THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial, Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers small be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1868.

SALE OF A DRUG STORE.—The owner of the fine drug store at the corner of Rampart and Harracks streets offers the same for sale on advantageous terms. Having himself realized a handsome fortune from the proceeds of the establishment, he thinks it will prove a valuable investment to his successor. The reader is referred to the advertisement in another column.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.—Notice is given through our advertising columns, by Mr. B. L. Millandon, the President of this Company, that books of subscription for twenty five hundred shares of its capital stock are now open at the Company's office, 181 Common street.

The Southeastern Railroad is the new name of the road formerly known as the "Mexican Gulf," which was lately sold. We understand the line is to be repaired and put in good order for the fall and winter business by its new owners and who have confidence in the profitableness of the enterprise, and control of the means necessary to put the road on a good footing.

Thanks to Mr. Ed. Broughton, Clerk of the fast steamer Belle Lee, from Lonisville, for valued favors.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The trial of the President is drawing near to a close. Yesterday Mr. Bingham, one of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, concluded the final argument on that side and closed the case. It is now with the Senate, and we may learn at any moment the decision of that body. Since the presentation of the articles of impeachment to the Senate, we have considered Mr Johnson's conviction a foregone conclusion. It was impossible to suppose that the Radical leaders, some of whom, at least, are men of sagacity and foresight, could deliberately enter into a prosecution of this kind without feeling certain that the minds of two thirds of the Senate had been already made up, and coolly peril the future of the Republican party upon the issue of this great trial, unless they clearly saw their way out of the enterprise. The Senate of the United States is not, as formerly, a body removed from low partisan influences. Its proceedings prove that the difference between it and the House of Illinois but in name. Its action indicates the gradual degeneracy which has characterized the Government of the United States, since the days of the earlier Presidents. You have but to run your eye along the list beginning with Washington and ending with Johnson, to be enabled to form an estimate of the decline which has affected the Government during the two generations of the present century. A perfect understanding we believe to have been had between the Radicals of both Houses as to the decision in this impeachment case, who relied upon the policy of menaces and terrorism as the means of overcoming the conscientious scruples of the more moderate members of their party, whose steadfastness to principle there was reason to apprehend. No impartial mind who has followed the testimony brought forward on this trial must confess the utter weakness and flimsiness of the case for the prosecution. In the eyes of the public generation of the people, Mr. Johnson's public character must stand higher to day than it ever did. His innocence of any crime or misdemeanor calling for deposition from office, and justifying the stigma which his enemies would fain attach to his name, has been made clear as the noon-day. Such we are persuaded, will be the impartial judgment of history. The reproach which has been attempted to be cast upon the President, by the withdrawal of Judge Black from the list of his counsel, has been thrown back upon his accusers, by the complete vindication which Judge Black has felt himself called upon to make. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the letter of that gentleman to the President, which we publish to day, explaining the embarrassment of his position in the affair of the Alta Vela claim and the reasons which constrained him in retiring from the President's defence. Judge Black's conduct in this matter is highly honorable to him, and Mr. Johnson stands acquitted of any impropriety in refusing to accede to the demand made upon him by certain clients of Judge Black.

Late intelligence from Washington would indicate a possibility that the President might after all escape conviction, but it is useless to speculate upon the result, when a few hours will settle the question. The language applied to the victim of Macbeth can be appropriately applied to Mr. Johnson:

"He hath been
Betrayed as is a great deer, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off."

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Tonight the opera of "Jerusalem" will be performed, and tomorrow a varied entertainment on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Calabresi, the able Manager of the Opera House, and accomplished leader of its orchestra, which, we are informed, promises to be a brilliant and substantial evidence of the regard in which that gentleman is held by our music-loving public.

The Presidential Election.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE COMING CAMPAIGN —GIGANTIC PREPARATIONS TO FORTUNE DREW JOHNSON TO TAKE THE STUMP—GENERAL M'CLELLAN COMING HOME TO PARTICIPATE.

