New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
CHARGES PAID (EXPRESS RECEIPTS) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

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Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Murphy, on the Levee, 6th District, Post 92 Slides.

By D. E. Murphy, at his office, at 11 Magazine street, the parks and sites.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at half mast, furniture.

By Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, a lot of ground.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, sundries, under and not approved property.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Mercantile and Auctioneers Exchange, improved property.

A fine assortment of fashionable furniture, &c., will be sold to-day, by McCerren & Landry, at their mart. See their advertisement.

Mr. D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, sells 97 hides this morning, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, at Post 52, Marsh District.

Hats.—E. S. Bonefeld, 25 Magazine street, advertises elsewhere a large and select stock of hats, of French and American manufacture, in the latest style, and receiving by every steamer. For sale by the package or dozen.

United States Steamship Mississippi.—The United States transport steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, master, from New York May 5th, arrived last evening, consigned to Quartermaster. We are obliged to the courtesy of her officers for late New York papers.

For Bayou Lafourche.—The new and fine passenger packet Emma, W. R. Greathouse, master, leaves Nos. Orleans regularly, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Bayou Lafourche. See general card in another column.

D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to sale of saw timbers, &c., to be sold by him this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store 47 Magazine street.

Valuable Suburban Real Estate at Auction by the Sheriff.—We call particular attention to sales to be made the day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this parish. Said sales comprise: 1. One brick dwelling house on Royal street, between Du Maine and St. Philippe streets, Second District. 2. One dwelling house on Lafayette street, between Carondelet and Derbigny streets, Third District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

Safety of the Pathfinder.—The steamer Pathfinder for whose safety some fears were entertained, and the steamer Poughkeepsie having been dispatched in search of her, returned on Wednesday last without finding her. We learn by the arrival this morning of the steamer Planter, that the Pathfinder has arrived in safety at Brashear City.

Witches and Witch-Killing in 1864.

It was a saying with the last Napoleon that you only had to skin a Russian to find a Tartar, the face was the face of civilized Europe but the heart was the heart of Barbaric Asia. This was no doubt very severe upon Russia, and about as true, perhaps, as our sweeping charges in epigrammatic antithesis, concerning races and nations, are usually found to be. Nevertheless, it may be doubtful whether the emperor civilization, which is thus indirectly arrogated for the people and Western Europe, would fare very much better than Russian-Tartar barbarism, if it perfected a similar process of decortication.

Superficial gilding and conventional behavior may ordinarily satisfy smooth and supercilious. But there are dark depths below the surface populous with all manner of gloomy instincts and ugly and terrible, and from three diversified recesses society is always liable to be shocked by pushings and risings from gibbering spirits in the very access of its complacency, pride and exultation.

From time to time, the most hopeful advocate of a perfectionating progress, the most enthusiastic believer in human progress—of progressive improvement in the moral—improvement in mind and core, in back and wheel, in root and branch—is startled from his dreams of universal enlightenment and virtue by the unexpected crop, springing out, beneath the brightest blaze of modern civilization, of some lightsome superstition or some hideous brutality, which it was to usher advancing humanity half long ago thrown off and left behind as an eagle in his flight must shake the rain drops dust from his plumage and soar up onward.

There is a hideous as well as a ghastly side to those manifestations of fundamental redness and immobility associated with the boasted march of civilization and refinement. Their injurious aspect is nowhere more conspicuous than in the invincible tenacity with which certain classes adhere, under some form or other, to practice, the patronage, the dread or the protection of witchcraft. Tre age of Shakspeare and Milton was gifty, regarded as a splendid one in English history, and yet in that age Englishmen or their near descendants were addicted to the habit of hanging, burning, or drowning, as a witch or wizard, every old man and old woman who had the misfortune to be more than ordinarily wrinkled or ugly. At least even on the middle of the eighteenth century, the criminal annals of England record the trial of nearly a whole village in one of the interior counties for the drowning of a filthy pool of a miserable old woman who had acquired among her neighbors the repute of a witch. It seems that they failed to convict her by the water ordeal, but one of the jury, an enlightened haberdasher, was better, more enlightened than the rest, and by casting the poor old creature into the water to have she was drowned. The witch killing in this case differed in no wise from those of so-called darker periods except that they had no statutory sanction for their crusade.

