THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy at No. 47 Magazine street, machinery, rope, belting, etc.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock at 89 Camp street, 225 bales cotton.

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

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

This day, at the Masonic Hall, we see that Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, bank stocks, insurance scrips, &c., belonging to the succession of Charles Blazi.

Dealers in Cotton should attend R. T. Montgomery's, large and important sale of 225 bales or more, this day, Tuesday 26th instant, at 1 o'clock, at Sales Room, 89, Camp street. The Lot consists of desirable grades, both in quality and staple, and the largest portion are original. Samples for exhibition at sale.

Among the passengers by the Morning Star, are the Martinetti troupe, who will give Ravel performances at the St. Charles Theatre.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, John A. Post, commander, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, direct, with a full cargo of cotton, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

C. Goche, Mrs E Mulery, Capt E Page, Mrs Packwood, Miss Ainsworth, John H Cunkenpor J C Morgan, J Fresler, H J Clark, Wm Pyne, Mrs H Pooley, Miss E Pooley, G Isaacs, Madam Goube, Madam Murphy.

The Steamship Matanzas, Wm. Leisegang, Commander, left her wharf at 4½ o'clock, last evening, for New York via Havana, with a good freight, the U. S. Mail and the following passengers:

For New York—Edward L. Salmon, Gustave Rabardy, Miss Angelia Sefton, Thomas Seston, Mrs Thompson, 2 daughters and three children, L. Bolbon, E W Brown, Aron Gertach, M Calcedo, A Garcia, G Shaffer, Brunodo La Garde, Joe Blanc, D Lehmann, G Barthe, J H Blanc, E Von Stein, wife and 3 children, J R Palmer, F Mondran, lady and 4 children, H Granet, lady and family, Mrs Holt, neice, 2 children and servant, Jas Hitchinson, C D McDonald, L S Joseph, J L Hornsby.

For HAVANA—W G Boylan, F Palacio.

The Mexican Problem.

In the way of some right fiction what is journalistically known as "news from Mexico" bids fair to eclipse the glories of the Arabian tales. But it is fiction without romance, invention without wit, fancy, or imagination. It is the mere prose of falsehood without fairy embellishment, but diluted by magniloquence, it may frequently be, into a vapid turgidity. We can see in it, not the result of enthusiasm and exhilaration, but rather the effect of downright depravity of mind.

We are permitted, however, amid the confused, fluctuating and conflicting reports which have come of late from Northern Mexico, to be tolerably well assured of several important facts. One of these is the inauguration by President Juarez of a system of resistance which he expressed his purpose to adopt, in the last extremity, several months ago, in a letter which at that time elicited considerable attention and comment. He then declared that it would be his policy to protract the struggle with the interventionists as long as possible by carrying on a guerrilla warfare in the wildest and most inaccessible regions of the country.

The words of the President, then a fugitive, and with the apparent prospect before him of speedy expatriation, left it scarcely doubtful what were the objects aimed at by such a policy. There were two eventualities to be kept in view by the indefinite protraction of the war. One was to disappoint the hopes entertained by the new rulers of the restoration of order and the re-establishment of peaceful commerce and industry throughout Mexico—to exhaust their patience by ceaseless agitations and harassments, and, finally, to disgust them with their new conquest as one too dearly bought and not worth the expense and trouble of retaining it. The other was to preserve the nucleus of a republican Government and to make a show of armed opposition to the new monarchy, so long as there was the possibility of doing so, in order to be prepared at last for taking advantage of assistance coming in some form from the United States.

Regarded by itself, the guerilla system, if resorted to by President Juarez as a sole method of warfare, would be the mere expedient of desperation. But in connection with the possible contingencies referred to, it would seem to evince, if not obvious military judgment and ability, at least no inconsiderable political sagacity. For weariness and disgust with multiplied disorders and vexations, together with a growing sense of a costly but barren conquest, might be expected to do more towards effecting the ultimate withdrawal of the interventionists or their European successors than a formal and regular plan of military resistance. Add to this the increasing evidence of a strong sentiment of hostility on the part of the people of the United States to the erection, under European auspices, of a monarchical government on the ruins of the decayed Republic in Mexico, and we may already see tendencies at work, and probabilities taking tangible shape, in a way to flatter the hopes which seemed to have inspired the late policy of President Juarez.

The unanimous protest by the House of Representatives against the new Mexican monarchy, together with recent significant manifestations of popular feeling in the United States on the same subject exhibited in his close neighborhood, may well excite in Juarez the belief that he will be ultimately reinforced either by the formal intervention of the American Government or by the informal and irrepressible intervention of its people.

On the whole, therefore, the Mexican problem threatens to become more complex than ever. At this moment, at least it looks muddled—very.

The steamship Morning Star arrived at about 12 o'clock P. M., from New York. Up to a late hour we had not yet received our papers which, however, are not likely to contain any news of importance.

A MONUMENT TO BISHOP ONDERDONK.—According to the *Christian Times*, of New York city, an elegant monument is to be erected in Trinity Church to the memory of the late Bishop Onderdonk. It is to be of Caen stone, and to consist of a reclining effigy, the head wearing a mitre, a crosier lying by the side, angels at the head, and a couchant lion at the feet. Under this lion is a serpent, whose head is raised, while the barbed tongue is thrust out towards the Bishop. This last device, emblematical of slander, refers to the charge against the Bishop which led to his deposition, and according to the *Observer*, is hardly complimentary to his Episcopal peers by whom he was convicted, and the responsible witnesses who testified in the once famous Onderdonk case.

There are in Great Britain seventy-eight million acres of land, of which eleven million are used by the nobility, and others who can afford it, for parks and hunting grounds—one of the latter absorbs fifteen thousand acres. Five noblemen own a fourth of Scotland. The Duke of Southerland owns seven hundred thousand acres, more than one thousand square miles.

Children are more than teachers of patience and forbearance. They are household mirrors to reflect our own faults—sometimes, too, our own graces. If we wish to see how ridiculous and hateful are our ebullitions of sudden passion, we have but to look at the anger-throbs of our little imitators at our own firesides. That sullen scowl was caught probably from our brows. [illegible] word that was the echo of one own. [illegible] blow struck at a brother may [illegible] the rehearsal of the last angry slap we gave the lad, more in revenge than in the love of correction.

If a person buys two apples and eats both, how many will yet remain? Of course there will be two left.

Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, April 25th, 1864.

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

Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. Goldman rose and announced that this day is the 24 Anniversary of the raising of the Stars and Stripes, in this city, which had been supplanted by the rebel flag, and in commemoration of the day he moved an adjournment, which was negatived, whereupon he asked leave to retire, but his request was ruled out of order.

On motion of Mr. Crozat, the Convention reconsidered its action of last Saturday, in striking out the clause allowing the President twenty dollars per day, and the same was reinstated and adopted.

Mr. Fish, on behalf of the Committee on "Executive Department," reported that the committee is unanimous that no change is necessary in that portion of the Constitution under this head. The report was recommended with instructions to report in writing.

Mr. Thorpe, on behalf of the Committee on Enrollment, reported that the committee had appointed a Chief Clerk of Enrollment and two translators, whose compensation is not fixed.—On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Compensation.

The same member on behalf of the Committee on Federal Relations, submitted a report recommending the adoption of an article declaring "the Constitution of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding;" the report was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Abell offered on last Saturday, requiring all amendments to the Constitution to undergo three readings on three several days, was taken up and adopted.

The Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday.)

The Monitor Iron-Clads A Costly Failure.

Experience in both Europe and America has tended to throw doubt upon the generally efficiency of the iron-clad ships of war as at present constructed, and especially upon the unworthiness and active power of those built according to the Monitor principle. A Northern journal, discussing the merits of the latter class, remarks:

It is said that there is a project before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to build half-a dozen new iron clads upon the Monitor principle at a cost of from five to seven millions each, or from thirty to forty-two millions for the whole.

The Navy Department's rage for monitors seems to be a monomania. Enormous sums have already been expended in the construction of monitors, and some still more enormous seem likely to be expended hereafter. And yet the monitors have accomplished exceedingly little. The original one, co-operating with wooden vessels of war, made a drawn battle with the rebel iron clad Merrimac, but she afterwards went down at sea because she was unseaworthy, and none of the rest of the turreted craft, with the exception of the one that captured a miserable rebel affair of Savannah, are remembered for anything they have done. There was for many months a whole fleet of them at Charleston, but notoriously the New Ironsides was three times as efficient as the whole of them; and yet no new craft are constructed upon the plan of the Ironsides, whilst millions upon millions are expended, and other millions upon millions asked, for multiplying monitors.

It is not, we believe, too strong language to say that the monitors are impotent, that they are notoriously failures, that they have inflicted not only vast expense upon the nation, but great discredit upon the naval service. If a fifth part of the money thrown away upon them had been expended in the construction of fast-sailing ships of war fit for ocean service, the rebel piratical vessels which are continually crippling our commerce and driving it from the seas and oceans, would long since have been driven from the seas and oceans themselves. The commercial injuries sustained by this country from the want of the protection which the Federal Government should have furnished, and which, but for the monitor insanity, it probably would have furnished, have been greater than the entire cost of the Federal navy, great as this unquestionably is.

Nobody, not even, it is to be presumed, the Secretary of the Navy or Captain Ericcson, believes that the monitors can go to sea. All that is alleged in their favor is, that, if a chance offers, they can attack forts, and that they can defend harbors. But all the rebel forts attacked by them have successfully withstood the attacks, not a single fort having been captured, whilst various monitors, we know not how many, have been destroyed or disabled. We can't say how effective the monitors might be in defending harbors, but we should have far less confidence in them for such a service than in powerful land batteries. If a monitor were stationed off a port to keep an enemy's vessel out of shelling distance, the hostile craft could in all probability run right by her without incurring the risk of more than a single shot, for a monitor fires but one gun in eight minutes, in which time a fast ship, moved by either steam or wind, could make two miles or more.

Governor Seymour Rejects a Golden Opportunity.

Thurlow Weed had a letter recently in the Albany *Evening Journal* on the late speeches of Long, Harris and Wood; in which letter he says:

It, as is alleged, the present Administration has not proved itself, in wisdom and genius, equal to a great emergency, can its opponents hope to change it by treasonable organizations? The people are patriotic—eminently and practically; when their country is in danger—and they will indignantly frown upon Treason and Traitors, coming in whatever guise it, or they, may assume.

Soon after the election of 1862, Mr. Lincoln remarked to me that, as the Governor of the Empire State, and the representative man of the Democratic party, Gov. Seymour had the power to render great public service; and that, if he exerted that power against the rebellion and for his country, he would be our next President. I think Mr. Lincoln authorised me to say so, from him, to Gov. Seymour. At any rate, I *did* repeat the conversation to him. But the gentleman's proclivities were in the wrong direction. Gov. Seymour made his bed with Vallandigham, thus depriving the country of the advantages of his high position and himself of a "golden opportunity."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—A case of selling liquor to soldiers, wherein Mrs. Wegle figured as the principal accused, was examined yesterday, and resulted, upon the evidence of Lieut. Gates, to the effect that accused must close her establishment or be further punished.

Catharine Nagel, prosecuted for having blankets with the mark U. S., in her possession, explained to the satisfaction of the Court that the property in question was abandoned by soldiers going from Baton Rouge to the defence of Port Hudson. Mrs. Nagel was discharged.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—Fred. Hartman, charged with an assault and battery, was sent before the First District Court. Chas. Smith, accused of having stolen a pair of linen pants, was examined and sent before the same tribunal.

Ben. Bertrand and Laford, charged with an attack on Fred. Hartman, were also examined and sent before the First District Court.

A. Blandin who sold liquor without a license, was fined $56.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—This Court opened to-day and adjourned to Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.—S. B. Ease appeared in Court yesterday on the charge of having one more wife than the law allows. The wives were there armed with their marriage certificates. Accused awaits his examination. Bail, $1000.

The colored men John Louis and Tom Robinson were up on separate charges of larceny.—Tom was sent before the First District Court. The examination of the other was continued.

Fire.—A fire occurred last evening at No. 242 Thalia street, occupied by Mrs. Henry. The house is owned by Mrs. Boyer. The fire department was promptly on the spot, and the damage trifling.

