The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1868

THE "RECUSANT" SENATORS.

It was remarked with great propriety several years ago, in a public address by a distinguished orator and divine of this city, that "the statesmanship of the country was in retirement." The statement is as correct and appropriate now as it was then. We have been retrograding every day since the truth was uttered instead of improving, and it is reasonable to expect that the decency, the respectability and the character of the country will shortly seek "retirement" also. Unless some change takes place very soon, all the high places of the land will be occupied by men selected for their want of character rather than for their possession of those qualities which command public esteem and which fit them for the discharge of the duties attached to eminent public station. Such men already wield great influence everywhere, and by their intemperance and indecency of language and conduct are gradually driving respectable public characters into private life. The abuse which has been so freely cast upon those members of the Senate who, obeying the voice of conscience rather than that of prejudice and party dictation, have declared for the innocence of Mr. Johnson, can have no other effect than to induce them to escape from the association of their calumniators. It is for that reason we hear of the ostracism from the Republican party of Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson and others who are no longer thought worthy of the respect of the party since they dared to be independent and to act in defiance of party dictation. The natural consequences of this ostracism is the formation of a new party of which there are already rumors but whose existence we are yet inclined to doubt. It is more probable these "recusant" Senators will retire from public life altogether and shake themselves free from the slavish bonds with which their associates seek to surround them. Character, however, will not always remain in seclusion. Like gold, it is the genuine metal, and will keep. When we are thoroughly satiated with the worthless counterfeits which now flood the market, like gold it will again come forth and resume the sway to which it is entitled by its value and must necessarily exercise. Just now the country is passing through a night of delirium and will wake to the realities of its situation when that delirium has run its course. Then those men will be recalled and re-invested with the highest honors a nation can bestow.

The meeting of subscribers to the Opera for the next season, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed till Saturday, 23d instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Opera House. The members of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft regulations, etc., are requested to assemble at the Opera House on Friday, 22d instant, at 7½ P. M.

We call the attention of the public to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Julius Loeffler, gas fitter and dealer in gas fixtures, gas pipes, etc., No. 126 Chartres street.

Thanks to the purser of steamship Rappahannock, Capt. Olsen, from Havana, for late papers from that port.

The *Crescent* of Tuesday made an incautious statement respecting Mademoiselle Fanchetti, (now Madame Faye) of the Opera Troupe, which our cotemporary will doubtless recall. We announced by *authority* last Sunday, the fact of her marriage with Mr. Faye on the 16th inst., before Paul W. Collens, Justice of the Peace.

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON IMPEACHMENT.—We again yield a large part of our space to extracts from the Conservative Republican press of the North on the subject of the Impeachment.

MR. EVARTS PREDICTS ACQUITTAL ON ALL THE ARTICLES.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing on the 17th, says Mr. Evarts left for New York on the previous day, after an extended interview with the President, in which he predicted that Mr. Johnson would be acquitted on all the remaining articles by a much larger vote than the eleventh article received.

WITHDRAWAL OF GEN GRANT.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writing on the 16th, says he has been positively assured that Gen. Grant has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Radical nomination for the Presidency.

The New York World on the Impeachment.

From the beginning the *World* has predicted the failure of "Impeachment." Its issue of last Saturday, previous to the vote on the Eleventh Article, contains an *accurate* list of the Senators voting on that Article, with the names of those who voted both "for" and "against" the President. It also contains a statement of the probable vote on the other Articles, which is as follows:

	Guilty.	Not Guilty.
Article	I, 28	25
"	II, 34	19
"	III, 13	40
"	IV, V, VI, VII, 13	40
"	VIII, 34	19
"	IX, 13	40
"	X, 17	37

The *World's* accuracy as to the vote on the Eleventh Article, justifies our reliance on its further prophesies as to the vote on the other articles.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrell, sailed, last evening, for Belize, (Hon) with a good freight and the following passengers:

Gov J J McRae, Miss McRae, F Huffman and family, Chas Krutt and family, N O Vineyard and family, J J Baker, wife and child, Robt Girardo and wife, Wm A Gites, Wm Nash and wife, Rev W C Stout, Wm M Burns.

WOULDN'T NAME THEM.—The following is the text of the President's message, transmitting to Congress the so called constitutions of North Carolina and Louisiana. It will be seen that his Excellency studiously refrains from calling the papers "constitution:"

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress the accompanying documents, which embrace all the papers that have been submitted to me relating to the proceedings to which they refer, in the States of North Carolina and Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Louisiana Items.

"Have the caterpillars made their appearance among your cotton?" is the anxious query made by the planter when he meets his neighbor. We are assured that such has been the case on several plantations in the western part of the parish. As to the probable or positive injury, should these reports be true, is a matter of speculation. Some, if they are well assured that it is the veritable army worm, have determined to plow up their cotton and put corn in its stead. Others again, say that there is no danger. The burning heat of summer will destroy the germ of this caterpillar, before they can increase and mature for mischief. All, however, agree that it is fortunate for the planters they have made their appearance at this early day. We have had some heavy rains, with quite cold nights and mornings. Crops of every description are healthy and promising.—*East Feliciana Democrat*, 16th.

After a much needed rain, which fell on Monday and Tuesday, the weather at writing is delightful and our crops looking well, generally speaking. In some parts of the parish the lice, bugs and worms are doing a deal of harm, more especially in the kitchen garden. We have seen some, which two weeks ago looked promising, with scarcely anything left to them. Potato tops disappear first, followed by beans, etc., which in a few days are leafless, nothing remaining but the stalk.

