adams were all slightly wounded in the fight. Gen. Forrest was wounded in the arm by a bayonet thrust—a painful but not dangerous wound—will not detain him from the field. He was better split his leg in twenty with the saber and had his horse shot under him. He swears that he can and will avenge himself on the enemy.

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Henry Ward Beecher on the Sumter Flag Raising.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in announcing to his congregation that he should attend the flag raising at Fort Sumter, said he accepted invitation of the Secretary of War, to deliver an address on the ceremonial occasion of the raising of the national flag on the ruins of Sumter.

"He had been called upon to accompany the members of the Government and the officers of the army and navy to go to Sumter and, in the name of Fort Sumter, the national ensign. At other times, when the prospect of lifting the flag to its former place seemed almost visionary, he had spoken of such an event with jubilation. But now, as the time in reality drew near, his soul trouble I within him at its solemn meaning. Many would say there ought to be no feeling of solemn jubilation in this wonderful event in the history of the people. He should be sorry if any went there with any other than that of Christian gratitude, and he went there with feelings of exultation over a fallen foe, for his part he went as a brother, to appeal to mitted to the day of their misapprehension of the nature of knowledge. It would be to say to them that, after four years of blood and darkness, we had brought back to them the same flag and the same Union that they had in these long four years. If there be any minded in that spirit to go, praying the blessing of God to rest upon the North alone, but on the whole individual country, he would welcome them."

Henry S. Foote in the Sewerage to Provide Passport Regulations.

New York, April 7. Henry S. Foote, late rebel Senator, arrived in the Ems yesterday and landed at Castle Garden. He took steerage passage, and had to pay for the Swedish passport regulations but this rule did not avail him. He was sent up to Dix's headquarters, and is now to the Eldridge street jail.

Alleged Fatal Error of Gen. Lee in the Recent Struggle.

The *Herald's* special from Sutherland Station, the 4th, says: The real battle for the possession of Richmond were fought by Sheridan and Wright on separate days. The former compelled Lee to weaken his line, when the latter took advantage of its weakness. Lee made a great mistake in sending Pickett so far from the defenses of Petersburg. While he strengthened his flanks he penetrated his centre, cutting his army completely in two. Its separate parts can never again be wholly reunited. The battle for will cost him half of his army. So confident was Gen Grant of the success of his plans that as soon as he discovered the position of Pickett, that moment the result was determined upon. Sheridan's cavalry and three corps were ordered to push out directly west in order to be nearer the line of retreat which the enemy would take when the result was successful and Petersburg over. The entire army was then put in motion for the same purpose and in the same direction.

When Wright cut his way through the rebel lines, Lee saw he must be prompt, or all was lost. So important was this considered that he led a brigade in person, and narrowly escaped death by the explosion of a shell, which stunned him and killed several in the vicinity.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 5th, printed in solid as though taken from some other paper:

Overtures for Peace Made by Jeff. Davis—President Lincoln's and Secretary Seward's Views of the Propositions.

Washington, April 3, 1865.—The grand success of our armies before Richmond during the last three days has, in a measure, removed the secrecy from events which have transpired at City Point since the President arrived there. I

[illegible]

Mr Lincoln's reply was that "He did not have the power to grant that point. Congress had passed a law expressly prohibiting all persons in this rebellion holding important official positions, as well as all [illegible] above the rank of Colonel, from being [illegible] ship, and had, therefore, [illegible] er to accede to that [illegible] that press negotiations [illegible] within forty [illegible] The President [illegible] talking [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

and make such changes in the constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr President, I fear you do not realize how intensely the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how readily they would hail the accomplishment of these its authors. With United States stocks worth but 40 cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence in the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?

I do not say that a just peace is now attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that it think that by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted, will, at the worst, prove an immense and sore needed advantage to the national cause. It may save us from a Northern insurrection. Yours, truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. Lincoln, Pres't, Washington, D. C.

