THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, at 74 Poydras street, shoulders.

Holloway's Ointment.—The loss of hearing is regarded by hundreds as a horrible affliction threatened, and consequently Dr. Holloway receives a large share of the patronage of the gentler sex; for all blemishes and pimples which disfigure the face, arms and neck, the Ointment is a certain specific and restores the purity and brilliancy of the complexion.

Deyer's Worsted Store.—We call attention to the advertisement of Deyer's Worsted Store in another column.

Fresh Supply of Pork, Lard, Etc.—The Steamer Continental brought down for Converse & Kennett, 58 Magazine street, a large addition to their stock of Western produce, including mess pork, clear ribbed sides, choice lard, bacon shoulders, &c.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of cash buyers to the 16 cases dry salted shoulders, which is to be sold by him this day, at half past 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 74 Poydras street.

The Creole from New York.—The steamship Creole, from New York on the 23d ult., P. M., crossed the bar yesterday afternoon at 4 minutes past 2. She would arrive at her landing this morning about 1. Her advices from New York, and from the North in general, can not be later than already received through Western papers of the 30th ult.

Result of a Gold Auction.—At a sale of gold, yesterday, by Mr. Placide J. Spear, auctioneer, $2000, composed of twenties, tens, fives, two and a half and one dollar pieces, brought a premium of 95 cents.

An Order Respecting the City Banks.—An order has been given by the Bank Commissioners prohibiting transactions by the banks of this city until reports of their operations for the past three years have been received, or until further notice from the Commissioner. For a more precise account of this affair the reader is referred to our monetary article.

The Impending Draft—Official Statement of Quotas.

The following is a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the President's call for 300,000 men, dated March 14th, 1864, with all credits deducted from "or deficiencies added thereto, except the enlistments of veteran soldiers:

Maine quota, 4791, number to be credited none, deficiency to be charged 1939, balance to be furnished 9641.

New Hampshire quota 2360, credits 186, deficiency none, balance 2628.

Massachusetts quota, 10,639, deficiency 2936, balance 23 382.

Vermont quota, 2206, credits 2130, deficiency none, balance 170.

Rhode Island quota, 1826, credit 825, deficiency none, balance 963.

Connecticut quota, 3168, credit 594, deficiency none, balance 2574.

New York quota, 33,794, credit and deficiency not yet completed, balance 59 282.

New Jersey quota, 6706, credit none, deficiency 7520, balance 14,294.

Pennsylvania quota, 36 352, credit and deficiency none and not yet completed, balance 14 127.

Delaware quota, 985, credit none, deficiency 691, balance 1676.

Maryland quota, 6317, credit none, deficiency 17 411, balance 21,728.

West Virginia quota, 3221, credit none, deficiency 1139, balance 3190.

District of Columbia quota, 1702, credit none, deficiency 3153, balance 4855.

Ohio quota, 30,505, credit none, deficiency 15 628, balance 39 282

Ind ana quota 13,008, credit 9339, deficiency none, balance 3669

Illinois quota, 18,594, credit 39,960.

Michigan quota, 7321, credit 634, deficiency 2 nr, balance 7187.

Wisconsin quota, 7946, balance 16402.

Minnesota quota 2156, balance 3457.

Iowa quota, 3439, credit none, deficiency 4963, balance 1867

Kentucky quota, 5957, credit none, deficiency 9653, balance 15 272.

Kansas quota 1409, credit none, deficiency 1118, balance 2897.

The New Call for Troops in Accordance with General Grant's Theory of the War.

A recent Washington correspondence of the St. Louis Republican says:

The late call of the President for two hundred thousand additional troops is the result of General Grant's suggestion and advice. The subject was fully discussed in the military consultation between him and the authorities here, and he expressed himself strongly in favor of the measure, declaring that the services thereby imperatively demanded that the military resources of the nation should now be drawn upon in a manner to threaten all quarters alike, defending and destroying or disarming the main armies. If the rebellion has spirit and energy left to respond when aroused in these extremities he true, General Grant's theory regarding the quelching of the rebellion is now or never.

When the new call is filled it is estimated that our armies will number in the aggregate seven hundred thousand, of which, according to General Grant's programme, two hundred thousand will be required to hold territory now captured and to be captured, to occupy important detached posts, to guard railroads and keep up communication with the native forces, which, numbering five hundred thousand, are to cooperate against the enemy as all available points. The strength of the rebel position—not is as they will meet us when the grand campaign opens, is fatally estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand. Five hundred thousand Union troops are none too many to oppose to this army, operating on the enemy's flanks in terror lines, and having all the facilities of communication and the theatre of the defensive. It is evident that General Grant is upmost of the task before him.