We are sorry to see that several places are already partly under water, with a rise of two inches daily in the back water. The woods back side of the plank road are fast filling up. Bayous and lakes nearly all full, with discouraging news from above. It is feared we shall be again overflowed, and at a season when, by the time the water runs off, it will be impossible to make anything.

Our little town is improving. Two new stores have just been finished. If overflowed again this year, we cannot see where their support will come from.

We regret to have to record the demise of Mr. Yelverton Cammack, and old respected citizen of this parish. He was a native of Caroline county, Virginia, but a resident of this State for many years, having arrived to the age of 73.—*Tensas Gazette*, 16th.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The New York *Post*, discussing the ways and means of returning to a specie payments, says:

It has long been certain that our currency cannot be gradually brought to a specie value by a mere process of continuous contraction. The policy has been carried far enough by Mr. McCulloch to reveal its worthlessness, and any further prosecution of it would only cause revulsion in public confidence, and ruinous fluctuations in all the markets, without contributing anything to the solution of the real difficulties of the case. An essential preliminary step to further contraction is the modification of the legal tender act so that gold and silver can again be used as money among persons who desire it. The people will then have another currency to take the place of greenbacks, and can afford to fund these as fast as they please.

Forty two tradesmen were recently fined for using unjust weights, scales and measures at Newington, England.

The Northern Press on Impeachment.

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE IN THE SENATE.
[From the Providence Journal, (Senator Anthony's paper.]

The New York *Tribune* has continued to argue the impeachment by special appeals to the Senators up to the very day before their judgment is to be given. In its article of yesterday it utters what it calls its "last words to the Senate before the verdict." They are of the nature of an appeal to the Republican Senators, as such, to go, one and all, for the conviction and removal of the President. It declares that every one of them who rises in his seat to-day and votes "not guilty" will virtually say, "I am the same as Andrew Johnson: I am his defender and apologist; I go into history as his companion; his deeds are my deeds; his speeches are my speeches; I give to his past career my approval; I accept the responsibility of anything he may do in the future." All this followed by much more to the same effect, the design of which is to place any Republican Senator who may be unable, conscientiously, to vote for conviction in a false and odious position before the public. It tells them they "may well pray for oblivion," and warns them to "pause before by their votes they write their names with the infamous and degraded men who in times of national trial sought to betray their country."

Talk like this, we should say, must be as offensive to all high-minded Senators of every shade of opinion, as it certainly is unworthy of a newspaper like the *Tribune*. That paper and some others have had far too much of it ever since the impeachment trial has been in progress, and it is not for want of any effort which they could make that the trial has not been degraded to a mere proceeding of attainder before a legislature of partisans. In spite of all such endeavors, however, the Senate has maintained its judicial character, a result which we owe to certain members of that body who were determined not to be compromised in this business by their political connections, and were unalterable in their purpose to give the accused President a fair and impartial trial. This, also, we must not forget, was from the beginning the determination of the Chief Justice, whose first appearance upon the scene called forth so many hostile criticisms from those who desired a mere political judgment. Indeed it is not too much to say that the country is very largely indebted to the influence which he brought to the trial for the elevated tone which has marked the proceeding at every stage of its progress. With this tone so carefully maintained by most of the Senators, we have been constantly surprised at the efforts constantly made by certain presses to interpose considerations of personal or party expediency that were obviously so much at variance with it.

It is certainly no more true of Republican Senators who may not be satisfied that the President is guilty of the crimes and misdemeanors with which he is charged, that they thereby oppose him and make themselves like him, and that they become his apologists and defenders, than the same things were true of Judge Marshall who acquitted Aaron Burr, when tried for high treason. All that Judge Marshall said in his charge to the jury in that trial was, that whatever else Aaron Burr had done, it was not clear that he had committed treason. And all that any Senators who to day may vote 'not guilty' will say is, that they do not think that the crimes charged in the impeachment of the President have been legally proven. This is all that they can possibly mean by the vote, and should any Republican Senators thus vote, it will be the paltriest and narrowest act of party proscription that can be conceived to question their motives or to asperse their character. It will be gross injustice, as well as folly, to hold them up as enduring the President because they may not think the charges brought against him are legally sustained. It may be that no Republican Senators will feel called upon by their duty to vote for acquittal; but should they do so, we maintain, that other things being equal, that they will be entitled to the credit of conscientious independence that is to be accorded to those who vote the other way. It is always easier to go with one's party than against it, and the Republican Senators, should there be any, who in this case may feel bound to vote for the acquittal of the President, can scarcely be controlled by any other consideration than the simple desire to do "impartial justice," according to the oaths which they have taken. When Senators are engaged in the business of legislation we may ply them with considerations of expediency and of party interest. But when they put on this judicial character, and sit as a court of impeachment, and especially when they are called to pronounce judgment in the most conspicuous trial of the age, and one that will be historic forever, let us, at the very least, afford them an opportunity to make their decision independently and conscientiously, without fear, favor, or hope of reward.

DRAGOONING IN THE SENATE.
[From the New York Times.]