Several of the more radical war paper have taken Mr. Greeley to task for the moderate ex[illegible] and large concessions contemplated in his plan. Replying to one of them, the journals the *Tribune* says:

The *Evening Post*, having confidently exhausted its breath in attacks on the private letter of last day of H. Horace Greeley to President Lincoln, lately given to the public through a Washington message to an English journal, seems to have nothing left to say. Its uneasiness lies in rejoicing. Beside, every discerning reader must have seen that those attacks are really aimed at the President, who, upon the receipt of that letter, sent the writer to Niagara Falls in the business which it instigated, and whom the *Post* is now seeking to belittle and cracking on the negotiations at City Point without result. Every word of the *Post's* diatribe condemns the President's visit to Hampton Roads and Sherman's and the Hampton Roads instructions to Governor Seward, and condemns also their participation in the conference now presumptively proceeding. For, if the Rebel chiefs are to be treated inexorably as felons, it is proposition to parley with them as was done at Hampton Roads. Negotiation is incompatible with execution.

The New York *Times*, more moderate and charitable than many of the republicans observes in reference to the letter in question:

It is pretty generally noticed in political circles that the letter, as well as the entire series of which it forms a part, would have been published last Fall but for the President's unwillingness to have certain expressions which it contains, concerning the President, misinterpreted by the country to prolong the struggle, go to the world under the solemn sanction of a name so influential as that of Mr. Greeley—and for Mr. Greeley's own longer on the other hand, to have it published in a mutilated form. The title has probably passed when Mr. Lincoln's expressions could have any special importance, as the determination of the country to conquer the rebellion has, since that time been so distinctly pronounced it is a few doubt many quarter upon the subject.

The letter itself contains nothing especially new or important. Perhaps he has never before been so specific concerning terms of peace as in the letter, and we presume that some of the concessions he has written it to make a year ago he would not deem either necessary or wise now. We certainly do not expect to find him advocating the payment of a billion dollars to the rebel debt, even under the form of compensation for their slaves, as the price of peace.

It is premature, however, to criticise the letter as if it were written under existing circumstances. It is never just to hold any one responsible, at a given time, for sentiments and views formed and held under an entirely different state of things. A year ago most men would have made concessions for peace which they would not dream of now—and it will be well if we really written or said by public men on this subject then were to be published now, more surprising sentiments would probably be brought to light than any embodied in Mr. Greeley's letter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Criminal Court.—Judge N. Lecher.—B Rattner was charged with an attempt to bribe Lieut. S Officer. Trial was dismissed.

Further evidence was heard in the charge against Mrs. D. Hart, accused of kidnapping three colored children belonging to Mrs. Rolland, against the will and will of their mother Rose. The children embarked with Mrs Rolland and Mrs. Dollard on board the steamer Bio Bio, the mother being too sick to leave prison and to accompany them.

Witnesses testified that to the question she wanted to go to the steamer and see Gem, she answered yes. Witness said the woman Rose and her children at that time, in Feb. last, were the property of Mrs D. Hart, but of Mrs Rolland, as was shown by the title. Both families went to Havana together and had passes to leave there from the military authorities. Another record showed that the whole case had been examined before Recorder Wood by and dismissed as prudent.

Recorder's Court.—Recorder Wheeler sent the colored man Pl. Montoma before the First District Court to answer the charge of assault and battery on C C Lea, committed at the corner of Hay st Reed and Point street.

Luke Dillon, Constable of the Second Justice Court, was arraigned before Recorder Vedrenne and examined on the charge of having committed an assault and battery in the court room and mulled the judge. The case of the lady had tried before the First District Court on the charge preferred.

George Dougherty and Richard Lonsey, charged by Cath. Fagan, with breaking into her premises in Dauphine and committing an outrageous assault and battery on the person of the prosecutrix. The Recorder in sending the case before the District Court remarked, that it was the most outrage assault that came before him since he presided over that court. Bail $1000 each.

The usual supplement of drunken and disturbances of the peace, A. [illegible] and with the usual sentences of fines, penitentiary or sixpence.