Democratic Convention in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, March 22.—The Democratic Convention organized with George Hunt President.

After considerable wrangling and confusion by the Vallandigham delegates, the State national convention were elected as follows: W. Allen, George E Pugsbaker, A. G. Swanson and R. P. Ranney. Two hundred and thirteen votes were cast, the Vallandigham men asserting for a choice two hundred and fifteen.

Resolutions were adopted repudiating the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of States. The mob spirit now abroad was the result of the violation of the constitution by the party in power, and the tyranny of the present administration and arrest the mobs and the men who replace the barrows of crime.

The senatorial electors on the Presidential ticket are George E. Pugh and Thomas W. Bartley. W. Allen, a former member of the State Senate; Judge Tom Tracy for Supreme Judge; R. C. Wilcoxly, of Hamilton county, for the short term; L. J. Critchfield, Attorney General; W. T. S Preston, Comptroller; Colonel A. S. Ramsey, of Marietta, and H. S. Barney, of Ravenswp, Richard Commissioner.

(From the N. O. Times, March 31.)

A Video from the "Alaska and Coves of Kentuckiana."

"GOVERNOR" ALLEN TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following document, purporting to be from the rebel Governor of Louisiana, has been circulating in hundred form in this city. It is believed by some to be "bogus," but it bears a strong family likeness to the "Governor" message:

Executive Office, Shreveport, La., January 20, 1864.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

I greet you as the Governor of Louisiana. Your wrongs and your white are fresh upon me, and your patriotic conduct fully appreciated by your Executive of your State. Do not be disheartened. Be not despondent, but endure for the love of your children your unjustly at every decade, for to a free mind freedom you shall be free. You have been despoiled and robbed and basely insulted. Every indignity that a brutal, unprincipled and vindictive foe could invent has been heaped upon you. Bear your persecutions as did your fathers before you, and soon you become for the coming hour. Our people are flocking to the army in every direction, and when the spring campaign opens, half a million of gallant Confederate soldiers will strike for liberty and independence. On none of New Orleans, be true to yourselves, and your State will be true to you; upon all preparations for a resistance of any kind; rely upon the unending

[illegible]

proposal of a United States Government; keep your own councils, do your duty, and bide your time; you shall be free; the hated tyrants who lord it over you now, who daily insult you without remorse and rob you without shame, shall be scattered like chaff, the curse of thieves and murderers, will you receive their reward. Ladies of New Orleans, God Almighty bless and sustain you in all your trials; may Heaven guard and protect you. "When the spring time comes, gentle ladies," you will see the "gray coats" again, and then you shall welcome back to New Orleans the sons and daughters of Louisiana. You are the treasure of the earth. Oh! be not weary in well doing! cheer up the desponding, be kind to our prisoners who are languishing in the wretched cells of the enemy. You will receive the abiding gratitude of your country, and in Heaven above will be crowned among the angels of the living God

Henry W. Allen,
Governor State of Louisiana.

A Depraved War Circular.

[From the Louisville Journal, March 23d.]

A private circular was captured by one of our scouts in the army of the Cumberland a few days ago. It was issued from the headquarters of General Johnston, commanding the rebel department, and was addressed to the people north of the Cumberland river. It notified all persons of unclaimed allegiance to and protection of the Confederate Government immediately to collect their property and remove from their homes to the south bank of the Cumberland. That the male population capable of bearing arms, or performing flank duty, were ordered to be enrolled for active army and the defense of Georgia and Alabama. The women and children were to be provided with means of support by the Confederate authorities; those able to labor were to be furnished work in arsenals and factories. A camp was to be established at Cedartown or Rome for the benefit of the young, the aged and helpless, rations to be issued to them by the Government. Those refusing to comply with the provisions of the circular were to be looked upon and treated as enemies of the Confederate Government. Their property would not be respected, and no benefits granted for their lives. The order is looked upon as a virtual abandonment of the cession of country along the Tennessee river, north of the north boundary of the Cocoa river. By referring to the map, the road or will see that Rome, Ga., is the outer key to the protection of the country south of the Coosa. There are not a few sympathizing with the views of the abroad, which may be considered as an evidence that they have not the same implicit confidence in the ability of the rebel army to protect them and successfully resist the advances of the Federal legions.

(From the Charleston Courier.)
Gen. Robert E. Lee.