New York Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

New York, April 27.—You would be astonished if I were permitted to describe for you the gigantic preparations now being made by the Democracy of the Northern States, and especially of this State and city, for the coming Presidential campaign. There is every indication that it will be the most thorough, exciting, and determined political campaign ever witnessed in this country. The Democratic leaders in this State have been for several weeks remarkably active in corresponding with each other, in holding frequent and earnest consultations, and in forming plans for the organization and carrying forward of the great campaign. Horatio Seymour has been in the city almost constantly for about a month past in close consultation with Messrs Belmont, Tilden, and other prominent leaders of the Democracy here, and although these conferences have not yet led to any positive results, it is not in policy to remark that they have determined upon a specific plan of action that must for its broad wisdom and soundness commend itself to every right minded Democrat in the country. Do not for a moment imagine that by this I mean that these leaders are about to assume a dictatorial position towards the Democracy of this country, but it is conceded on all sides that New York, from her position, size and influence is entitled to speak with more boldness and precision upon national questions than any other State in the Union. This is practically conceded by the fact that this city has been chosen as the most available location in which to hold the coming National Convention as well as by other facts that are too self-evident to require mention.

Many of the details of the coming campaign have already been determined upon, but it were perhaps unwise to refer to these in other than a general sense. There is one feature, however, that deserves passing notice. The best Democratic talent of the country will participate in the canvass, and when I say participate, I mean something more than the performance of mere figure heads. In all probability men of great and distinguished character, who were never heard upon the stump before will enact leading parts in this mighty drama. If Mr. Johnson is convinced, and at this writing there is every reason to believe that he will be—he will in all probability take the stump in the South on behalf of Democratic principles. The Radicals know too well the crushing power and effect of Mr. Johnson's speeches to believe that if he undertaks the task of this character he will not make most effective use of his great strength in the party of national ideas as they rarely have been arraigned before. The impeachment trial will furnish vast quantities of campaign material, and who better than Mr. Johnson understands its wise manner to make it available?

I am able to state to you definitely that Gen. George B McClellan will return to this country in September next. His name has been revived recently in connection with the Presidency, but it has no significance. Without doubt, however, General McClellan will enter the campaign with all his accustomed spirit and energy in behalf of whatever candidate the Democracy may conclude to nominate. D.

FLORIDA.—We hope our friends in this State will learn a lesson from the late Georgia election. It is, that holding aloof from the negroes, and leaving them to the management of Yankee adventurers, is a most fatal policy. It is a mistake that the negroes are not open to conviction—but they will not hear what you have to say and take it to heart. The thing has been fully tried in many portions of Georgia, and with the happy result. The dangers of secret Loyal Leagues, the tricks of interested Radical white partizans, the hollow pretensions of the whole Radical policy regarding the blacks of the South, the real interest of the latter, are all so patent to the minds of sensible men that it is a cowardly abandonment of the truth to conclude that they cannot be made evident even to the humble minded negro. Let him abandon, at once, the fool-ish policy of going the negroes, talk to them free and candidly, open their eyes to the sides of their real interests, show them all that concerns their true welfare, face their deceivers and scare their wicked lies down their throats, assemble en masse at the polls and give protection and confidence to those who wish to do right, and our word for it, Florida will be saved from Radical dominion in the coming election—*Macon, Ga., Telegraph.*

The New Orleans Bee.
OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,434

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—The new and really brilliant features introduced at the Academy last night drew a fine house, and the entertainment was perhaps the best of the entire season.

Miss Eva Brent, who, with her finely cultivated and naturally exquisite voice, always pleases, was welcomed back with the heartiest applause, and Miss Jennie Engle, who made her first appearance on a New Orleans stage, proved herself, in some respects, a peerless of "the Brent in the song divine," having, like her, a stylish deportment on the boards. She, too, was rapturously encored, and was several times called back to receive the meed of applause.

Mr. Cavanaugh, who was to have appeared, did not do so on account of sickness. Not only did the artists make a brilliant display but the programme was made up of a variety of excellent selections. We can safely assure our readers that they will find the Academy now all they could desire for their summer amusement.