United States District Court.—Judge Parlange.—In the case of the United States vs 191 Lots of ground, Maine, Kerlec interested for the com of $1[illegible], Carlo Tobler, claiming the same under a mortgage of $[illegible], on request of the U S District Attorney, R Wagner, it was ordered that they be served with the Interrogatories, to bring their loyalty.

It was ordered that the assignment of the rights and interest of Mrs Eliza H Vaughan, intervenor in the libel of the United States vs. Hotel of Jeanette, and the property of Wm Adams, be spread on the minutes and the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company stand assigned to the rights of Mrs Vaughan.

The case of the U S vs. [illegible] taken upon application of E Hunter Eq., Proctor for claimant, the case was continued to Saturday.

The U S vs. 2 and 8 cases of cavalry horse. This case, after the pleading and final argument, was taken under advisement by the court.

Fire.—On Wednesday night, about midnight, a fire broke out on the West corner of Tonti and Dauphine streets, destroying two houses, including the corner building. One of the premises was occupied by S. Gardner, the other by Mrs. Carrejolee, the property of Bernard Abadie, insured for $[illegible] in the Home Insurance Company. Vol valued at $3000. No insurance on the other property.

Stolen Property Recovered.—Sergeant Sinclair and J Montanet forwarded out the hiding place of the jewelry plate, watches, etc., stolen from the safe in the office as before reported, to which all favorite as to the facts, etc., were added.

Lest night Lieut J H Reynn and special Deputy of the 2nd District Police arrested three employees in the clerk's office, on the charge of having participated in the larceny. Experts who examined the lock testify that the safe must have been opened with the original key, as it would have been impossible to make a duplicate key for the lock. The case of course will be carefully investigated.

Supplemental Draft—First District of New Orleans.

THURSDAY, April 13, 1865.

The First District draft was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, 293 names being taken from the wheel. Bl [illegible]

2101 Wm J Bartlett to Enterprise, merchant
2102 David Lyons, Calliope and Constance, boatman
2103 Patrick J Myers, 195 Magazine, printer
2104 Severe Repast, Poydras Market, driver
2105 John Cayton, Perdido and Circus, wagon master
2106 Samuel Hatton, 56 Tchoupitoulas, equestrian, colored
2107 Thomas M Ree, Cypress, carpenter
2108 Henry Marks, 115 Magazine, cigarmaker, colored
2109 P H Smith, 127 Tchoupitoulas, watchman
2110 Leroy Fedlon, 11 South, seaman
2111 Adam Schmidt, 27 Carondelet, cooper
2112 Peter Cottrine, Gentilly Road, gardener
2113 Jerome C Giddings, St Charles Hotel, lawyer
2114 Nat Jones Appleton, St Charles Hotel, lawyer
2115 Daniel Denovan, corner Tonti and New Levee, fruit dealer
2116 Peter Jackson, colored, 3 Carondelet, steamboatman
2117 August Dehm, corner Clouet and Peter, colored
2118 John Kelley, 56 Bienville, boatman
2119 James Hawthorn, corner Market and Pacanier, laborer
2120 Lawrence Brown, corner Celeste and Religious, blacksmith
2121 Thomas Eatons, St John and Gravier, laborer
2122 August Dehm, 100 Camp, cigarmaker, colored
2123 James Hughes, Julia and Magnolia

[illegible]