A friend who traveled with the General on his way down from Orangeville to Richmond, says he has a very hale and vigorous appearance, and looks as though there were a good many campaigns in him yet. He is a man of fine commanding presence, six feet or upwards in height, and would probably the rein of cast hundred and eighty. His hair is white beard, which he wears entire, but trimmed short, and his silvery hair, he would be comparatively a young looking man, barely arrived at the prime of life. The General is affable, polite and unassuming, and shares the discomforts of a crowded railroad coach with ordinary travelers. He travels without staff or other attendant. He is fond of rest and offer his seat to ladies if any delicately seems in want. Some years ago he visited Europe, officially, but had little to say concerning the army and the country.

At one station, where an an eager crowd were gazing at him, he modestly remarked: "I suppose these people are speculating as to what is on foot now." He spoke quickly, sometimes hurriedly, and with the tone of one who is accustomed to command. His countenance is one indicative of firmness and decision of character, with rather more likeness of that mild and benevolent cast than his habitual tolerance and amiability would lead one to expect. He looks like a soldier. The General is no stranger to storms and is unconcerning to draw as he is in manoeuvre. He wears a Colonel's coat, (three stars without the wreath,) a good deal faded, blue pantaloons, high top boots, blue cloth talma, and a high felt hat, without adornment save a small cord round the crown.

Negroes Allowed to Vote in Washington.—The bill which has passed the Senate, and referred to the House, so amends the charter of Washington City as to allow negroes who have resided there one year to vote, provided they pay one dollar for school tax. The African advances.

The Federal authorities have recently confiscated the property of the following rebels, situated in Saginaw, Wisconsin: E. H. T. Hewett, S. Ould, William Alton, Samuel Mc. cullin, W. W. Boyce, John McQueen, W. W. Corcoran and E. H. Pearsey.

The British iron-clads now number twenty-five vessels, from 3821 tons to 900 and 1254. The average tons would be about 4600, with corresponding steam-power and crews. The iron plating varies from 4½ inches (the heaviest) to 2 inches, and the wood backing from 7 to 18 inches.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Former Court—Judge Amelia Presiding.—P. Wilson and L. Gronenberg, enterprising dark men, were caught in an attempt to smuggle about eight gallons of liquor on board of a steamboat. They were tried and sent to the Workhouse for a term of six days. The spirits were confiscated.

The colored man Wm Troy, who, besides being convicted of sundry thefts, was charged with having robbed Lewis Hall of $45 in silver waists and $45, was certain up for trial at the latter charge. He said he had, for the sake of peace, been compelled to say that he was the thief—he knew he was not. He did not like to go to Tortugas for his other sins, but one year would be the utmost he deserved. On this he was sentenced to one years hard labor at Tortugas. A girl who had pretended to the fruits of the theft, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

P O'Neil, charged with stealing $45 and having been drunk and very abusive, was imprisoned for 3 months.

John Gardner, of the Corps d'Afrique, stole a pig and was sent to the Workhouse for one month.

Mr Bauer tried had not the whiskey to vindicate his transportation to Baton Rouge, and barrels for transportation to Baton Rouge, and barrels for transportation to Baton Rouge, to fill an order for Mrs Nodens, was fined $1000. The lady was fined $200.

Five woodmen, accused with having appropriated three cords of wood not willow wood, were required to pay $24 to the owner.

For Foreign Lands.—Adams' passenger had a formidable list of cases, wherein the prosecutors parties carried a ticket for the sea free to or Tortugas for shorter or longer terms that they had appeared.

The soldier Johnson who had absented himself without leave, and earned the Major of his regiment, when he returned here, a temper to Tortugas for three months.

Lieutenant Commander—H. Brady of the Second Lieutenant Commander—H. Brady of the Second Louisiana, who had served with credit in the Mexican war, was sent to Tortugas, there to of serve out the term of his enlistment as a soldier.

Martin Flinn of One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth N. Y., who left his duty, got drunk and abused a lady, was assigned to fatigue duty at months' pay and under three months' imprisonment.

Lawrence Perrigan, still a young soldier, was brought up under a number of charges, as insubordinate, quarreling, disorderly, obscene, &c. His sentence was six months to Tortugas.

Peter Lee, charged with not attending to his duty half of six times, and threatening to revenge himself on his officers after two years of solid work expired, two years from here, was sent to Tortugas for three months.