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* indicates a possibility that the incoming policy adopted by so many of the extreme Radical journals may affect injuriously the prospects of impeachment. He says:

While Mr. Wade has done all in his power to secure harmonious action, some of his self constituted friends have done him and the impeachment much harm. They have cracked their whips in newspapers, they have endeavored to dragoon veteran statesmen; they have insinuated and slandered and lied until they have engendered ill feeling—if they have not provoked hostility. Other causes, to which I may allude hereafter, have contributed to sour and disgust several of the Republican Senators; but, taking everything into consideration, I am yet of the opinion that the President will be found guilty and deposed.

It would be strange, indeed, if the bullying policy which has been so freely resorted to did not have the effect feared from it. Men who have spent the best part of their lives in the public service, and who have won universal respect by the uprightness of their course and the patriotism of their labors, can scarcely feel flattered by such wholesale aspersions as have been lavishly heaped upon them—and by such menaces as have been addressed to them—during the impeachment trial. The tone of the *Tribune*, the Washington *Chronicle*, and kindred journals, toward them, have been that of masters towards slaves. Every indication on their part of a purpose to act upon their own judgments, even in the smallest incidents of the trial, has been treated as deliberate treachery; and Senators who have been for years the strength of the Republican party, in peace and in war, and the sole stay of the principles of freedom and equality, have been threatened, in the most insolent style, with party vengeance, if they dare to disobey the decrees of the self elected dictators.

The natural effect of such language upon men whose self-respect outweighs their devotion to office, is to disgust and repel them. They naturally feel that office held only on terms of such subserviency is not worth having. If they can only keep it by discarding their own convictions, and following the dictation of others, it loses all that gives it any value. The only inducement which any man of fitness for public place can have to serve the public, is the opportunity he may gain for impressing his own views and principles upon the policy of the country. If that is denied him, and he is allowed to act only under the dictation of the lower class of political leaders and wire pullers of the party, public office loses all its attractions, and becomes simply a badge of very degrading servitude.

The Senators upon whom this language of menace has been most freely bestowed are those who have refused to decide the case in advance of the trial. They comprise the ablest lawyers, the wisest statesmen, and most influential Republicans in the Senate. The assaults made upon them have assumed that they were to be *driven* into action which their judgments do not approve. The inevitable effect of such an assumption is to offend and disgust those who are made the objects of it. They not only feel insulted by it, but their motives are aspersed, whatever action they may decide upon. We do not believe they will be influenced in either way by such appeals, but the appeals are none the less disgraceful to those who make them.

The Radical Press on Impeachment.

THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL'S COMMENTS.

The desertion and treachery of four Senators, upon whom the people had a right to rely for an honest verdict, according to the facts, has put in jeopardy the most important cause ever tried, and will probably save from punishment the greatest criminal of modern times. * * * Four men are responsible for this great wrong, and upon them the insulted and outraged nation will put the heavy burden of its condemnation. Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes and Henderson may excuse, with whatever pretext they can find, their refusal to meet the demands of justice, and perform the solemn duty imposed upon them. But the naked, indisputable, and damning fact remains, that they have betrayed their trusts, have forfeited their honor, have violated the oath which each of them took, have forfeited their reputation for consistency and fidelity to principle. * * * * Seven or eight men, swayed by ulterior considerations, may falter and go astray. But millions of men, whose conclusions are influenced only by a loyal love of justice and truth, will tear aside the flimsy and transparent veil of subterfuge with which these ringleaders seek to disguise their motives and reveal their baseness and perfidy to the world. History will record that Andrew Johnson was convicted by the country, though it may be compelled to relate how he escaped the consequences of his crimes through the weakness of dishonest Senators.

COMMENTS OF THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

The case against the President was fully and clearly made out, and we had hoped that there was sufficient honesty in the Senate to secure his removal; but in this the public are likely to be disappointed. The great obstruction to reconstruction must, it seems, remain in power. The Treasury thieves are to have a new lease, and the work of demoralization and public robbery is to go on. It only remains for an indignant and outraged people to appeal from the Senate to the ballot box; and in taking this appeal and retrying the case at the bar of public opinion, the Senators who have violated the confidence placed in them by their constituents will not be overlooked. Andrew Johnson will, in any event, retire from office without the confidence or respect of any party. The same fate awaits those Senators who have betrayed their country and their party. No Senator who voted to reinstate Stanton, and at the same time voted that the President, in removing Stanton had violated the law, can now honestly vote for acquittal. The people cannot be deceived upon this point, and they will be governed in the future by their honest convictions, which the developments of time will strengthen rather than diminish.

THE SYRACUSE "STANDARD" ON THE SITUATION.

That defection exists in high quarters we admit. Upon the roll of enduring infamy it is too apparent that certain Senators are to write their own names; that a few of freedom's chosen leaders are to commit moral and political suicide. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, elected under the strongest pledges of allegiance to the popular cause, deserts it when his services are the most needed; and Senator Fessenden negatives a life of usefulness by a crowning act of perfidy. They rush upon the fate they deserve. The nation will bitterly remember their names, and write apostate upon their tombs. * * * It is a political as well as a judicial question, and the American people will hold him guilty of the grossest abandonment of true political principles, who votes for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson. Such will be gibbeted in their scorn, and condemned in their execrations. Let them understand it.

THE PHILADELPHIA "NORTH AMERICAN'S" OPINION.