2140 Matthew Centner, 141 Barre, [illegible]
2141 Chas Magan, on Mel[illegible] and [illegible] lawyer
2142 John A Cuevers, 119 Annunciation, clerk
2143 Joe Tannehill, Mecatte Ridge, [illegible]
2144 Alcena Prevost, corner Julia and Girod, dray man, colored
2145 Alfred Marchand, 210 Common, dealer
2146 Wm Fatland, Liberty, laborer
2147 John Hignett, Magazine, below Julia and St. Joseph, servant, colored
2148 Wm Carter, 245 Tchoupitoulas, [illegible]
2149 Samuel Curran, Shell Road Hall
2150 Francisco Almeida, 185 Terpsichore, cigar maker
2151 Peter Pelling, 176 Liberty, gas-fitter
2152 Henry Hulse, 204 Dryades, clerk
2153 John Thomas, corner Levee and Front, laborer
2154 Joe F Shaney, 31 Terpsichore, printer
2155 Geo Bristow, 237 Gravier, wood dealer
2156 Sidney E Fate, 105 Franklin, cab driver
2157 Geo M Zerer, 31 Hanover, [illegible] scrubber
2158 Cifas Loeber, 110 St Charles, druggist
2159 Chas W Legh, 165 Baronne, soldier
2160 Philip Meinelin, 134 Common, cigar maker
2161 Rudolph Potter, Common, near Camp, embroidery
2162 Robert Hallick, 358 Magazine, music teacher
2163 Peter Jobial, 228 Esplanade, milkman
2164 Thos E Swift, 107 St Joseph, clerk, Q M D
2165 Henry Frank, 218 Camp, shoemaker
2166 James Tously, 15 Liberty, laborer
2167 Chas Harris, corner Dryades and Franklin, servant, colored
2168 Thos Green, 141 St Charles, porter
2169 Chas Fulton, White, below Eliado and Clio, cigar maker
2170 Wm Wilson, Refugee House, watchmaker
2171 Pat McCabe, corner New Levee and Girod, hostler
2172 Ed Bright, 51 Camp, editor Picayune
2173 Joe H Holmes, corner St Charles and Gravier
2174 M Lawler, 19 Calliope, policeman
2175 Wm Lynch, Enterprise, bet. Polymnia and St Charles, boatman
2176 Whitfield Brown, 109 St Charles, clerk
2177 Asa Hill, 211 Girod, baker
2178 Mathew Dagan, City Hall, barkeeper
2179 James Martin, 196 Gravier, cabin boy, colored
2180 Edward McHugh, Calliope and Tchoupitoulas, machinist
2181 Dennis Whalen, 91 Annunciation, laborer
2182 Wm Saunders, 56 Jackson, clerk
2183 Patrick McGregan, Julia and Basin, cattle maker
2184 John H Mueller, 156 St Charles, shoemaker
2185 Robert Harrison, 56 Thalia, cook, colored
2186 Jesse H Conrad, 97 Magazine, clerk
2187 Charles L Bonnamer, 93 St Charles, clerk
2188 Julius Vockenhoft, 93 Magazine, agent
2189 Joseph Levy, 27 Carondelet, consul
2190 Geo W Anderson, captain transport Red Chief
2191 Chas O Calhoun, 111 Race, clerk
2192 Geo Baxter, near W—— House, blacksmith
2193 Anthony Doherty, Gifod, near Front Levee, boiler maker
2194 Michael Frankford, 161 Eliado, shoemaker
2195 Dominique Judich, 297 Franklin, fruit dealer
2196 John McGrath, 358 Terpsichore, wood inspector
2197 Michael Finan, Perdido and St. James, laborer

[illegible]