Pat Reagy, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, called on this branch of a lady) at night, to obtain the photograph of his cousin who fell in the fight. He excused himself for the unreasonable hour by the press of his martial duties, but during it is time the lady compelled to find the picture he took from under her pillow the position book containing most of her worldly goods, not unreasonable $[illegible] 30 He was sent to Tortugas for three months.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lemonnier, Presiding.—Geo Hagan and D H. Smith, sailors, who were charged with insulting and assaulting conduct on shipboard, were fined $5 each. Mrs. Bauer, on a continued drunkard, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Wm Dearover for crying Watch intercessionary, was sent to work with Capt Gray for thirty days. Signed and Jacob Zeigler for beating Simeon Mathieu, on Frenchmen street, had to furnish bonds to answer before the First District Court. B. F. Arbridge, accused of encouraging Anna Bankers, got it for which he has a fine of $15. Mrs. Hass for a breach of the peace, paid a fine of $5.

Accidental Robbery.—Th Rooty of the Fairchanis Comp., was arrested under this Dalrymple Hospital to be treated for injuries received from some lawless parties, said to have been two tol dents who, the wounded man says, first dropped and then robbed him to the extent of $850, which amount he carried about him in greenbacks.

Why is a person of even temper like Greek fire? Because you can't put him out.

[From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

City Appointment.—Acting Mayor Hoyt, it is announced, has appointed Mr. George L. Bright to the office of City Attorney.

Gen. Banks' Labor System.—An order issued from Vicksburg, by direction of the War Department, lays down for the organization of labor throughout Dixie within the military lines of the labor system promulgated for Louisiana by Gen. Banks in order No. 23.

[From the New Orleans Times, March 31.]

Governor Hahn Recognized by the President as Civil and Military Governor.

We learn that the Government at Washington has not only recognized the Hon. Michael Hahn as Civil Governor under the Constitution and laws, but, anticipating that circumstances might arise to which the old Constitution and laws might not be applicable, the President, in addition to his powers as Civil Governor, has conferred upon him all the powers of a Military Governor, transmitting to him for his guidance copies of the instructions of the Government under which Governor Shepley acted.

These powers are, no doubt, intended to be temporary, and will be withdrawn as soon as the people of Louisiana shall have adopted a Constitution harmonizing with the age.

Removal Advocacy of General Steele against Shreveport and Removal of Price and Taylor.

The Texas Belle of this morning has advices from Alexandria as late as last Tuesday evening:

The report prevailed at Alexandria that Gen Steele, with the Arkansas column concentrated, has advanced to within striking distance of Shreveport, flanking and forcing back the rebel forces under General Sterling Price to that point. and only awaited the arrival of the gunboats and the co-operation of Gen Banks's advancing column to make an attack upon that place. Should this prove to be correct, it would appear that Dick Taylor's flying army has been cut off from Shreveport, and will be compelled to take the Texas route, via Mitchell's Bend.

It was further reported that Shreveport had been evacuated by the enemy and occupied by our forces, but the report lacks confirmation, and, in fact, was disbelieved at Alexandria.

Additional via the River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gulf Squadron to be Reinforced.

Washington, March 23.—In pursuance of the earnest request of Admiral Farragut, the Navy Department has ordered to the Gulf the Richmond and the double-turreted monitor Onondaga to be prepared for service in the gulf immediately. The vessels will proceed to their destination as soon as they can be manned. Other vessels have been named for the position of Commodore, Tecumseh and Seminole to follow immediately.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have nearly perfected the tax bill They are likely to come to Congress a system on whiskey, placing $1 tax per gallon. The whiskey in bonded warehouses when it shall be levied. Some members favor 90 cents from the 1st of May, and $1 after the 1st of July. Others favor $1 from the 1st of May, that rate after July 1st. The committee, as a panel, are adverse to taxing the stock on hand of dealers, but have voted 30 cents per gallon, with no tax on grade.

THE FIVE-FORTY LOAN.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary Chase has decided to put the five-forty loan into the hands of a bank, and the subscription of bonds will be commenced. The issue of two-year five cent. coupon Treasury notes will be discontinued, and the interest on the five-twenty, payable at maturity, without coupons, be hereafter on their stand. Coupon notes will be retired as soon as received into the Treasury.

THE 13TH AMENDMENT A MERCHANT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Washington, March 23.—The House Judiciary Committee have unanimously authorized the obstinate to report the following and ask for its adoption by the House, viz:

A joint resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article thirteen.

Section 1. Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall not hereafter established in the United States, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as punishment for crime.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have full power to enforce the foregoing section of this ten by appropriate legislation.

DESERTERS' BILL.

In the assembly on the desertion bill to-day Senator Wilson stated that there are now forty thousand deserters, of whom 1500 were believed to be in Canada. 2000 have been returned to the army by the Provost Marshal General.