Habeas Corpus.—Judge Lesumont, of the Fifth District Court, yesterday dismissed the application for a *habeas corpus* in the case of Whitesides, of Chicago, whose arrest on charges of fraud (alleged wrongful use of grain certificates, to the extent of $25,000, committed in that city, we have previously reported. An application for a renewal of the writ was immediately made to the U S District Court as having the jurisdiction more properly in such matters, where parties of different States are concerned. Whether the prisoner was spirited away or not, in the meantime, as in the Wallicke case, we could not ascertain.

The School Board.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Mount in the chair and sixteen members present.

The Finance Committee reported approval of the pay roll for the month of April, as follows:

Salaries of Teacher and Supernumaries	$17,718 35
" Porteresses	1,115 00
" Officers and Employés	1,060 00
" Teachers of Colored Schools	3,697 30
" Porteresses	395 00
Rent of White Schools	1,389 15
" Colored Schools	320 00
Supplies of Books and Stationery	1,000 75
Repairs to Schools	1,507 22
Furniture	1,001 98
Printing and Advertising	165 25
Total	$30,000 00

The Committee on Teachers reported that since the last meeting of the Board Miss M. V. McCarthy, First Assistant Bayou Bridge School, Mrs C. Vancouvy, Third Assistant Bulk School, Mrs M. R. Wilkins, Principal Sixth Street School, and Miss M M Murphy, First Assistant Rampart Street School, had resigned. Twelve candidates for positions as teachers had been examined, and only one had passed, viz. Mrs. Dr. Bell, who was a candidate for promotion.

Masters John Sibley and William Brooks from First District, had been examined and found qualified for Cadetship in the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Beatty and P Schneider, from Second District.

The nomination for Cadetships from the other districts were referred to the next meeting.

The election of Miss A E Gallagher to fill the position of third assistant teacher in the De Soto School, omitted in a former report, was ordered to be included in the report.

Dr W H Bell, acting Principal of the boys department, Jackson School, was recommended as Principal and Mr Mark Bell, the first Assistant, in place of the Jefferson School in place of Dr. Bell, promoted.

Miss Krause, Second Assistant Bayou Bridge School, was recommended for the First Assistantship in the same school, made vacant by the resignation of Miss McCarthy and Miss F. Torre, the second Assistant, promoted.

Mrs Calonge was recommended for First Assistant in Rampart Colored Schools, in place of Miss Murphy, resigned, the assistants of teachers to be promoted to fill the vacancies, and Miss E. Dolan to be appointed to the vacancy thus made in the Primary Department.

Several superintendents were recommended for appointment, but the Board, in consideration of the embarrassed state of the finances concluded not to make the changes so near the termination.

The Committee on Retrenchment reported a plan for reducing the expenses of the Public Schools, by discharging some of the employes of the Board, reducing the salaries of others and remodeling the colored schools. Report laid on the table until next meeting.

The Special Committee on Printing reported that the report of the Superintendent of Schools was in the hands of the printer.

The Superintendent of Schools reported in favor of setting apart the last week in June for the usual annual public exercises.

A resolution offered by Mr. Parham, was passed, that all teachers absent by reason of sickness shall receive pay only for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and the supernumaries receive pay for all working days.

Mr Baker appealed on the ground that the resolution virtually repealed Rule 20 of the rules governing the Board, which required a two thirds vote to pass. Appeal sustained.

Mr Cronan then moved that rule 26 be suspended.

The following substitute offered by Mr Shields, repealing the rule, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all excuses for absence of teachers shall be made to the Committee on Teachers, who shall have full power to act."

All petitions for leave of absence or pay during sickness were then referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Board adjourned.

The Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board met at the usual elevation last night, Mayor Heath in the chair, and the following cases were tried:

Policeman G Mayence, No. 319, disobedience of orders, case dismissed.

Policeman H M Smith, No 114, neglect of duty, second offence, suspended ten days.

Policeman A Fox, No. 26, disobedience of orders, second offence, case dismissed.