But, it may be said, that incident occurred more than a hundred years ago, an enlightened era, no doubt, but not to be named in the same breath along with the present epoch as regards true civilization, its errors and faults we know and can avoid, while its exemplary features we can emulate and improve. But it is true that men are prone to inherit only the good side of their ancestry, leaving the bad to die without issue. That would be a new doctrine in genealogy, and we can only lacking in authentic illustration. To the contrary of all such argument, a notable contemporary fact is just presented. This is the recent killing of a witch by a barbarous and superstitious mob in the parish of Sible Hedingham, England. The following are the grisly grotesque circumstances of the case:

Darkness in the Nineteenth Century.—The parish of Sible Hedingham, England, has been hitherto quite out of the world, it seems, and might ever have remained so, but for a recent remarkable judicial case has occurred therein, and given it notoriety. At least, Sible Hedingham is now in a sad state like that in which Sodom and Gomorrah were disturbed by the news of Sodom and Gomorrah. The rest of the world has been thrown for a time, the Sible Hedinghamites have taken a sharpening in their fashion, waking at a bad, glare on all as a sensitive a cause of wonder as those who had surrounded the bewildered hero of Uz on the neighborhood, on his return from his long exile in the mountains.

In fact, the affair which has for the moment lifted Sibel Hedingham out of obscurity, carries an appeal deal more than twenty years back, beyond even the period when Cotton Mather and his godly Puritan brethren caused to be hung, or pressed to death, numerous unfortunate witches who were supposed to be armed with diabolical powers, in special alliance of the hitherd undertaken by the Prince of Darkness for Mathers particular purposes. The incident, indeed, serves the fancy as an imaginary broomstick, on which to ride the night in air backward, as wit shes and wizards were wont to do, in order to be at the horrible midnight orgies of the Sabbat.

After this it need scarcely be wondered at that some of the deeper and sincerest thinker have been inclined to hold that civil nation is rather an envelopment than a development of human nature—that it is rather the resultant from exterior and mysterious influence than of an interior and unassisted force—and that while it may enter into the essential character of a few, it is at most but an imitation and habit with the many.

The Mexican Question—The Convention Between France and Mexico.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 221 April in its official part, contains the text of the convention concluded between France and Mexico, to regulate the conditions of the stay of the French troops in this last named country, for the purpose of re-establishing order and consolidating the new empire. The convention runs thus:

"The Government of the Emperor of the French and that of the Emperor of Mexico, animated with an equal desire to secure the re-establishment of order in Mexico, and to consolidate the new empire, have resolved to regulate, by a convention, the conditions of the stay of the French troops in that country, and have nominated their plenipotentiaries to that effect, viz:

The Emperor of the French, M. Charles Hubert, Minister Plenipotentiary of the first class, Commander of Malta, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, &c.

And the Emperor of Mexico, M. Joaquin Velasquez de Leon, his Minister of State without portfolio, Grand Officer of the distinguished Order of our Lady of Guadalupe, &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, agreed on the following provisions:

Art. 1. The French troops at present in Mexico shall be reduced as soon as possible to a corps of 20,000 men, including the foreign legion. The corps, in order to safeguard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico, on the condition laid down in the following articles.

Art. 2. The French troops shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to reorganize the troops necessary to replace them.

Art. 3. The foreign legion in the service of France, composed of eight thousand men, shall nevertheless remain in Mexico six years after all the other French troops shall have been recalled, in conformity with article 2. From that moment the said legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican Government, which reserves to itself the right of abrogating the duration of the employment of the foreign legion in Mexico.