2215 Hillary Bouyleau, Foucher and Poydras, clergyman
2216 Walter Coutt, Foucher, bet. Julia and St Joseph, laborer
2217 James Clark, 380 Julia, watchman
2218 Victor Hugo, 135 Poydras, coffee-house-keeper
2219 Jack Gording, Erato and Liberty, painter
2220 Michael Quinn, City Hotel, barkeeper
2221 Mr. Connoghan, 272 Tchoupitoulas, clerk
2222 Maurice Quirk, 97 Polymnia, clerk
2223 Michael Butler, cor. Felton and Lafayette, carpenter
2224 Morton Benner, Magazine, merchant
2225 C Sphere, 147 Enterprise, shoemaker
2226 Jeremiah Dare, 195 Baronne, clerk
2227 Rudolph Krause, 192 Annunciation, grocer
2228 E W Ladd, 101 Poydras, builder
2229 G Northrop, 212 Julia, carpenter
2230 N S Babcock, corner Camp and Poydras, cutter
2231 Henry Mallan, Prale, near Roberts, upper line, cashier
2232 Wm Spooksbooster, cor. Thalia and Baronne, coffee-house keeper
2233 Augusta Baptiste, 56 Camp, drayman
2234 John B Collins, 301 Hevia, laborer
2235 John Kurtwright, 279 Canal, clerk
2236 Daniel Rice, 56 Tchoupitoulas, cook
2237 Thos Heald, Enterprise and Peytania, painter
2238 John Orie, 101 Poydras, merchant
2239 J Johnson, 296 Magnolia, clerk
2240 John Bishop, St. Joseph and Magazine, merchant
2241 Chas P Kennedy, New Levee and Lafayette, steamboatman
2242 Chas Fouche, Lake End, charcoal burner
2243 George Clatchley, 270 Perdido, carpenter
2244 John F Robertson, 61 Orange, [illegible]
2245 Henry C McCoy, 115 Carondelet, clerk
2246 Frank Adn, 231 Bienn, laborer, colored
2247 Thomas Syme, 222 Gravier, painter
2248 John Campbell, 188 Bienn, sail maker
2249 Charles Carmichael, 149 Perdido, tailor
2250 H Gallery, Clio and St Charles, teamster
2251 John Merrell, Island Peytania, N C
2252 Wm Clemens, Tonti, between Gasquet and Palmyra, bricklayer
2253 Tom Hedy, 305 Magazine, laborer
2254 John Durand, 173 Poydras, butcher
2255 Jas R Forsyth, St Charles Hotel, merchant
2256 Hondon Steele, 192 Melpomene, painter
2257 Henry Mullen, St John, near St James, laborer
2258 John Gallo, 56 Chippawa, carpenter
2259 Joh DeBose, 231 Common, merchant
2260 Frederick Grether, Magazine and Hillie, clerk
2261 Andrew Coleman, 317 Common, barber
2262 Theodore Ham, Good and Front Levee, brewer
2263 Louis Muckle, 127 Liberty, shoemaker
2264 Frank Hall, Perdido and Franklin, watchman
2265 Richard Buckley, St Gasquet, servant, colored
2266 John Golding, St Peyntarre, laborer
2267 Jacob Nagle, Calliope and Tchoupitoulas, copper
2268 Peter B jd, 295 Perdido, servant, colored
2269 Alex Cochrane, Julia and Levee, helper
2270 Ned Berkinson, Thereza, between St Thomas and Tchoupitoulas, helper
2271 Michael Hitch, 149 Poydras, merchant
2272 Hugh Brown, colored, corner Canal and Freret, laborer
2273 Thos McDowell, corner Geo and Dana, laborer
2274 John McLaughlin, 157 Richard, carpenter
2275 Sigismund Kurz, 227 Baronne, merchant
2276 Thos Kenny, 212 Franklin, cab driver
2277 Arthur McWilliams, Erato, near Front Levee, laborer
2278 L H Putnam, 20 Front Levee, carpenter
2279 John Williams, U S steamer Patrol, seaman, colored
2280 John Haley, corner Deslond and Fletcher, laborer
2281 Eugene Elliott, 159 White, laborer
2282 Wm Sulton, 159 White, laborer
2283 John Campbell, 61 Powyfarre, mechanist
2284 Moses L Hightsman, St Charles Hotel, gentleman
2285 L Jerome Denne, 161 Liberty engineer, colored
2286 Jas Corcoran, Howard and Poydras, driver
2287 August Harper, colored, 77 Franklin, laborer
2288 Martin Kavanagh, 1 Bertrand, watchman
2289 Reno n Akle, colored, Perdido, between St John and Apollo, laborer
2290 Moses Emerson, colored, 192 Perdido, laborer
2291 James Bettis, Johnson, between Common and Palmyra, cab driver
2292 Matthew Tamity, 10 Notre Dame, boiler maker
2293 Joseph Pinta, 211 Canal, cigar maker