Coals to Newcastle.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

It has been announced in all the city papers that a transportation agent here, has received advices of the shipment of three hundred and eighty four English girls by one steamer, for the West and a market. Is not this a queer market to ship English girls to, where war is continuing maids and making widows, and where sewing-women make coats and pantaloons for twenty-five cents each, drawers for six cents, fine shirts for twenty five cents, and other articles at prices which make it an unfathomable mystery how they keep soul and body together; and this, too, with coal at from twenty-eight to forty cents a bushel, and beef at twenty cents a pound, and coarse calico at twenty five cents a yard. We are not disposed to shut the door in the face of girls who have crossed the Atlantic, but we think that an exhibit of the wages of women in this city would show that the female market is glutted now.

(FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.)

They had a great muss in St. Louis on the 18th, as we learn in the local columns of St. Louis dailies of that date. It was at Bailey & Co.'s immense combination show, in which was exhibited the gigantic hippopotamus, the only live specimen of the African river-horse ever brought to America.

From Brownsville, Texas.

The Brownsville *Union League*, of the 16th instant, intimates, says the *Times*, that 3000 California cavalry have not arrived in Texas, that Eagle Pass has not been occupied, and that the French are not marching on Matamoros. Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying.

The *League* also mentions the arrival of Gen Benton, who is assigned in General Herron's command, and the recovery of the latter officer from a recent severe illness.

From Matamoros.

We have received a copy of the Matamoros *Boletin Oficial*, of the 9th instant, containing a few items of interest which we give in addition to those published in this morning paper.

The Municipal authorities of Villa de Aldama and the forces stationed in that city had gone over to the Constitutional Government. Vitoriano Zepeda writes to that effect to the Secretary of War under date of April 1st, and adds that he has found seventeen pieces of artillery in the city.

The brigade of 900 men, under General D. M. Capistran, had arrived at the village of Chinas, (State of Tamaulipas) from Matamoros. Cortina was preparing to join it. The first brigade of the State, under Col. Cerda, had recognized the legitimate authority of President Juarez, denounced Vidaurri's conduct and declared that the redemption of the State of Coahuila, was regarded by them as an act of justice. Upwards of five hundred men of the National Guard are now serving the Government.

The Guanajuato Division, under General Doblado had left Matamoros and gone to Monterey. The whole National Guard of Coahuila had joined the expedition.

The forces organized in Nuevo Leon under the command of José Maria Morales. Escobedo had been appointed a Major General and Garcia Conde Chief Engineer.

According to the *Boletin*, Vidaurri made his exit from Monterey with about three hundred men, ordering Quiroga to remain in the city for the purpose of attending to the collection of a forced loan and a requisition of horses. The *Boletin* thinks that the fugitive can be pursued and captured, and calls for his chastisement and that of his accomplices as a national necessity. Of course, the editor chuckles over the downfall of the man whom he dubs "the little tyrant."

Gen. Porfirio Diaz had reviewed seven thousand men in Oaxaca. The news was confirmed of the vanguard of that division, under General Benavides, having reached Teotitlan del Camino, and it was added that it had defeated a corps of 500 Frenchmen.

A Strong Vote Demanded for the Next President.

The Boston *Traveller*, referring to the next Presidency, says:

If our candidate should enter office next March with a mighty opposition party arrayed against him, the temptation to rebel in the North would probably be found as irresistible as that of the South four years earlier. To prevent the Copperheads from being left unto temptation, we should elect or re-elect the next President by a vote so overwhelmingly strong as to make all thought of rebellion in the North ridiculous. He should be as preponderantly elevated to the Presidency as Mr. Brough was to the Governorship of Ohio. It is well known that the Buckeye Copperheads contemplated armed resistance to Mr. Brough's Government, but were led to change their purpose when they saw that Government had been been called into being by a majority of more than 100,000 of the voters of Ohio. Had Mr. Brough's majority been no larger than that cast for Gov. Curtin in Pennsylvania, he would have had a civil war on his hands, but the tremendous majority that had made him Governor caused the Copperheads to be completely overcrowed. They did not stir because they durst not stir. We should do in the nation, and for the next President, what was done in Ohio for her present Governor. We should secure a popular majority of at least a million. That would remove all fear of resistance being made in the North. As there is nothing so successful as success, so is there is nothing so strong as strength.

Emerson and Hammond on Mudsills.

A writer in the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, communicates to that paper, under the title of "Mudsills," an article in which he presents some curious political illustrations with regard to the question of labor and the status of laborers. The following are among its salient passages:

The word *mudsill* is of American coinage in the early days of railroads; it means the strong, substantial timbers that sustain and underlie the structure of the road, without which the whole superposed structure would be weak and defective. Pray, does the word *mudsill*, then, suggest any idea *dishonorable or base*? Does it not, on the contrary, designate a necessary, essential, indispensable part of the work, and therefore honorable and dignified. How came it, then, to be circulated throughout the North that *mudsill* was a word of *contempt*, used by the South towards the Northern laboring masses? The word was quoted from the speech of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in the U. S. Senate in 1858. If the Senator had used the word in an offensive manner, to throw obloquy upon the masses, applying it to them as an opprobrious epithet, to brand them with contempt; if he had held them up as nuisances to be abated, as pests, whose very existence is a calamity, as a class in the community only fit to be trodden down and rooted out, whose lives were not worth *preserving*, and had intimated that legislative wisdom would be well employed in devising means for the decrease of such a population; I say if Senator Hammond had uttered such sentiments, we would be of one mind in stigmatizing him as a disorganiser and a vilifier of the laboring masses, and worthy of severe rebuke. Such language toward them has indeed been used, but we shall find its source nearer home. It is not the product of the South, but of the hot-bed of abolition heresies in Massachusetts. Senator Hammond used no such disparaging epithets. Hear what he says:

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class *you must have*, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, civilization and refinement. It constitutes the very *mudsill* of society and of political government, and you *might as well attempt to build a house in the air*, as to build either the one or the other, except on this *mudsill*. Fortunately for the South she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand, a race inferior to her own, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity, to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for our purpose, and call them slaves." "I will not characterize that *class* at the North with that term, but you have this class, it is there, it is everywhere, it is eternal. The Senator from New York said that the whole world had abolished slavery. Aye the *name*, but not the *thing*; all the powers of the earth cannot abolish that. God only can do it when he repeals the *fiat* "the poor ye always have with you."

"We do not think that *whites* should be slaves either by law or necessity. Our slaves are black, of another and inferior race. The *status* in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable from intellectual weakness ever to give us any trouble by their aspirations."