Art. 4. The points of the territory to be occupied by the French troops, as well as the military expeditions of the said troops, if there be any, shall be determined by common accord, directly between the Emperor of Mexico and the Commandant in Chief of the French corps.

Art. 5. On all the points where the garrison shall not be exclusively composed of Mexican troops, the military command shall devolve on the French commander. In case of expeditions combined of French and Mexican troops, the superior directions of those troops shall also belong to the French commander.

Art. 6. The French commandery shall not interfere with any branch of the Mexican Administration.

Art. 7. So long as the requirements of the French *corps d'armee* shall necessitate a twice-monthly service of transports between France and Vera Cruz, the expense of the said service, fixed at the sum of 120,000 per voyage (going and returning) shall be paid by Mexico.

Art. 8. The naval stations which France maintains in the West Indies and in the Pacific Ocean, shall often send vessels to show the French flag in the ports of Mexico.

Art. 9. The expenses of the French expedition to Mexico, to be paid by the Mexican Government are fixed at the sum of 270,000,000 for the whole duration of the expedition down to the first of July, 1861. That sum shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. From the first of July all the expense of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico.

Art. 10. The indemnity to be paid to France by the Mexican Government for the pay and maintenance of the troops of the *corps d'armee* after the first of July, 1861, remains fixed at the sum of 1,000,000 a year for each man.

Art. 11. The Mexican Government shall pay, on the last day of every month, into the hands of the Payma-Paymaster of the army, what shall be due for covering the expenses of the French troops remaining in Mexico, in conformity with Art. 10.

Art. 12.—The Mexican Government engages to indemnify French subjects for the wrongs they have unduly suffered, and which were the original cause of the expedition.

Art. 13. A mixed commission, composed of three Frenchmen and three Mexicans, appointed by their respective governments, shall meet at Mexico within three months, to examine and determine these claims.

Art. 14. A commission of reclamation, composed of two French commissaries and two Mexicans, appointed in the same manner, sitting at Paris, shall proceed to the definitive liquidation of the claims already adjudged by the commission designated in the preceding article, and shall decide on those which have been received for its decision.

Art. 15. The French Government shall act at liberty all the Mexican prisoners of war in case as the Emperor of Mexico shall have entered his States.

Art. 16. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible.

Done at the Castle of Miramar, this 19th day of April, 1864.

Immediately following the above publication in the *Moniteur* comes a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the French Minister of Finance, such is that in consequence of the "happy solution of Mexican affairs," he thinks the country may be relieved of some of its burdens, and proposing a reduction of the taxes on real property to an extent of about fourteen millions. The most important part of the letter, perhaps is that the Emperor speaks of the prospect of peace as becoming every day more certain. Great importance is attached to these words.

Letter from the Emperor Napoleon on the Mexican Question.

The Emperor had addressed the following letter, dated April 15, to M. Fould, Minister of Finance:

The happy solution of the Mexican affair creates in me a desire to see the country profit by the first repayment of the expenses of the war by diminishing taxes. He is not enough, therefore, I see it to be not possible to effect the immediate suppression of the second decime registration fee, or to ask for a change in our local taxes. Spirits, Cotton, Exchange, &c., are sold for an moderate price of 1.

BARREL CONTENTS.

Arkansas	4	Maryland	4
California	5	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	3
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Florida	1	New York	33
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	4	Pennsylvania	25
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	8	Tennessee	8
Louisiana	7	Texas	1
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	6	Virginia	1
Michigan	4	Wisconsin	5
Minnesota	1		
Total	170		170

This is a majority of the entire electoral vote, including the states from in rebellion. We have omitted Indiana and Illinois, because the copperheads claim that they can carry them. We feel very doubtful, however, that Mr. Lincoln can carry them both by as large a majority as he had in 1860, notwithstanding their soldiers are not allowed to vote. The soldiers belonging to the following States are prohibited by law to cast their suffrages for all offices the same as if they were at home viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, West Virginia and Kansas. These States cast 119 electoral votes. The nominees of the Baltimore Convention is certain for the Union nominee, the States of Delaware, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, and Tennessee, casting 37 electoral votes, will probably go for the Union party. The only doubtful States in which there is much probability of a cross for the copperhead candidate, are New Jersey and Kentucky.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, 1864.