Such habitual grumblers as Grimes and Fessenden might be expected to fail us. But we read of the defection of such men as Trumbull with amazement. Here is the author of the Civil Rights act, and of the Freedmen's Bureau act, as full of legal quibbles and technicalities as Stanbery himself. * * * The general belief is that some of the delinquents have been paid in money. We say general, because among Republicans we can scarcely find any one who does not entertain the belief. The proposition to buy them was made openly in the New York *World*, and the money could have been raised, to any amount, from well known sources. Be this as it may, and whether Johnson should now be convicted or acquitted, the Republicans of this land have an account to settle with men who have carried their heads very high in the Senate and in the party, and who have forced themselves into responsible positions only to become troublesome and dangerous by their incessant waywardness. Their names stand on the records of the Senate with their fellow-Republicans as voting against Johnson on the very points against which he arrayed himself in his breach of law. Yet now they effect to be unable to see anything inimical in the dangerous work of nullification. If not corrupt, these men must be regarded as superannuated, since their failure to appreciate so grave an issue is otherwise unaccountable.

THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH SPEAKS.

Amid the intrigues, blandishments, rival ambitions, dissipations, corruptions, and conflicting rumors and theories of the capital, the steadiest minds sometimes become confused, and the disposition to fearlessly pursue the right is lost in an overweening desire to accomplish purely personal ends, to gratify private animosity, or to acquire sudden wealth. At some times and upon some issues the people are careless or indifferent to such departures from the line of rectitude. But no Republican Senator can lay the flattering unction to his soul that tergiversation or treachery on the overshadowing question of the hour will never be forgotten or forgiven. Nor will the shallow pretext that a superfine regard for legal technicalities compels sincere Republicans to vote for acquittal, be one instant believed. The pretense that recreant Senators are formed of purer clay or possessed of more conscientious minds than their colleagues will gain no credence anywhere. It will but instigate investigation into the secret causes of apostacy, and make men inquire how large was the bribe or how deep was the jealous hatred that prompted a betrayal of generous constituencies, and a reckless sacrifice of the best interests of the American people.

VIEWS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

The Senate, as a body, has been true, and Johnson, finding that he could not control the mass, has attacked it in detail, and with a degree of success that has filled the country with distress, indignation and alarm. He has gone round about the Republican lines, testing the fidelity of one sentinel after another, until he has found the weak points and has overcome them. Corruption has done its work with men who have hitherto borne irreproachable names before the world, and they have sunk into sudden infamy, from which there is no hope of redemption. Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson and Trumbull, if no more, have sold themselves and betrayed their great trust, each for his own price. This is the sober verdict of the people, and it is grounded upon an intelligent common sense. That these men have been corrupted, and have betrayed their avowed principles for some price, is evident from several considerations, both of a positive and a negative character.

OPINION OF THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

We do not care what reasons Senators who shall stultify themselves may assign for their votes. They will not be judged by the reasons they give, but by the probabilities of the case. Men who do base deeds always have an abundance of excuses, which seem to satisfy themselves, but are satisfactory to none beside. It is universally conceded that some Senators are liable to be swayed by political ambition and others by personal animosities. Is it presumptuous to fear or suspect that Senators who would yield to inducements of these sorts would accept a bribe in gold or greenbacks?

United States Supreme Court.

FINAL DECISION IN THE GAINES WILL CASE—OPINION OF THE COURT BY MR. JUSTICE DAVIS.