Now whatever criticism even the most ultra abolitionist may be disposed to make on Mr. Hammond's opinions respecting slavery, he cannot accuse the Southern Senator of using the word *mudsill* in any other than an *honorable sense*; least of all in any way derisive and scornful of Northern labor.

I have said, if we seek for disparaging language towards the laboring masses, we shall find it nearer home; the product, not of the South, but of Massachusetts. Contrast the language of Hammond with the following from the transcendental Emerson, and say which of them speaks of the masses most kindly or respectfully.

"Mankind," says Emerson, "divides itself into two classes, *benefactors* and *malefactors*.—The second class is vast, the first a handfull. A person seldom falls sick, but the bystanders are animated with a faint hope that he will die.—Quantities of poor lives; of distressing invalids; of *cases for a gun*. Shall we then judge of a country by the majority or by the minority? By the minority surely. 'Tis pedantry to estimate nations by the census, or other than by their importance to the *mind* of the time. Leave this hypocritical prating about the masses. Masses are rude, lame, unmade, pernicious in their *demands and influence*, and need not to be flattered, but to be *schooled*. I wish not to *concede any thing to them*, but to *tame, drill, divide and break them up*, and draw individuals out of them. The worst of *charity is that the lives you are asked to preserve are not worth preserving*. Masses! the calamity is the masses. I do not wish any mass at all, but honest men only; lovely, sweet, accomplished women only; and no *shovel-handed, narrow brained, gin-drinking, million stockingers or lazzaroni* at all. If government knew how, I should like to see it *check*, not *multiply* the population."*

*Emerson, Conduct of Life, pp. 218—19.

THE WHEAT CROP IN OHIO.—The Xenia *Torchlight* says:

We continue to talk with our farmers as they come in to renew their subscriptions, about their wheat crops, and we are glad to say that the prospect improves with the season. There will be much good wheat yet, and from our present information we may look for at least as much as we raised last year.

We learn that in the heavy wheat producing counties of St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale and Lenawee, Michigan, and generally through the southern portions of the State, a fair to average crop of wheat is expected. The breadth of surface sown last fall will probably fall a little short of the previous year, those best informed generally place it at a fair average of those of previous years.

An Extraordinary Trial.

(From the London Star, March 23.)

A singular trial has just had a singular conclusion in France. The eccentricities, the anomalies, and the striking defects of the French system of criminal judicature could hardly appear in any case more glaring to the English eye than they show in the recent trial of M. Armand at Aix. Probably many of our readers are not yet acquainted with the leading facts of this cause, which is now destined to be celebrated. M. Armand, a banker, living at Montpellier, was arrested early in last July, on a charge of having attempted to murder his coachman, Maurice Roux. M. Armand was a man of wealth, position, and high character, apparently respected and admired by all who knew him, and even, according to the evidence, looked up to as a generous benefactor by many to whom he had rendered spontaneous and noble services.

The coachman, his accuser, was a person of a somewhat dissolute character, and who had at the best given no special proofs of a high regard for veracity. On the evening of the 7th of July this man was found lying in his master's cellar, apparently stunned and speechless. There was a cord tied round his neck, his hands were bound behind his back, and his feet were made fast with a handkerchief. When restored to consciousness he seemed unable to speak. He was interrogated, however, somewhat after the fashion of the paralytic dumb man in Dumas' "Monte Christo." An alphabet was placed before him, and he was invited to spell out the accusation. He did so, and to the amazement and horror of all denounced his master as the man who had attempted to murder him.

He stated that Armand knocked him down with a heavy blow from a billet of wood, then fastened his hands and feet, tied a cord tightly round his neck, and left him to die. Again and again in the most solemn manner he declared that this was true, and appealed to Heaven to vindicate the justness of the accusation. After a while he recovered his speech and again and again repeated his story. The only explanation which he could suggest for Armand's having made so extraordinary an attack on him was, that he had been charged by Armand with having called the house a wretched hovel. According to his own statement, he must have lain for hours and hours senseless and all but suffocated in the cellar. Nearly the whole day, in fact, he must have remained helpless and motionless in the place where his assailant left him.

Now this was at best an odd story. It might be true, and the accuser solemnly and repeatedly declared that it was true. But there were some startling improbabilities about it. The character of M. Armand was very high—the motive for this outrageous deed seemed utterly inadequate. Moreover those who knew Armand, were aware that his hands were nearly paralyzed with gout. Still it was quite certain that Roux, the accuser, was found pinioned and apparently senseless, and somebody must have done the deed—and Roux swore that the somebody was his master. So M Armand was committed to prison.

For eight long months and more he suffered all the rigors of the French system of preventive imprisonment. Had he been proved guilty the physical and mental sufferings of so long a confinement under that stern system would have been nearly punishment enough. The case came on for trial the other day at the Assizes of Aix. Meanwhile, there were new accusations accumulating, for the accuser seemed the most singularly persecuted of men, and, had during the interval suffered more than one terrible assault, according to his own account, at the hands of unknown enemies. The defence made for M. Armand was as singular as the charge. It was alleged that Roux had got up the whole thing himself as a means of extorting money.

An eminent physician of Paris maintained that the insensibility of Roux was a sham—that the mark on his neck showed the cord to have been tied so that it might not do injury—that the dumbness was a sham—that the accuser not only suppressed his power of articulation, but avoided the performance by likewise appearing to have no power of moving his lips—that he could not have lain insensible for the hours alleged, and in the position in which he was found, and yet have presented no symptoms indicating the approach of genuine suffocation; and, finally, that the accuser's hands were so tied as to render it not only probable that he had tied them himself, but extremely improbable that any one else had done so. Of course this evidence was disputed by some medical men, and sustained by others, and some odd and unseemly wrangles took place in Court.

Experts were called to examine into the knotting of the cords and of course the experts differed. The court was converted into an experimenting room, and operations in the binding of hands were performed upon living subjects to the intense enjoyment of most of the spectators. It seemed, at all events, to be established that Roux could, if he liked, have tied his hands himself as they were found when he was discovered in the cellar; and the eminent physician already mentioned maintained that to lie insensible for hours in such a posture, and when found to exhibit only the appearances which Roux presented, would be simply an impossibility. Moreover, the same authority insisted that the marks which Roux showed as the result of a tremendous blow from a billet of wood, could not possibly have been produced by such an instrument. The jury acted as we suppose any rational jury on earth would have done.