2294 Edward Bennett, Baronne, between Poydras and Hevia, game dealer
2295 John Armstead, Lafayette and Robertville, blacksmith, colored
2296 Christian Gladness, 10 Hercules, master
2297 James Westerwayer, 176 Canal, shoemaker
2298 Frank Dickerson, 102 Race, laborer, colored
2299 Nathan Lord, 291 Gravier, steamboatman, colored
2300 Adam Mitchell, 1 Magazine, cooper
2301 Rose J Gladwell, 100 St Charles, carpenter
2302 Joseph Schatte, 151 Rampart, tailor
2303 Wm Bell II, 1a Sugar Refinery, laborer, colored
2304 Jas Raburn, 34 Clothorne, cooper
2305 Solomon Swigert, 119 Fulcher, [illegible]
2306 Matthew Hall, 176 Howard, laborer
2307 Nathan Abrom, 10 Front Levee, [illegible]
2308 James Wood, Common near Claiborne Avenue, laborer
2309 James Allen, 65 St John, laborer, colored
2310 Wm Butcher, 231 Common, [illegible]
2311 John McDerm ti, cor Carondelet and Poydras, laborer
2312 John Wheeler, corner Tchoupitoulas and Hain, flower seed [illegible]
2313 Matthew Centner, 141 Barre, [illegible]
2314 Chas Magan, on Mel[illegible] and [illegible] lawyer
2315 John A Cuevers, 119 Annunciation, clerk
2316 Joe Tannehill, Mecatte Ridge, [illegible]
2317 Alcena Prevost, corner Julia and Girod, dray man, colored
2318 Alfred Marchand, 210 Common, dealer
2319 Wm Fatland, Liberty, laborer
2320 John Hignett, Magazine, below Julia and St. Joseph, servant, colored
2321 Wm Carter, 245 Tchoupitoulas, [illegible]
2322 Samuel Curran, Shell Road Hall
2323 Francisco Almeida, 185 Terpsichore, cigar maker
2324 Peter Pelling, 176 Liberty, gas-fitter
2325 Henry Hulse, 204 Dryades, clerk
2326 John Thomas, corner Levee and Front, laborer
2327 Joe F Shaney, 31 Terpsichore, printer
2328 Geo Bristow, 237 Gravier, wood dealer
2329 Sidney E Fate, 105 Franklin, cab driver
2330 Geo M Zerer, 31 Hanover, [illegible] scrubber
2331 Cifas Loeber, 110 St Charles, druggist
2332 Chas W Legh, 165 Baronne, soldier
2333 Philip Meinelin, 134 Common, cigar maker
2334 Rudolph Potter, Common, near Camp, embroidery
2335 Robert Hallick, 358 Magazine, music teacher
2336 Peter Jobial, 228 Esplanade, milkman
2337 Thos E Swift, 107 St Joseph, clerk, Q M D
2338 Henry Frank, 218 Camp, shoemaker
2339 James Tously, 15 Liberty, laborer
2340 Chas Harris, corner Dryades and Franklin, servant, colored
2341 Thos Green, 141 St Charles, porter
2342 Chas Fulton, White, below Eliado and Clio, cigar maker
2343 Wm Wilson, Refugee House, watchmaker
2344 Pat McCabe, corner New Levee and Girod, hostler
2345 Ed Bright, 51 Camp, editor Picayune
2346 Joe H Holmes, corner St Charles and Gravier
2347 M Lawler, 19 Calliope, policeman
2348 Wm Lynch, Enterprise, bet. Polymnia and St Charles, boatman
2349 Whitfield Brown, 109 St Charles, clerk
2350 Asa Hill, 211 Girod, baker
2351 Mathew Dagan, City Hall, barkeeper
2352 James Martin, 196 Gravier, cabin boy, colored
2353 Edward McHugh, Calliope and Tchoupitoulas, machinist
2354 Dennis Whalen, 91 Annunciation, laborer
2355 Wm Saunders, 56 Jackson, clerk
2356 Patrick McGregan, Julia and Basin, cattle maker
2357 John H Mueller, 156 St Charles, shoemaker
2358 Robert Harrison, 56 Thalia, cook, colored
2359 Jesse H Conrad, 97 Magazine, clerk
2360 Charles L Bonnamer, 93 St Charles, clerk
2361 Julius Vockenhoft, 93 Magazine, agent
2362 Joseph Levy, 27 Carondelet, consul
2363 Geo W Anderson, captain transport Red Chief
2364 Chas O Calhoun, 111 Race, clerk
2365 Geo Baxter, near W—— House, blacksmith
2366 Anthony Doherty, Gifod, near Front Levee, boiler maker
2367 Michael Frankford, 161 Eliado, shoemaker
2368 Dominique Judich, 297 Franklin, fruit dealer
2369 John McGrath, 358 Terpsichore, wood inspector
2370 Michael Finan, Perdido and St. James, laborer