Policeman E Foyo, No. 236, disobedience of orders, second offence, case dismissed.

Policeman M Carroll, No 112, neglect of duty, losing his hat, number and club, or allowing them to be taken from him, second offence, suspended five days.

Policeman Edward White, No. 98, neglect of duty, suspended five days.

Policeman Dennis Downey, No 39, neglect of duty—drunk, second offence, did not appear in court, case laid over until next meeting.

Policeman A Picou, No. 257, disobedience of orders, case dismissed.

Policeman Jas Fitzgerald, No. 176, neglect of duty, suspended five days.

Policeman A Finley, No. 165, neglect of duty, case dismissed, made by mistake.

Policeman Jas Rourke, No. 220, neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer, suspended ten days.

Policeman G T Bonnegrand, No. 161, neglect of duty, case dismissed.

Policeman Octave Roffi-l, drunk and disturbing the peace, suspended three days.

Policeman O Foy, No. 229, neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, case dismissed.

Policeman A. Prado, No. 226, disobedience of orders, misdemeanor and neglect of duty during election, and taking active part in politics—continued to next meeting, considerably defended by Recorder Gastinel.

Henry Brogham by Bose—The Burglars Arrested and Their Property Recovered.—Officers Wellington and Charles Lazzar were arrested about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by private watchman Thomas McIntyre, and charged with burglariously entering the dry goods store of Mr Theo Danziger, No. 163 Canal street and stealing goods to the value of from $-000 to $4000, enumerated as follows:

Two pieces of silk, 94 yards; 38 pieces of Valenciennes lace, a parasol; a package containing socks, handkerchiefs and bareges, a lace shawl; a package kid gloves; 12 rolls black ribbon; 17 porte monnaies, 9 pieces and 11 sets of jewelry. The accused are mere boys, one of them about seventeen years old, and the other probably fourteen. Both were brought up in this city and when arrested they had the lace wrapped around their legs.

The accusing, doubtless, experts in their business, young as they are, or were well advised by older heads. They at once sought the services of a well known attorney. The Chief of Police had their photographs taken for the "Rogues' Gallery." Wellington has been before the Criminal Court upon a charge of robbing a Washington house, and Lazzar also, on a charge of larceny.

The burglary in the present instance was effected in this way:

A couple of panels were removed from the bottom of the door, and the gas is appear to have most of them been placed in a large box outside of the store prepared for the purpose when the robbery was discovered and the guilty parties taken in the act. Their plan was probably to carry them off in a cab, but none such was to be seen in motion.

After the store had been entered almost every drawer that appeared likely to contain money was opened and some one receipt. In this last drawer money belonging to the store had actually been left.

Some of the goods stolen were of the most costly kinds of lace, such for instance as Valenciennes, which in this case was probably worth at least $10 a yard.

An affidavit was made against the accused before Recorder Gastinel, and they have been remanded to the Parish Prison to await examination.

Two Attempts at Arson.—On Monday morning some one attempted to set fire to the house of Mr. Harrison, on Coliseum street, but the fire was extinguished by the inmates.

On Wednesday morning an attempt was made to fire the house of Mr. Altmeyer, at the corner of Camp and Washington streets. Coal oil had been used profusely. The fire was discovered by officers Hagelberger and Wilson, who extinguished it without giving an alarm. The premises had been used as a market, but are unoccupied at present.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—James Gillain, accused of horse stealing, was tried and acquitted.

The charge against Henry Vera, of robbery, was dismissed.