Myra Clarke Gaines, Appellant, vs. The City of New Orleans.—Judge Davis has delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, which reverses the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, and remands the cause back to that Court with instructions to enter a decree for the complaint in conformity with the opinion. Judge Davis' opinion is very lengthy, and we have room only for the following synopsis: He refers to the long litigation of thirty years relative to complainants claim, and the supposition that it was ended by the decision of Gaines *vs* Hennen, (24 Howard,) but that the Court is now called upon to go over all the facts again, although the principles of law settled in that case are no longer open for consideration. The principle fact, and the turning point in the controversy, he says, is the legitimacy of Mrs. Gaines, for if legitimate she cannot be deprived of the estate of her father by any of the defences interposed in this suit. He refers to the probate of the will of the father of Mrs. Gaines in 1813, and says its influence cannot be overestimated; without the evidence which it furnishes her legitimacy might be questioned, but with it, in connection with the evidence on record, it is hard to see how it can longer be doubted. It was proved and admitted against the wishes of a white people whose rights it disturbed, and by the memory of witnesses forty three years after it was made. The will thus allowed to go to probate contains the following clause: "I do hereby acknowledge that my beloved Myra, who is now living in the family of Samuel B. Davis, is my legitimate and only daughter, and that I leave and bequeath to her, the said Myra, all the estate, whether real or personal, of which I may die possessed, subject only to the payment of certain legacies hereinafter named." The will was made a short time before the testator died, and nearly his last words were about his child, and the necessity of taking care of the will on her account. "The question naturally arises," says Judge Davis, "what motive had he to declare his child legitimate, if he knew the fact was otherwise? He was a man of superior intelligence, and long residence in Louisiana, and necessarily knew by the laws of the State he could secure to his child enough of his large property to make her rich, if she was illegitimate. Is it conceivable that such a man would risk a declaration of legitimacy, which he knew to be false, and thus jeopard the estate which he intended with so much confidence he had secured to his child, and in the security of which he said he would die content?" The Judge then reviews at length the evidence adduced in support of the proposition that Myra was an illegitimate child of her father, and considers the probabilities *pro* and *con*, arriving at a conclusion overwhelmingly in favor of legitimacy. The evidence against the marriage of the father and mother of Mrs. Gaines, the Court says, is of a negative character, and wholly inferential and founded on the action of the father, who had a strong motive to conceal the marriage from his friends for family reasons. As to the property in dispute it is conceded by the defendants that it is a part of the estate left by Mrs Gaines' father, Daniel Clarke, and devised to complainant in his last will. She is, therefore, entitled to the relief sought, unless prevented by some of the special defences interposed, which the Judge then proceeds to consider. First, it is claimed that the decree of the Court in Gaines *vs* Relf (12 Howard,) is *res adjudicata* both as to the present claim for the property and the civil *status* of the complainant; but this precise point was met and disposed of in the Hennen case, and will not be further considered. Second—Titles acquired under Relf and Chew as executors of the will of 1811 are set up in bar; but these titles cannot avail the defendants, because Relf and Chew, as executors of the will of 1811, had no authority to make the sales, and could, therefore, pass no interest to the purchasers. It is insisted that the defendants are protected by reason of conveyances from Relf and Chew as attorneys of Mary Clarke, the universal legatee under the provisions of the will of 1811; but the invalidity of this defence has been sustained by this Court in prior cases, and even if the power of attorney was not defective, and the other proceedings were regular, still by the law of Louisiana and the decision of her highest Court Mary Clarke, as sole instituted heir, could give no title as against the real and paramount heir. The effect of the probate of the will of 1813, if Myra Clarke Gaines is legitimate, and that the Court has found to be true, is to make her sole heir of Daniel Clarke, and as a consequence Mary Clarke could in law have no title as heir, and could convey none. This question, although French jurists have differed about it, is set at rest by the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in Ripoll *vs.* Morina, (12 Robinson.) The defence that the estate of Daniel Clarke was insolvent, and that the real heir cannot have it until the debts and legacies are paid, if it were true in fact, which the Court holds it is not, cannot avail these defendants, as it is their business to show a better title than complainant, and they are not at liberty to make a collateral issue by proving the estate in debt more or less. The plea that defendants have bought the property in good faith and without notice cannot avail unless accompanied by the plea of prescription, and the title of complainant is not barred by prescription according to the law of Louisiana. This defence was made in the case of Gaines *vs.* Hennen, and disposed of adversely to defendant, and is no longer an open question in this Court. Some other minor points of defence are briefly referred to, and the Judge closes his opinion by saying that the Courts have rarely had to deal with a case of greater hardship or more interesting character and history than this. The father of Mrs. Gaines died in 1813, leaving a will written with his own hand, whereby he left his large estate to her, then a child of tender years, who has never enjoyed it, but is now, after the lapse of fifty-five years from the death of her father, struggling to get it. To the discredit of the friends of Daniel Clarke, his child grew to womanhood in utter ignorance of her rights and parentage, and did not ascertain them till 1834, since which time she has been endeavoring to obtain her rightful inheritance. Owing to the lapse of time it was difficult to reach the truth, and necessarily, for many years, she groped her way in darkness; but finally she was able to show the great fraud perpetrated against her, for in the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana she established the validity of that very will, which, forty three years before, her father had executed in her favor. This action of that Court settled what was before doubtful—her civil *status*—and removed the difficulties she had formerly encountered in pursuit of her rights. The questions of law and fact applicable to these rights were settled in the case of Gaines *vs.* Hennen. After argument by able counsel and on mature consideration we have reaffirmed that decision. Can we not indulge the hope that the rights of Myra Clarke Gaines, in the estate of her father, Daniel Clarke, will now be recognized.

Mr. Justice Grier delivered a dissenting opinion, and Mr. Justice Swayne and Mr. Justice Miller also dissented.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Hebrew Educational Society—Laying of a Corner Stone.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of being present at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the school edifice in progress of construction on Calliope street, by the Hebrew Educational Society of New Orleans. The day was propitious, the assembly large and intelligent, and the ceremonies impressive.

The Hebrew Educational Society was organized in October, 1866, and numbers some 250 members. The first school, for which the present building is being erected, was organized some fifteen months ago, and numbers 125 pupils under the charge of Mr. W. J. Meade. The building, when finished, will be 55 by 85 feet, and will cost $30,000.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society: President, Rev. H. S. Jacobs; First Vice President, S. Kahn; Second Vice President, Joseph Simon; Treasurer, A. Beer; Secretary, Joseph Kohn. Directors: S. Marx, J. Oplatek, Leon Kahn, Benj Moses, F. A. Haber, Wm. Davis, L. A. Levy, L. H. Joseph, G. G. Wolf and Joseph Cohn.

Messrs. Reid & Harrod were the architects, and D. J. Wasson the builder.

The ceremonies commenced with music by Jaeger's celebrated band, and were followed by an address by the President, in which he briefly recounted the history of the Society since its organization, and stated its present condition and prospects.

Prayer by the Rev. B. E. Jacobs followed.

The Secretary then read the following list of articles to be deposited in the cavity of the corner stone:

The Constitution and By-Laws of the following organizations:

Hebrew Educational Society; Congregation the dispersed of Judaph; Congregation Tennin Deresh; Congregation Gates of Prayer; Association of Relief Jewish Widows and Orphans; Gentlemen's Hebrew Benevolent Association; Charter Touro Infirmary; Hebrew Foreign Mission, Deutsche Company; First Annual Report of the H. E. Society; Thirteenth Annual Report of the Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans; Constitution Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association, Fourth District, and a collection of 35 coins, representing twenty two nations, donated by Mr. Da Silva, containing, among others, the following:

A Roman coin of the reign of Constantinus; do. do. Hadrianus Augustus; do. Claudius Cæsar; do. Trajan. A colonial cent of Louisiana of 1721. Colonial cents of various States, and a copy of the last edition of the *Daily Citizen*, published at Vicksburg before its surrender by the Confederates, and which is printed on common wall paper. Also, a list of the Reporters of the City Press present.