We have but little movement to notice in Domestic Exchange to-day. There being no steamer for New York, the supply offering was only moderate, and the demand very limited. Sterling is quoted nominally at 108 buyers. The sales within our observation included one lot of 10 days sight at 9 per cent premium, thirty days' on New York at par and 3 per cent premium, and ten days' on premium. New York sight ranged from quoted over by 3 premium to quoted under by 1 premium. The bids checked at 1½@1¾ premium and dealers asked 1¾. There was no inquiry for Foreign Exchange with sales of Bankers' Sterling at 212½ and private bills at 212¾. One of the steamers of the 20th inst. carries for its own notes, the premium on which seems to equal 212½ or perhaps more. Francs are held at 5 20@5 18 for Sixes, and 5 17½@5 15 for Fives and Twenties.

The Gold market opened with one or two trifling sales at 52 per cent premium, but subsequently advanced, and 1752 was offered and refused. Purchasers, however, were not willing to go above 1750 and the market closed more unsettled and inclined to stiffen rates—among others that the New York market had rallied and materially advanced—but buyers continued to be very shy, and exerting nearly by the prospect of considerable arrivals of specie at New York, in addition to the amount reported to be on board the Havana and Evening Star at this port. Sales of Silver at 48 on the usual terms were made at their counters, and asked 49@100. Nothing of any account transpired in Silver, which is so scarce as to offer but little scope to operate. Dealers are willing to pay for American half dollars, and sell at 91. Mexican dollars are quoted at 1 premium.

In the Bank note market there was some few sales of Canal, the particulars of which we have not learned. Citizens have sold at 2½@2¾ per cent premium, Bank of Louisiana at 50c per dollar, and Merchants' at 40. Legal tender notes ranged at 97 per cent premium over City Treasury notes, which are the standard of Currency and the medium of exchange in our local trade. Specie, Cotton, Exchange, &c., are sold for legal tender.

Five Consolidated City Bonds sold at 91¼. Nothing transpired in the Stock market, which was quiet but firm. We hand of no further sales of Insurance Scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, 1864.

COTTON—The active demand which prevailed yesterday has been followed by a lull, but still there has been some inquiry and about 250 bales changed hands at full prices, strict ordinary to good ordinary, for sample, commanding 76c, which was our outside quotation. Receipts continue very limited, and we quote at 76c, which is the above our outside figure for ordinary. The sales included 4 bales prime cotton at 82, 20 bales reshipped and 1 bale released at 84, 1 bale reshipped at 60, 22 bales low ordinary at 74, 2 bales released at 80@82, 4 bales ordinary at 76, 15 bales sound reshipped at 76, 10 bales strict ordinary at 76, 5 bales ordinary at 76, 19 bales ordinary, including 1 bale sound reshipped, at 74, 16 bales strict ordinary at 76, 5 bales ordinary at 76, 90 bales strict ordinary at 76, 5 bales ordinary at 76, 90 bales strict ordinary at 76, and 50 and 50 bales, prices not stated.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There was a better inquiry for sugar, general disposition to purchase today, resulting in sales, including those not reported yesterday, of about 300 hhds Sugar at 9@9½c for fair to good fair, 8½c for prime to choice and 8½c per lb for choice. Molasses is very scarce and unsalable, by reason of continued blockade, and prices are nominally unchanged.

The sugar receipts by the steamer Planter were 5 hhds Sugar and 5 hhds Molasses, consigned to Jas. Phillips.

Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d, and Sugar and Molasses to Boston, 1½c per lb.

Cotton Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 14, 1864.