BEVERLY NASH SNUBBED BY A UNITED STATES OFFICER.—A gentleman of high standing sends us the following facts from Columbia:

A few days ago, after Nash had ascertained to his satisfaction that he was elected to the Senate, he called upon Major Andrews, the Commandant of the Post, to pay his compliments. On entering the room where the Major was seated, he spoke, giving the time of day, when the Major exclaimed: "Who are you, and what do you wish?" He replied: "My name is Nash, sir." "Well," says the Major, "what of that?" "Oh, sir," says he, "I'm Beverly Nash, Senator elect to the State Legislature of South Carolina, and have called upon you officially to pay my compliments as such." The Major abruptly replied: "Well, sir, *I neither give to, nor receive compliments from negroes!*" "Why," says Nash, "I am not a negro, I am colored." The Major rejoined that the whole matter was a speedy and final close by saying "You are a negro, sir, and as black a one as I ever saw. I recognize but three races, and these are white, Indians and negroes."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Blue coats and brass buttons are reviving in England.

The value of the church property of St. Louis, Mo., amounts to $2,499,825.

The Alta Vela Affair—Letters of Judge Black to the President on the Subject.

The secret correspondence between the President, Jerry Black, and other parties, relative to the much talked-of Alta Vela rumpus, is very long, but quite interesting and spicy. Among the letters Judge Black's letter of withdrawal as one of the counsel for the President in the impeachment trial, and two others bearing on the subject, are as follows:

LETTER FROM JUDGE BLACK TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr President—Your determination to determine nothing for the relief of the owners of Alta Vela makes it impossible for me to serve you longer as counsel in the impeachment case. They cannot allow their rights to be trifled with, and I cannot advise them to submit in silence to the outrage perpetrated upon them. They must seek elsewhere for the justice you deny. I am sure you will admit that I have never urged this upon your attention until, you had a full opportunity of examining it, nor asked you for a decision until you expressed the opinion that the title was just and legal. Mr Seward's little finger, it appears, is thicker than the loins of the law. He and the thieves whose interest he has secured (he who so faithfully captivity to their late emancipated slaves—when he announced his, perhaps, unwilling agency in commemorating the most infamous act that modern civilization has witnessed in three centuries—we can imagine the red blush of shame that mantled his cheeks and the sombre frown upon his forehead We pity him from the bottom of our heart, and only feel surprised that he did not prefer suicide itself to the performance of his base and cowardly office.

All that we need say for her is this, and we say it seriously and conscientiously, that we had rather be the hound and impoverished "relict" that we are to-day, than to be the General in command of the army of the United States, or any District Commander of them all, were we compelled, in virtue of our office, to execute the Military Reconstruction Acts If the Radical politicians in Congress desired, for their selfish purposes, to curse so much political power and patronage, as they hearts, as it were, of the Southern people, they should find some one else to do that work for them. If they wished, vindictively to punish and insult the men and women of the South—our fellow countrymen and country women—we would indignantly decline to be their agent in such a business. It cost us our commission. For suppose military reconstruction to be in all the Southern States, as in South Carolina, a perfect success, and there would still be a million of people buried in the unchecked control of negroes and adventurers, where would Nothing was reported in Bonds. The last sales were at 45 for Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage, and 75 for Jackson Railroad, first mortgage, and 75 for Jackson Railroad, first mortgage.

In Uncurrent Money we notice a sale of $2340 State notes at 43 discount, and a small amount at 42 Our last quotations were 41 to 42½. City Treasury notes were depressed by the action of the City Council in relation to the markets, and the sales included $2000 at 33 discount, and $1000 and $5000 at 34. Dealers bought at from 31 to 35, and sold at from 32 to 34.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1868.

COTTON—The unfavorable tenor of the Liverpool and New York advices to-day has caused our market to come down to a stand-still—Most of the leading buyers stood aloof throughout and the total sales amounted to only 500 bales. It is hardly necessary to add that prices are weaker, but the market is in such an unsettled condition that it is wholly impossible to obtain reliable or even closely approximating quotations this evening.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,356
Arrived to-day	440
Arrived previously	662,548
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	3,239
	681,587
Cleared to-day	600
Cleared previously	694,030—694,630
Stock on hand and on shipboard	53,113