The Rebels Are to Colonize the Rioters.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, March 21.—The theory that is to weld to send the blacks to Africa and the country, and get rid of the race question once for all, has received considerable impetus here. New Yorkers seem especially have agitated that Senator Wilson introduced a resolution on which were adopted, calling upon the President for information from all his agents in Europe of the hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by the last Congress for the colonization of colored people. The report by the sale of emancipation and colonization.

The President reported, in response to this resolution, that 5,000 colored persons were sent to Hayti, and 500 to Liberia, all of whom went under a contract with Messrs. Fowler and associate of New York for the Isle d'Avache, Hayti. We have not been able to ascertain the particulars regarding these letters further than that they were directed to Yankee officials, one being the Collector of Customs at Aux Cayes, and that they contained, among other things, memoranda of all the orders issued from Gen. Wilder's office during the late raid The signatures of the letters were deemed of sufficient importance to authorize his arrest. He was accordingly arrested in the Old Capitol Prison, and locked in a cell.

Another New Scare to be Carved Out of an Old One.—A correspondent writes from probate appearances it is likely to secede, to consolidate a new State out of the State of Tennessee called Rio. The name is. This is another plan to open a field for speculators in position and adventurers of all sorts to make a rich harvest by the dismemberment of old States and the creation of old landmarks. The business is a bad one, and should not be encouraged. Keep the old States as they are. Keep them as representative necessity demands a change; preserve when the old Union is restored the people of the States as they are, and the States as they have been and been disturbed. When the rebellion is over the State now called West Virginia should be taken back into the Old Dominion.—*New York Herald*, 19th.

Punch pictures represents Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel emptying a mug of Germany. The Emperor of France: "Now I Prussia is extending his frontier; why shouldn't I as to the Rhine?" King of Italy: "Ha! America is doing the same; why shouldn't I go to Venice?"

The Political Crisis in England.

The Liverpool *Times* of the 5th of March says, in its editorial column:

The Ryans is tumbling down. Lord Palmerston's popularity is waning, and the probability is that before mid-summer, we shall be in the throes of a general election Lord Palmerston, whose good fortune is proverbial, may be restored to his old position again. If the latter his shown will be pared, his power of doing mischief greatly neutralized; if the former, the cause of parties will be placed in a proper and well defined light, and the days of pressure will be over. In either case, retrogression is impossible, for the terms in office must become likewise to keep there.

The same journal remarks:

King Leopold has arrived in England, and has had an interview, on this, with the Queen. His Majesty's visit is not understood. At no former period of her reign did the Queen require more disinterested advice. This visit may have an influence on British politics greater than the world imagines. So shrewd a judgment, so experienced a counsellor, must be particularly acceptable at the present moment.

General Scott has nearly completed his autobiography, issuing his personal history downward from the earliest period to the latest public acts of his eminently useful and honorable life. The work will create a sensation when published.

A large number of the ministers of the M. E. Church South are at Meridian, Miss., on the list, as representatives of the Memphis Conference of said church, to take into consideration its condition, and arrange for ordaining candidates to attend that church property from confiscation. The valuable property of the church at Meridian is now under trial for confiscation.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
Thursday Evening, March 31, 1864.

The Commercial says: Gold continues very much the same. It fluctuated a very little to-day, and opened for the Board of Brokers at 1½ premium, which was the value at which it closed yesterday. Outside a very few transactions of small amount, the business was confined to the Board. There was some demand for the loan in 1 hundred, but the range of prices was unchanged. The payments of the Government are now being made to the contractors of the Commissary Department in Treasury notes. The payments of the Quartermaster's Department are made in certificates of indebtedness of the Commissary General, which are issued for the amount due the contractors on the presentation of their vouchers. These certificates are receivable in payment of taxes, and are also exchanged for Treasury notes at the Treasury. The Treasury notes are issued in denominations of $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2 and $1. The fractional currency is issued in denominations of 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. The receipts of the Custom House are now about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Internal Revenue Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Post Office Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Navy Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the War Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Interior Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Treasury Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Agricultural Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Commerce Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Labor Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Education Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Health Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Transportation Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Communication Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Energy Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Water Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Air Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Land Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Sea Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Space Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Time Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Money Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Value Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Worth Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Wealth Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Prosperity Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Success Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Achievement Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Victory Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Glory Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Honor Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Dignity Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Nobility Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Royalty Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Imperial Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Majesty Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Sovereignty Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Supremacy Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Omnipotence Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Omniscience Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Omnipresence Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Eternity Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Infinity Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Absolute Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Perfection Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Completeness Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Finality Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Ultimate Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Last Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Final Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Conclusion Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the End Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Termination Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Cessation Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Stop Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Halt Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Pause Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Rest Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Sleep Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Death Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Grave Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Tomb Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Resurrection Department are about $1,000,000 per week. The receipts of the Life