Taking into account this testimony and that of a number of witnesses who contradicted Roux on collateral points—taking into account the prisoner's high character and even his physical condition, they declared him not guilty. The verdict was received, we learn, with literal transports of applause, both within and without the court. Mr. Armand, after his eight months of painful incarceration, was set free at last.

But there was another little ceremony yet to be gone through. The prosecutor immediately shifted his ground and sued the acquitted man for damages done by the blows which the jury had just acquitted him of giving. The claim was tried next day, and the court ordered that Mr. Armand must pay a fine of 20,000f. and the costs of the case as damages, for having inadvertently struck Roux a blow.

Under the Code of Napoleon this decision seems to be lawful. Even for an inadvertent act which causes damage the doer is liable, and the fact that a man is declared not guilty of attempting to murder does not relieve him from the responsibility of having done undesigned injury. Of course, in a general way, this is quite reasonable and fair. But surely in this instance M. Armand either committed the deed or had nothing whatever to do with it. If he did anything—if he had hand, act, or part in the affair, he must have tied the hands, knotted the feet, battered the head, and attempted to stop the windpipe of his victim. If he did not commit the criminal offence, then he could have had no more to do with it, consciously or unconsciously, than if he had been a hundred miles away.

If the Jury were justified in acquitting Armand—and the public seems not only to have applauded, but to have all along anticipated their decision—then we have rarely heard of a man more outrageously victimized than the unfortunate accused in this singular case. He had to endure eight months of severe imprisonment; he had to bear the badgering, and bullying, and torturing of public prosecutor and judge during a long and weary trial; and he has now to pay a fine amounting to nearly a thousand pounds for doing that which the Jury declare he never did. Some of the French papers exclaim loudly against the anomalies of the case and its results; and their amazement is not surprising, for the whole story reads like one of the scenes in "Gil Blas" which describe the eccentricities of justice in the days of Don Raphael and the Holy Hermandad.

some merry and brilliant nonsense for the amusement of the Empress.

Among the persons from "outside" most in favor just now in the inner circle of the Court, is a very handsome and accomplished American lady, the youthful wife of a millionaire, possessing a magnificent voice, a very amiable temper, and wonderfully splendid hair. After a very small and very merry party in the Empress's private apartments a few nights ago, the Imperial hosts and their guests sat down to an exquisite "little supper," this lady being one of the party. During the supper one of the Empress's ladies began playfully to tease Mrs —— about her hair, declaring that no human head could grow such a luxuriant mass of lustrous hair, and inviting her to confess to sporting certain skilfully contrived additions to the locks of nature's bestowing. Mrs. —— modestly protested that her hair, such as it was, was really and truly her own, in right of growth, and not of purchase.

All present speedily took part in the laughing dispute; some declaring for the opinion of the Lady of Honor, the others for that of Mrs ——. The Emperor and Empress, greatly amused at the dispute, professed a strong desire to know the facts of the case, and the Emperor, declaring that it was clearly impossible to get at the truth in any other way, invited Mrs —— to settle the controversy by letting down her hair and giving ocular demonstration of its being her own. The lady, whereupon, drew out her comb and the hair pins that held up her hair, and shook the heavy and shining masses all over her shoulders, thus giving conclusive proof of the tenure by which she held it. As Frenchwoman seldom have good heads of hair, it is probable that some little disappointment may have been caused to some of the ladies by this magnificent torrent of hair, displayed by Mrs ——, but the gentlemen were all in raptures at the really beautiful spectacle, the lady's husband, who worships her, being as proud of her triumph as though his wife's luxuriant locks were his own creation.—*Cor. Montreal Herald.*

THE ORIGIN OF STRIKES.—Now since "strikes" have become so popular, we have taken some pains to trace the origin of such demonstrations. Our investigations have resulted in tracing the inception of the idea to Marco Bozzaris, who, according to Fitz Greene Halleck, urged his Suliote followers to

Strike—for your altars and your fires,
Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
God, and your native land!

He also, according to the same authority, enjoined his followers to "strike till the last armed foe expires," and "strikes" may be expected, should this sentiment prevail, to the end of the present war.

Many persons who write to us construct their sentences very awkwardly. They should get their sentences commuted.—*Louisville Journal.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1864.

The Market opened this morning with very little movement in any department, no money of [illegible] ing unusual to note. [illegible] leading stape being apparently at a stand still and only a moderate business doing in Sugar and Molasses. [illegible] was some animation in Exchange and sales were made at [illegible] per cent premium for New York sight [illegible]. The Bank [illegible] [illegible]

The Gold market was quiet throughout the day, [illegible]

Nothing important transpired in Bank notes. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 25 1864.

COTTON—Buyers and sellers are so far apart in their views with regard to prices that the market has been nearly at a stand still; to-day the only transactions reported being 30 bales, mixed qualities, at prices not stated, and 11 bales, damaged, thrown overboard from a blockade runner, at 62½ per bale. On Saturday, not before reported, 13 bales strict low middling sold at 68c [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market opened with a good inquiry this morning but only part of the to-day were confined to [illegible] Sugar, part from store, in various lots, at 26c [illegible] Molasses [illegible]

FLOUR—The market is very dull and we have no sales on record to any inquiry for round lots to-day. On Saturday evening a lot of 450 barrels superfine sold at $9 barrel. To-day a few small lots superfine sold at $9 75.

LARD—50 tierces prime Western kettle rendered sold in one lot at 15¼c. ₱ lb.

BACON—A pretty assorted lot of choice Sugar cured Hams sold at 20c ₱ lb. Smaller lots command 21c.

PORK—To-day's sales comprise 200 and 30 barrels full weight mess at $30, and 16 barrels over weight mess, at $31 50, ₱ B.

OAKUM—We notice the sale of 30 bales at 12½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—A lot of 30 firkins choice Western reserve sold at 40c, ₱ lb.

SALT—There was sales of 2000 sacks, in store, of which 1000 fine and 1000 coarse at $3 and 2700 sacks, one third less fine in store, at $2 40 to $2 75, and 1000 sacks coarse, in bad order, in store, at [illegible] on the river, at $2 ₱ sack.

FEED—The sales to-day comprise 700 sacks mixed corn at $1 75, and 600 sacks oats at $1 20 ₱ bushel; 500 sacks bran at $1 60 ₱ 100 lbs. and 200 bales prime Western hay at $40 ₱ ton.