There were no clearances of Cotton at the Customhouse to day.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Yesterday there were sales by auction of 109 hogsheads Cuba Sugar, one lot at 11c, and 107 boxes in lots at 12½ to 12¾c per lb. By the regular trade, 24 hhds Cuba, grocery grades, sold at 11½c per lb To day only a small business is doing in Louisiana Sugar at 11½c per lb for fair, 15½c for prime, 16½c for yellow clarified, and 17½c for white. There is nothing doing in Molasses. It is quoted by the cargo at 46 to 55c per gallon, as to quality.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer John Kilgour, from Louisville, has arrived since our last review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, but steady and firm, with a fair demand at yesterday's prices. There were sales to day of 1700 bbls, of which 175 fine on private terms, 70 superfine on private terms, a lot of 500 bbls treble extra, taken for shipment, also on private terms; 50 double extra at $10 25, 100 fine extra at $10 50; 50 choice extra on private terms; 50 at $11; 120 do at $15; 200 do at $14 25; 96 superfine at $9 25, 50 and 100 treble extra at $9 75 per bbl.

CORN—In light supply but not much in demand. Prices are firm and unchanged. Sales to day 2600 sacks, of which 1000 white mixed at $1 03, 500 at $1 05, 500 yellow at $1 05, 500 mixed at $1 03; 200 and 300 white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS—The market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Sales to day 1000 sacks, of which 100, 500 and 1300 in lots at 76c, and 150 at 77c per bushel.

BRAN—10 sacks sold at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Holders are asking $23 per ton for choice Western, but only a falling business is doing at $20 per ton for ordinary, and $22 for prime Western. A lot of 100 bales prime sold to day at $22 per ton.

PORK—The market is quiet but firm. A lot of 200 bbls mess sold at $23 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $30 per bbl.

LARD—Prime and choice is in light supply; the demand is moderate at 16½c per lb. Inferior is very slow to clear, at 50 tierces prime, on the spot, at 20c, and 50 to arrive at 20½c perlb.

BACON—Only retail business is doing at 19½c per lb for clear sides, 18½c for rib sides and 19c for clear sides.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 14½c, sides and hams 16c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 7, 1868.

Arrived yesterday, 26 Texas Steers, 232 Calves and Yearlings, 37 Sheep and 2 Milch Cows.

To-day, 40 Texas Steers, 50 Calves and Yearlings, 40 Sheep and 5 Milch Cows.

Left for slaughter, 41 Texas Steers, 284 Calves and Yearlings, 254 Sheep, and 6 Milch Cows.

Prices assumed, ruling as follows:

Texas Steers, 1st quality	per head	0 00
Texas Steers, 2d quality	" head	0 00
Texas Steers, 3d quality	" head	0 00
Calves	" head	0 00
Sheep, 1st quality	per head	0 00
Sheep, 2d quality	" head	0 00
Sheep, 3d quality	" head	0 00
Milch Cows, 1st quality	" head	0 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality	" head	0 00
Milch Cows, 3d quality	" head	0 00
Yearlings	" head	0 00
Texas Cows with Calves	per head	0 00
Jack Stock		0 00

Southeastern Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Southeastern Railroad Company, that the Commissioners appointed by the Stockholders at their meeting on the 2d inst., have opened a subscription for twenty hundred shares of the capital stock of said Company, for the Common Benefit of the Road of Stockholders.

B. L. MILLANDON, President.

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For Sale, at Private Sale,

BRICK STORE, doing an excellent business, and which within ten years has yielded a handsome profit to the present owner. Apply to Messrs. Hyman & Bro., Dealers in Clothing, No. 30 Market street, Second District. The unexpired term of the lease is for 4 years, at $600 per annum. The balance will be given to the purchaser without charge.

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Lecture by Admiral Semmes.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, in the Senate Chamber, at the Mechanics Institute, Admiral SEMMES will lecture upon the "RISE AND FALL OF THE CONFEDERACY, FROM HIS EQUIPMENT AT THE NAVY YARD, TO THE BANKS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK."

Tickets, $1 00, to be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Ferrett, Bloomfield, Graham, Kellogg & Co., Bloomfield & Co., Ludwig & Co., Bloomfield & Co., Ludwig & Co., Ludwig & Co., Ludwig