After depositing these articles, the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Messrs. Levi Godchaux, A. C. Labatt and John Marks.

An eloquent oration by Rev. J. K. Gutheim, of which we regret we cannot speak at length, as its merits richly deserve, and a benediction by the President closed the ceremonies, the intervals being enlivened by enchanting music by the band.

Dr. Gutheim spoke in encouraging terms of the progress and good works of the Society, which now he said not only has a name, but a local habitation.

Oliver Conclave, S. W. M.—An installation of Oliver Conclave No. 6, of the order of Seven Wise Men, took place last night at their Hall, No 67 Josephine street. The proceedings were very interesting, but the lateness of the hour at which they terminated compels us to defer our report till to-morrow. In the meantime, we take pleasure in acknowledging the compliment of a serenade to our office from the Aetna, Aurora and Waterman Conclaves of the Order.

The Concert at the Varieties.—There was a fine audience at the Varieties Theatre last night, on the occasion of the complimentary benefit given by amateurs under the direction of Prof. La Hache, to Rev. J. C. Carpenter. The tableaux of the Paris Exhibition, and the Scriptural scenes and astronomical demonstrations, etc., by Prof. Roberts were, as usual, beautiful and highly instructive.

The Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board met in regular session last night, and the following officers were dismissed from the force:

Officer J. Kearney, of the Third District, for insulting ladies.

Officer L. A. Duvigneaud, of the Second District, for leaving his post during a fire and using insulting language to his superior officer.

Officer M. McLucen, of the Second District, under several charges of drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Officer McFall, of the Fourth District, for numerous absences without leave, and habitual drunkenness.

Officer J. Kurtz, of the Fourth District, for drunkenness and absence without leave.

Paper Suit for Damages.—E. B. Tinney, Justice of the Peace of the Parish of St. Charles, has brought suit in the Sixth District Court, claiming $10,000 damages of the proprietors of the *Commercial Bulletin* newspaper of this city, in consequence of an item of local intelligence in reference to him, published in the issue of that paper of the 18th inst., all relating to a charge against him of assault with intent to kill Wm. T. Bartlett (of this city), while in the Parish of St. Charles. The case is pending before the U. S. District Court, before which Mr. E. M. Ivens, his security for his appearance, surrendered him.

Thieves' Doings.—The house occupied by Mr. Dominick Paris, No. 237 Burgundy street was burglariously entered yesterday morning, by means of false keys, it is supposed, and robbed of $110 in gold, three gold watches and a gold chain.

Some fifteen pairs of pants, and other articles of about same value, belonging to R. Gaillard, were stolen yesterday morning early from his Room, No. 8 Rampart street. Three negroes, Albert Pascal, Charles Johnson and John Davis, were arrested on suspicion of being the thieves, and a man named Louis Haynes was arrested on a charge of having bought the articles and knowing they were stolen. Haynes gave bond to appear for examination.

Boy Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. Logan, a boy 13 years old, who fell into the batture opposite Race street, and was drowned. Verdict, accidentally drowned.

Genuine "Gold Robbery."—About $2000 in gold coin were stolen at an early hour, yesterday morning, from the residence of Oliver S. Burdette, No. 165 Richard street. Also, a lot of clothing belonging to himself and wife. A man giving his name as Harry Ashton was arrested with some of the clothes in his possession, but the money is *non est inventus*.

Drowned or Murdered.—The body of a man named W. C. Bennett, a carpenter by occupation, who has been missing since Monday, was found in the New Canal, yesterday, with a scar over the left eye, about two inches long, indicating the possibility that he had been killed, possibly, for money, as when last seen he had $5 in his possession. He was 55 years of age, and a man of family.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Antonio Maggio, charged with assault and battery on Margaret Bredshaw with a dangerous weapon, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—George Wilson was tried yesterday and acquitted of the charge of larceny.

In the case of Frank Petrie, charged with stabbing Wm Mayfield, with intent to kill, the jury failed to agree, a mistrial being the result. The case was continued till the 27th.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Antonio Pecone, for setting fire to a house in the night time; also, against J. B. Polingue and Achille Gajac, charged with embezzling $5000 in seven thirty coupon bonds deposited with them by Captain Roberts. The case of James Nasby, charged also with embezzlement, was dismissed by nol. pros.

Several other cases were continued.

Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., formerly of Columbia, South Carolina, but now of New Orleans, our readers will be pleased to learn, is now in Charleston, and will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning, in Central Presbyterian Church, Meeting street, and to-morrow night in Glebe street Church. Dr. Palmer as a pulpit orator is second to none in the United States, and his numerous admirers will need no monition from us to avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him.—*Charleston Mercury*, 16th.

ANOTHER COMET.—Com. B. F. Sands, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, officially reports that Brorsen's periodical comet was observed there by Professor Hall, on the evening of May 11th. He says:

The comet is now approaching the earth, and is a bright telescopic object, with a round and well-defined nucleus, but probably will not become visible to the naked eye. It is visible in the northwest early in the evening.