FREIGHTS—The market is dull at 1½c ₱ lb for cotton by steamships for New York.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sales at auction to-day 4 boxes chewing tobacco at 65c, 60 [illegible] bale flour at $8 30 @ $8 35, and 8 barrels whisky at $1 25.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 16 1864.

Arrived yesterday: 84 Beeves and 115 Hogs. Amount of stock now: 84 Beeves 111 Hogs, 87 Veals and 15 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 1165 Beeves, 1133 Hogs, 400 Sheep and 181 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	—	19
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	—	17
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	—	15
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	90 00	75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	35 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	[illegible]	30 00
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots ₱ head	8 00	12 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50 00	100 00
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	15 00	20 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	10 00	15 00
Suckling Calves, ₱ head	10 00	12 00

DIED,

On Monday morning 25th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M. CLEMENCE TOBY, aged 21 years, daughter of the late Thomas Toby and Clemence Augustin.

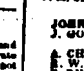
The friends and acquaintances of both families are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her mother, corner of [illegible] and Coliseum, THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock.

New Orleans, April 25, 1864

For Rent.

FURNISHED or unfurnished ROOMS, with board if the parties desire it. Boarders attended to in case of sickness. Apply at No. 187 St. Louis street. ap26 3taw

Strayed or Stolen.



ON the morning of the 23d instant, from No. 11 Carondelet street, one BAY MARE MULE. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to the above place. ap26 3t GALLIER & ESTERBROOK.

Business Store Wanted,

ON Tchoupitoulas, or Magazine street, between Poydras and Canal, or on Canal or Poydras between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets, TO RENT for a term of NOT LESS THAN 5 YEARS, or Wanted to buy if price and terms are moderate. Address CITIZEN, Picayune Office, for five day's, giving number and location of Property, with rents, and IF FOR SALE THE PRICE AND TERMS OF SAME. ap26—3t—also

Grocery for Sale.

THE GROCERY STORE at the corner of Love and Port streets, Third District, will be sold at private sale, between now and the first day of May, 1864. If not sold at private sale by that time, it will be sold at public auction, by E. M. Jacobs, auctioneer, on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864, at 10 o'clock. The Store is in a good location, has a fresh stock of goods, and is well patronized. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. Terms cash. ap26

A Room and Board Wanted,

WITHIN a few squares of Canal and Chartres streets by a single gentleman. Address R. G. F. at the office of this paper. ap26 3t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 26, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, for New York via Havana—Avendano Bro
Steamship Geo Cromwell, Post, for New York
Ship Sandusky, Linken, for New York — A Moulton, Master
Mex steamship Muchacho, Nichols, for Matamoros — Master
Ital brig Mikazia, Lavarello, for Genoa — Master
Brig F Owle, Irwin, for Philadelphia — Master
Brig T J King, Doane, for Philadelphia — Master
Mex sloop San Gaetano, Plee, for Matamoros — Master
Brig Fadina, Wilson, for Philadelphia — O A Fauche
Schr E O Knight, Hawes, for Havana — Master
Schr Caspian, Partridge, for Cardenas — Master
Steamer City of Memphis, Terrell, for St Louis — Master
Steamer Empress, Rider, for St Louis — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Hepburn, from New York 16th inst and Havana 21st, to J M Courtenay—2d dist
Bark [illegible], Thompson, from Philadelphia to master—1st dist
Schr Amy Chase, Wilson, 3 days from Matamoros in ballast to master—1st dist
Ship John and Albert, Gorham, from 35 days from Boston to A F [illegible]—1st dist
Ship City of Brooklyn, Wells, 25 days from New York to master—1st dist
Bark Ida Kimball, Johnson, 24 days from Philadelphia to master—1st dist
Bark Transit, Elliott, 35 days from Boston to master—1st dist
Schr Rebecca (British), Jenkins, 8 days from Havana to Chiapella Bros—2d dist
Schr Elizabeth, ——, 6 days from Matamoros to master—2d dist
Schr [illegible] Apaeluso, from the Coast
Schr Nancy, from the Coast
Schr Freddie, Fazegura, from Pointe a la Hache
Lugger Hope, Pecoult, from Pointe a la Hache, to J. L. Titus
Schr L Estais, Manshy, from St James Parish, to A Savoie
Schr Lizzie, Raymond, from Matamoros, to master—3d dist
Sloop Tonnerre, Remerle, from Coast to A Rocola
Schr Comrade, Pettson, from Coast, to master—
Sloop Athenaïs, from Coast

STEAMBOATS.

Independence, Henry, from Thibodeaux
New Orleans, Kimball, from Alexandria

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Gladiator, from the Passes—Brought up barks Transit and Ida Kimball
The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Brought up ships John & Albert, City of Brooklyn, schrs Rebecca, Lizzie and Elizabeth

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Frank Boult, Moore, from Portland, Me
Schr E A Rodgers, from Philadelphia
Schr R Tilley, from Matamoros to Jos Kelley
Prize Schr M Albert, Mary Sooty and Wanderer

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK via HAVANA—Per steamship Matanzas—71 bales cotton, 211 bbls and 100 bags [illegible] 17 tcs lard 25 tcs hams 25 kgs lard 5 pkgs [illegible] Havana
NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—851 bales cotton [illegible]
MATAMOROS—Per Mex steamship Muchacho—[illegible]
GENOA—Per Ital brig Mikazia—162 bales cotton [illegible]
MATAMOROS—Per Mex sloop San Gaetano—[illegible]
HAVANA—Per schr E O Knight—[illegible]
CARDENAS—Per schr Caspian—274 tcs and 10c kgs lard [illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer City of Memphis—[illegible] hhds sugar [illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Empress—[illegible] hhds sugar and sundries

IMPORTS

NEW YORK AND HAVANA—Per steamship Morning Star—[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Greenland—Coal to U S Quartermaster
BOSTON—Per ship John & Albert—[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Ida Kimball—Coal to U S Navy
HAVANA—Per British schr Rebecca—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer New Orleans—16 bales cotton [illegible] U S Quartermaster
COAST—Per schr [illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Independence—[illegible]
COAST—Per schr Nancy—[illegible]
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Fredie—[illegible]
ST JAMES—Per schr L'Estais—Lot of sundries to [illegible]
COAST—Per sloop Tonnerre—[illegible]
COAST—Per sloop Athenaïs—20 bbls potatoes 15 do onions [illegible]
COAST—Per schr Comrade—[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—57 bbls molasses [illegible]

For Havre,

SUCCEEDING THE GUANTANAMO.