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1865.

The commercial week closes to-day with extreme dullness and lower prices in every department of trade. In our leading staple, however, there was better spirit in the opening, and, on balance, 300 bales changed hands at fuller prices than the ruling rates of the last or two, the market, in fact, closing at figures showing a net decline on last Thursday's figures of [illegible]

[illegible]

Gold continues to fall in sympathy with the general depression in all other branches of business. Very trifling [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Forwardens Sale! Sardines in Oil!
By BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer,
No. 97 Old Levee street.

BY virtue of an order of the Warden of the Port, I will proceed to sell at auction on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, at my auction room No. 97 Old Levee street, the following:

C. C. & C. No. 1—17 cases SARDINES in oil, Nos. 2—10.

Consigned to A. Sol, ship Happy from Bordeaux.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. ap14

Yeast Powders.....Yeast Powder.
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold by order and under the inspection of the Port Warden, for account of whomsoever it may concern, on SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 37 Magazine street:

A D. C. 2 barrels Yeast Powder, consisting of 2 cases, delivered, per steamer Star of the Union, on the passage from New York to this port.

Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes. ap14

Tobacco. Tobacco.
BY D. E. MORPHY Auctioneer.

WILL be sold by order and under the inspection of the Port Warden, for account of whomsoever it may concern, on SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock, at 37 Magazine street:

A lot of Ohio Tobacco, consisting of 2 hogsheads, delivered, per steamer Star of the Union, on the passage from New York to this port.

Terms—Cash in Treasury Notes. ap14

Groceries.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 14th April, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Merchants' Exchange, the following:

THE STOREKEEPER'S GROCERIES, of a well assorted grocery store, the property of a merchant of New Orleans and Brooklyn, viz:

[illegible]

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. ap14

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Lieut. Col. A. A. G.
Judge Advocate.

Commission, Special Jurisdiction, &c.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La. April 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 36.

I. A Special Commission consisting of Maj. General W. P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers, and Maj. James T. Brady, Judge Advocate, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby organized in the city of New Orleans, with the duties and the organization has been officially reported.

II. The duties of this Commission extend to the trial of all persons, citizens of the Mississippi river or elsewhere, who have violated the laws of war, or violated orders of the military authority of the United States Government, which were duly published and in force at the place, time, and under the circumstances of the offense charged.

III. Persons subject to the jurisdiction of this Special Commission are all persons who violate any of the laws of war, or violate any orders of the military authority of the United States Government, which were duly published and in force at the place, time, and under the circumstances of the offense charged.

IV. The rule in relation to the admission of evidence before this Commission shall be the same as that of the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf, as laid down in Special Orders No. 3, Headquarters Military District of Mississippi, bearing date Jan. 7th, 1865.

V. Lieut. Col. Nicholas Bowen, has been duly appointed Judge Advocate of this Special Commission, and will be charged and required accordingly.

VI. All officers and others in the military service, and all persons are subject to military law, will be duly respected by the members of this Special Commission, and assistance will be rendered to the Special Commission by officers of their respective commands.

VII. All proceedings before this Special Commission shall be conducted in such manner as may be deemed most expedient and consistent with the ends of justice, and the rights of the parties, and shall be conducted in such manner as may be deemed most expedient and consistent with the ends of justice, and the rights of the parties, and shall be conducted in such manner as may be deemed most expedient and consistent with the ends of justice, and the rights of the parties, and shall be conducted in such manner as may be deemed most expedient and consistent with the ends of justice, and the rights of the parties, and shall be conducted in such manner as may be deemed most expedient and consistent with the ends of justice, and the rights of the