Arrived during the week: 252 Beeves, 148 Hogs, 456 Sheep, 215 Veal and 19 Cows. Amount of stock sold: 300 Beeves, 710 Hogs, 200 Sheep, 207 Veal and 76 Cows. Sold yesterday: 150 Beeves, 318 Hogs, 1,000 Sheep, 163 Veals and 21 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net..... —@—½
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net..... —@—½
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net..... —@—½
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net..... 10 00@75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head..... —@35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head..... —@30 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head..... —@— —
Hogs, ₱ lb gross..... 8@— —
Milch Cows, ₱ head..... 70 00@85 00
Veal Calves, ₱ head..... 40 00@50 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 15 00@25 00
Sheep Calves, ₱ head..... 14 00@18 00

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 14, 1864.

Arrived during the week: 252 Beeves, 148 Hogs, 456 Sheep, 215 Veal and 19 Cows. Amount of stock sold: 300 Beeves, 710 Hogs, 200 Sheep, 207 Veal and 76 Cows. Sold yesterday: 150 Beeves, 318 Hogs, 1,000 Sheep, 163 Veals and 21 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net..... —@—½
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net..... —@—½
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net..... —@—½
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head..... 60 00@75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head..... —@35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head..... —@30 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head..... —@— —
Hogs, ₱ lb gross..... 8@— —
Milch Cows, ₱ head..... 70 00@85 00
Veal Calves, ₱ head..... 40 00@50 00
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 15 00@25 00
Sheep Calves, ₱ head..... 14 00@18 00

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
SEN DEBAR.....Lessee.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14, 1864.

Last night of the
MAGIC PILLS.
Performance to commence with the Pantomime of
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
To be followed by the beautiful ballet of
THE STARS.

☞ In rehearsal, the wonderful Fairy Extravaganza, in three acts, entitled the SEVEN SISTERS, according to Wm. Lovel Rice. Scenes, Dances, Machines. Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Quatrons, 25 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $4 to $6.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14, 1864.

Two Great Events
GRAND MATINEE
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN at 2 P. M.

At Night—Farewell benefit of W. H. FULLER, the Champion Skater.... Great Skating Carnival—By W. H. Fuller and Alex Jackson.

☞ Tuesday Evening, May 17—Benefit of J. E. Dodge, Treasurer—A bill of varied attraction.

☞ Friday—The comic pantomime of THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT will be produced.

☞ Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BENEFIT OF J. KITTREDGE, TREASURER

Tuesday Evening, May 17, 1864.

A Bill of Varied Attraction, including the comic pantomime called
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
For Terms of Admission see Bills.

Benefit of St. Vincent Asylum for Infant Orphans.

ON SUNDAY, May 22, at 7½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, J. E. SEAMEN, A. M., will deliver a Lecture for the benefit of the
ST. VINCENT ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS.
One of the most eminent and meritorious Citizens of New Orleans and one which strongly appeals to the benevolence of all classes.

The subject of Mr. Seamen's Lecture will be The Catholic Church in Relation to Progress and Civilization.

The Lecture will be preceded by appropriate music by a select Band of twenty pieces.

Tickets, Fifty Cents—to be obtained at the usual places. Tickets for Sale at the Office of the Bee, Drake office, and Bee Office. Tickets may be obtained at O Donnell's and Dodsworth's Stores, Canal street, and of the Committee of Arrangements.

The management reserve the right to open a Lecture are already delayed by the accident of Speaker and it is earnestly to be regretted that circumstances will be such as to result in a substantial disappointment to the object.

A. A. ATOCHA,
SEAGLE & COMPANY,
HENRY GRIN,
R. C. RICKEY,
Z. T. BAINES,
Committee of Arrangements.

may14 2t

Italian Opera.—New Opera House.

MR. LEWIS BAKER begs to announce to the public that the Opera House will be opened on Monday, May 16, 1864, with the Opera Bouffe, called Two Hundred Francs, or Fifty Louis d'or, to be followed by the Opera Bouffe, called Le Domino Noir. Subscribers will be required to pay the subscription money in advance, and the Subscription Lists will be closed on Saturday, May 14, 1864. Subscribers will be required to pay the