THE splendid French clipper ship ABIE MINERVE, A. Matrion, master, performing her first voyage. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, wharf No. 16 Second District, or to the consignees
EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,
16 and 18 St. Louis st.

ap26 15t

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT,

CHARTRES STREET

POLICE LANTERNS.

Just received, a number of this most useful article for the Police and night watch [illegible]; also, a further supply of Hand Lanterns, [illegible]. The undersigned has just received another invoice of the celebrated "Fish's Heating Apparatus and Nursery Lamps," by which boiling, frying and stewing can be done in the most expeditious manner, and are adapted for Family use, Hotels, Hospitals and Camp Messes, and have been highly recommended by Dr. Mott, Surgeon General Hammond and others of the City of New York, and the American Institute awarded their silver medal. Call and examine, and the most skeptical can be satisfied of their utility. I would call the attention of all who want a good light to take a look at my well assorted stock of Coal Oil Lamps of every variety, style, with all the articles necessary to use with them; also, the best Kerosine Oil, warranted pure and safe, and burns twenty per cent longer than the ordinary Coal Oil.

ap23 3t ARTEMON HILL.

On Drawback,

FOR sale ex ship Ada Minerva from Bordeaux—
50 cases SARDINES in Oil, of 100 hf boxes;
50 [illegible] 100 qr boxes.
DUNTZE & CO.,
ap26 6t 45 Royal street.

Lost.

A PROMISSORY NOTE of $100, dated the 10th April instant, drawn by L. De Roche, to the order of and endorsed by B. Cohn. The public are hereby warned not to negotiate the said note, as payment thereof has been stopped. ap26 3t

Tailors Wanted,

WANTED, at Vicksburg, Miss., TWO GOOD TAILORS for the Dress Coat Department, TWO OTHERS for the Pantaloon Department and ONE for the Vests do. The following prices will be paid: Frock Coats, $11; Vests, $2 50 to $3; Fancy Clothing, $11; Black Cloth, $3 50; Cassimere do, $3; Drill do $2 50. Employment guaranteed for the whole year, with an additional advantage viz the inside of the Frock Coats and the Pantaloons are machine-stitched. Apply at Messrs KELLER & HOERNER, No 10 Exchange Alley.
JOSEPH LEROY, Merchant Tailor,
ap26 6t Vicksburg, Miss.

Lumber, Shingles, Wood, &c.

50,000 FEET of Cypress Lumber, half seasoned, comprising Scantling, 2 inch, 1½, 1¼ and 1 inch Planks; also, 4 feet Clabboards, and Shingles as also the various kinds of Cord Wood suitable for family use, &c., which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by E. J. WHITE,
ap26 3t 19 New Basin, Shell Road Side.

Boot Makers Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several first-class Boot Makers, to whom the following prices will be paid: Congress Boots, single sole, $2 25; ditto, double sole, $2 50; Calf Boots, single sole, $3 25; ditto, double sole, $3 50; Patent Leather Boots, $3 50. Apply to Mr. F. MINARD, Boot Maker, No. 16 Royal street, old Post Office building. mh31 tf

Sanitary Fair.

SEARCH OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
New Orleans, April 18, 1864.

The Committee having in charge the soliciting of funds, curiosities, relics, or other articles for the aid of this Fair, respectfully desire contributions of the same, and would state that funds may be left at her with Dr. D. K. Gibbons, Treasurer at the City Hall, or with Robert H. Shannon, Esq., counsellor at law, No. 15 Carondelet street. All other articles may be left with the Mayor, at the City Hall, who has kindly consented to act as custodian.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that Mr. Asa S. Blake, Agent of the Adams Express Company, has generously offered on behalf of the Company, to deliver all contributions free of expense.

The purpose of the Fair being the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, appeals so directly to the sympathies of all, that the Committee feel that words from them be behalf of the object are entirely unnecessary.

By order of the Committee.
J. P. SULLIVAN, Chairman.
JAMES T. TUCKER, Secretary. ap19

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company insures against the perils of the Sea, Rivers and Loss or Damage by fire, at the lowest current rates of premium.

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

DIRECTORS:
JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of O. Tabinon, Desommes & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA,
E. W. OGDEN, firm of Cumeche & Ogden.
P. DURRIVE, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
JOS. DEYNOODT.
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN.
J. H. EIMER, firm of J. H. Eimer & Co.
F. GAERNAYE.
L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.
P. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Charpantier.
C. KOHN.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. SEIGNOURET. feb1

AUCTION SALES.

Hardware and Shelf Goods.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, April 29th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—A general assortment of SHELF GOODS, consisting in part of Locks, Faucets, Chisels, Saws, Butts, Hooks, Hinges, Fire Irons, &c., &c.
Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. ap26

Machinery, Blocks, Rope, Belting, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 26th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—
Hoisting Machines, Blocks, Tackles, Rope, Belting, Pulleys, Gear Wheels, &c.
Terms cash. ap26

COTTON .... COTTON.

60 Bales Cotton at Auction.

By order of the Spanish Consul, and for account of whom it may concern.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, April 28th, at one o'clock, at salesroom No. 89 Camp street—
60 BALES COTTON
Arrived to this port per Spanish ship Concession from the Rio Grande, to chi rae[illegible]
Samples for inspection at store.
Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. ap26

Contents of a Private House at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction, at 10½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY April 27th, instant, on the premises, No. 16 Roman street—
The Contents of said Residence, consisting in Sofas, Chairs, Walnut Centre Table, Bedstead, Armoire, Bureaus, Washstand Crockery, Glassware, Velvet Carpet, Rugs, &c.
Also, a new Stove and Utensils.
Terms cash. ap26

Succession of François Maye.