The comet was discovered by Mr. Brorsen on the 26th of February, 1846. Its time of revolution around the sun is five and one-half years, and the present is, therefore, the fourth return since its discovery. On account of its unfavorable position in 1851 and 1862, it was not seen, but it was observed in 1857. At its present return it has been found by the aid of an ephemeris, computed by Professor Bruhns, of Leipzig, whose calculations are based on the observations of 1846 and 1857.

Prince Edward's Island still holds aloof from the Canadian Dominion, and her people are said to have expressed great gratification at having kept out of it, now that the great discontent of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the restrictions placed upon them by the Dominion is so apparent.

In France, even misfortunes are turned to account, to add to the stability of Napoleon's Government. With reference to the famine in Algiers, Marshal McMahon is reported to have said: "Well, we need not fear any insurrection there in the next twenty years."

The announcement is made by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, that the feat has been practically accomplished of sending two telegraphic dispatches at the same time in opposite directions, over the same wires, on long distances.

The Deseret *News*, at Salt Lake City, is alarmed lest Paris fashions should be introduced among the Mormon women, and is startled at the possibility of a Mormon Saint being compelled to buy fashionable clothing for a dozen wives.

The London papers remark that the number of suicides by drowning in that city have increased wonderfully of late. Two or three persons daily jump from the many bridges spanning the Thames, and end their sorrows in its waters.

Last year, in France, a reward of about one dollar a hundred pounds was offered for the carcasses of June bugs, which have multiplied greatly and have become very destructive. Over eight hundred thousand pounds were delivered to the authorities.

In Minnesota, there are 1408 school-houses, with 2585 teachers and 114,421 scholars. During 1867, the whole amount expended in the State for school purposes was $736,532. The school lands in Minnesota amount to 2,966,666 acres.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Republican Convention.

Carl Schurz Appointed Temporary Chairman.

Nineteen Negro Delegates Present.

Wade's Chances Best for Nomination as Vice President.

Report of Committee on Commerce.

Pass-a-l'Outre to be Deepened.

Meeting of American Capitalists.

Ex-President Buchanan Sick.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 20.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—Without transacting any business adjourned to Saturday.

The Impeachment Managers have demanded all telegrams sent hence on Friday.

Gen. Boynton testified to hearing Ross say, on the 14th, that he would vote for the 11th Article.

Some seventy-five private telegrams sent hence were furnished to the managers.

People complain because the cashier of the First National Bank allowed Butler to examine private accounts kept by the bank.

President Johnson was in a Masonic procession to-day, on foot.

James Buchanan is worse.

Washington, May 20.—The Committee on Commerce reported to the House to day a bill putting Passe-à-l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, into the hands of James B. McClintock and John R. Scott, upon condition that they keep the channel cleared out to the depth of 18 feet, in which case they will be allowed to charge a tonnage duty on vessels passing through that channel of 30 cents per ton of registered measurement on vessels drawing fourteen feet and upwards. They are allowed eighteen months to comply with the conditions of the bill, and whether the required depth of channel is obtained is to be determined by the Engineer Corps of the United States. The Engineer Department are opposed to the bill, but as the Government has for years been appropriating money to improve this channel without success, the Committee are disposed to favor the project of the parties, who will undertake to deepen it for the privilege of charging a specific toll. It is not intended to ask the House to act on the bill, however, before next session.

Washington, May 20.—It is stated that the Managers have summoned or rather requested Senator Henderson to appear before them. Henderson wrote them a letter doubting their right to interrogate a Senator, saying that he would bring the matter before the Senate to-morrow for its opinion and action.

The movement for reducing the whisky tax to 50 cents, seems to be gaining strength.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chicago, May 20.—Gov. Ward called the Convention to order. Bishop Simpson prayed. Carl Schurz was chosen temporary Chairman.

A committee of one from each State was appointed on credentials. Texas is unrepresented.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—Petitions for uniting the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal Churches was referred to a committee of five.

A resolution looking to the organization of the colored preachers into a separate Conference, was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

The Southern States were all called. There are nineteen negroes among the delegates. The canvass for Vice President is spirited. It is thought that Wade will lead on the first ballot.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 20.—At a recent meeting of eminent capitalists interested in claims against Mexico, at which parties from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans and other cities were present, resolutions were adopted authorizing Gen Sturm to take such measures as shall bring the matter before the United States and Mexican Governments, in such a way as may lead to a prompt adjudication of such claims. It is understood that these claims amount to about ten millions of dollars, and that Mr. Romero was cancelling the English and Spanish obligations of the Mexican Government. He was entirely ignoring those of American citizens. The matter will be pushed with energy.

New York, May 20.—The organization of the new Southern Pacific Railroad Company was completed to-day by electing Francis B. Hays, of Boston, President; General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, Vice President, and W. L. Halsey, of New York, Treasurer.

Charleston, May 20.—The Conservatives of Charleston have nominated for Mayor Colonel Wm H Patten, an ex-officer of the U S A, who served gallantly during the war, and who is now engaged in cotton planting. His opponent is G Pilsbury, an ex Bureau Agent, who will be supported by the negro Union League and the extreme Radicals.

Fortress Monroe, May 20.—A northeast storm is prevailing.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 20.—The Government forbids the deposition of Bishop Colenso.

Berlin, May 20.—The Zolverein refuses to tax petroleum.