No. 7,022

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 28th May, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 18th April, 1864, the following landed property belonging to the aforesaid succession, of which is the following description, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Kerlerec, Columbus, Dorbigny and Roman streets, measuring 47 feet 6 inches front on Kerlerec street, by 157 feet 5 inches and 6 lines in depth. Together with a frame house covered with slates, No. 215, having three rooms on the first floor, gallery in front, &c. and a pantry under the stair case, and the house having a kitchen of three rooms, with closet and gallery, cistern, well, privy, garden &c.
Terms—One third cash, and the balance at a credit of 12 and 18 months, for notes of purchaser bearing 8 per cent interest to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity, and secured by mortgage.
The purchaser binding himself to keep the property insured for further security, and the policy transferred to the vendor.
Act of sale before S. Magner, notary public.
ap26 my1 15 28

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A well spring of hope for all can be found in

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Be of good cheer! The Sinking may be saved! By the use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

The history of these great Remedies is the most wonderful medical revolution that the world has ever known. It establishes the all important fact that WHEREVER, and in WHATEVER SHAPE internal disease exists, the disinfecting, searching and healing properties of the Pills are fully equal to its subjection and cure, and that, with the Ointment, they are

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

This is not a history written by one man or even derived from the experiences of one nation. It consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—an unimpeachable record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

These Mighty Healers, World-known and World-tried, are a Boon to the Sick.

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till the all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to PREVENT as well as to CURE; they attack the RADIX or ROOT of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, reinvigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisonous stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and, acting through the secretive organs UPON THE BLOOD ITSELF, change the state of the system from sickness to health by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating and restorative power of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific in every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood,

That the above statements can at all times be verified by written testimony (extending through a quarter of a century) of tens of thousands of unimpeachable witnesses.

Billious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistible curative. Billious remittents, bilious purging, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, etc., are relieved and removed by the remedy, with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Weakness, &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterise dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhea, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are always to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Chest Diseases,	Lowness of spirits,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhea,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of All Kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world. Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c. at 30 cents, 70 cents, and $1 10 per box or pot.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Druggists and Merchants, and all Dealers in any of the articles contained in the above, will find it to their advantage by calling or sending their orders where will be found the most extensive assortment of genuine Patent Medicines in the United States, and of the lowest prices. Please address

nov24 3taw T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 Chartres street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR .... Lessee.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1864.

THREE GLORIOUS PIECES!

Performance to commence with the Petite Comedy of PERFECTION.

To be followed by the Nautical Drama, entitled BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Concluding with the Glorious Farce of HAPPY MAN.

Wednesday—Benefit of Mrs. C. F. WALTERS
In rehearsal, Six Degrees of Crime, and Dick Turpin—Also, Satan in Paris.
Are engaged and will shortly appear, the celebrated Martinetti and Magetti Pantomime, and Ballet Troupe composed of fifty-two Artists. ap26

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1864.

Second Night of the New and Gorgeous Pantomime, entitled

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

Composed and arranged by ALEX ZANFRETTA, late of the RAVEL FAMILY. Introducing all the Tricks, Mechanical Changes, Transformations, &c., of the Ravels—the Popular Pantomimes and put up on the Stage with a Cost and due regard for Scenery and Incidents that will merit the approbation of the public.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for [illegible].

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. ap26

FAIR.

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

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Geo. W. Roper, H. Morgensen, A. W. Hunter, E. M. Ross, N. W. [illegible], G. Murgesser, ap1 1m C. Ashington.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863—		$156,385 31
To-wit:		
On Fire Risks	$118,327 82	
On Marine Risks	28,[illegible] 02	
On River Risks	9,[illegible] 47	$156,385 31
Less Premiums unterminated	$21,365 84	
Returned Premiums	4,[illegible] 76	25,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863		130,416 55
Losses paid during the same period—		
On Fire Risks	$24,733 89	
On Marine Risks	27,[illegible]	
On River Risks	6,541 76	
Reinsurance	$58,110 54	
Ten per cent. returned	9,658 71	
Add profit and loss, expenses, taxes, internal revenue tax, [illegible] discount, interest, &c.	32,[illegible]	164,577 19
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863		$25,[illegible]
Loss not reserved for unsettled claims		11,[illegible]
		$14,[illegible]

The Company has the following assets:	
Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$154,125 50
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,927 70
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	31,617 10
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	51,[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	11,[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 14th day of December 1863 before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1863.
P H O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingent losses arising from depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after the first day of February 1864.

The Company continue to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers, and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.
Office, No. 4 Carondelet street.

—TRUSTEES—
J. Lefoy, C. Olivier,
Jas. A. White, Ad. Miltenberger,
A. H. D'Meza, J. A. Stone,
A. Boon, A. Bidault,
J. Lemoine, U. Lavoussiat,
Paul Jugé, A. Marmer,
dec15 1f O. GAILLARD, President.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums unearned Sept. 30th, 1862		[illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863.		$96,539
On Fire Risks	$151,5[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	170,1[illegible]
Total premiums		$266,[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned Sept., 1863	$47,861 00	
Return Premiums	4,1[illegible]	52,026 44
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863		$176,035 18
Losses paid during the year.		
On Fire Risks	$42,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	22,[illegible]	
On River Risks	6,[illegible]	
	71,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	14,[illegible]	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurance, less interest account	20,[illegible]	105,[illegible] 44
Profit		$74,[illegible]
Net earned premiums		176,035 18
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		27,[illegible]
Amount participating in Profit		$14[illegible]

The Company have the following assets viz:	
Bills receivable for Premiums	27,1[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	102,219 29
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	104,155 00
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	9,[illegible]
	$4[illegible]
Less: Claims unsettled	$32,976 41
Interest on Scripts	175,[illegible]
	[illegible]
Net	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared P. J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday of November next, an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, (35) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS—
G. W. Babcock, J. M. Caballero,
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., Lt. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall, F. A. Nabion,
J. M. Lapeyre, Jos. Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau, Chas. Harispe,
Chas. Lafitte P. J. Tuyes. oct16 1y

DANIEL GORREN,

27....MAGAZINE STREET,....27

Store formerly occupied by C. Yale, Jr.

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

Just received and now opening, a splendid stock of RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS, For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children. Also, a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c., &c.

The attention of Milliners and Dealers generally is solicited to this splendid stock of FRESH GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.

Every steamer will bring additions of choice selections of the latest importations of the above Goods.
DANIEL GORREN,
feb23 4m No. 27, Magazine st.

Champagne, Ruig & Co., of Rheims

100 BASKETS QUARTS, to [illegible] PINTS. Landing ex ship Comtesse de Brissac, from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,

C. H. Broadwell,

LARD BROKER,

LARD, BACON, PORK and S. C. HAMS bought and sold. 61 Gravier street.

MME. OLYMPE

BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE will be transferred, in May next, from No. 22 Chartres street to No. [illegible] Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne. feb12