Vienna, May 20.—The Emperor has signed the law establishing the legal equality of religious sects.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 20—Evening.—Cotton market heavy; sales to-day 5000 bales; uplands 11⅜d; uplands afloat 11⅝d; Orleans on the spot 12⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Sugar easier—28s.

Chicago, May 20.—The Convention adjourned after effecting organization, to await a report from the Committee on Credentials to-morrow.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Mobile, May 20.—Cotton market closed dull. Sales 200 bales middlings, at 28c. Receipts 177; exports 125 bales.

Savannah, May 20.—Cotton dull and heavy. Middlings 29 to 29½c. Receipts 338 bales.

Charleston, May 20.—Cotton—no sales. Buyers offering lower rates. Middlings nominally 30c. Receipts 59; exports, coastwise, 136.

New York, May 20.—Evening.—Money market increasing in ease. Call loans 5 to 6. Prime discounts 6 to 7. Gold quiet and steady. Stocks quiet and steady. Governments closed firm. 5 20's of 1862, with coupons, 10[illegible]; of 1864, 108¾; of 1865, 108⅝; of 1867, 110⅛; 10-40's 101⅛, 7 30's 107¾.

New York, May 20—Evening.—Cotton market dull—nominally lower; sales 200 bales; middlings 31. Flour—low grades, 5 to 10c lower; good and medium steady. Wheat 1c lower. Corn closed advancing. Mess Pork $28 81. Lard 17¼ to 18⅜. Groceries firm but quiet. Turpentine 56 to 56¾c. Rosin $3 15 to $7. Gold 139¾. Sterling steady.

Louisville, May 20.—Sales to-day 704 hhds Tobacco; lugs $6 15 to $6 60—market active and higher. Flour—superfine $8 75 to $9; fancy $12 75 to $13. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Corn 93 to 95c. Oats 83 to 85c. Lard 19c. Mess Pork $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 14 to 14¼c; clear sides 17¾ to 18c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13 to 13¼c; clear sides 16¾ to 17c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 20, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamship Crescent.

Outward bound—Steamship St. Louis, and ships Artisan and Zouave inside; and steamship United States, on the bar.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, May 20.—River falling, scant 16 feet in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 20—Barometer 29.60. Weather calm. No arrivals. No departures. Ships Artisan and Zouave inside, and steamship United States on the bar, bound out.

Arrived at Pass-a-L'Outre—Schooner Trinelda, fruit to Piaggio Brothers.

Vicksburg, May 20—Noon.—Passed down, Quitman, at 6 P. M. yesterday. River rising slowly; five feet below high water mark of last year.

Chicago, May 20.—The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention resolutions indorse Grant and favor impeachment and the protection of naturalized citizens abroad.

Passing the *Tribune* office the procession gave three groans.

The city is full and arrivals continue. Seats have been provided for the Southern delegates.

Washington, May 20.—The *Chronicle* says the Managers are gleeful over the corruption investigations. No authentic details have transpired.

London, May 20—Noon.—Bonds 71¾.

Liverpool, May 20—Noon.—Cotton dull and easier. Prices unchanged.

Sales 5000 bales. Corn firmer; 38s. 9d. Wheat flat.

New Haven, May 20.—The Senatorial election resulted in 124 votes for Buckingham and 109 for Dixon.

Liverpool, May 20—Afternoon.—Lard dull. Beef 10s. Bacon 48s. Tobacco 44s. 9d.

New York, May 20—Gold 139⅝; sterling 110; old bonds 109⅛; new 110⅛. Flour dull—5 to 10c. lower.

Wheat, 1 to 2c. lower. Corn unsettled. Mess Pork, $28 75. Lard dull.

Cotton dull and drooping. Middling uplands 31 to 31½. Freights dull.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1868.

We have no improvement to notice in the money market proper. The investments in City Treasury notes and other securities at low rates, appear to have materially diminished the amount of capital available for the discount of the paper offering on the street, and the comparative stringency reported yesterday continues without any sensible abatement. At the same time strictly A1 notes, secured by satisfactory collaterals, can be readily negotiated at 1 per cent. per month, and good to second class are done at 1¼ to 1½, while mortgage paper rates at 11 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, with exceptional transactions occasionally at 10, and at 13 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers. Planters' paper can not be placed even at much more onerous rates than quotations,—in fact, it can hardly be negotiated at all, lenders confining their accommodations to city names on which they can rely for punctual payment at maturity.

Gold opened at 140⅜ (against 139⅞ at New York) and after a moderate business closed at 140¼ to 140⅜. The sales include $5000 and $15,000 at 140¼, $5000 and $20,000 in two equal sums at 140⅜, and $1000 at 140¾. In Silver we report a sale of $1800 in American half-dollars at 136¾. They are quoted at 136 to 136¾, and Mexican dollars at 143 to 143½ in currency, and 2 to 2¼ premium in gold.

We have very little to notice in Foreign Exchange. The limited amount offering appeared to impart more firmness to rates, with a slight quotable advance. £1000 A1 Sterling sold at 153¾, £2000 at 153⅝, a ship's bill for £1000 at less than our inside quotations, and £1000 bank at 154⅛. In France we notice sales of 2500 A1 Commercial at 3 60¾, and 25,000 at 3 67½. Sterling is quoted at 152¾ to 153¾ and 153⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 154 to 154½ for bank; and Francs at 3 70 to 3 67½ for the former and 3 65 for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were light, but owing to the limited amount required for remittance, rates are hardly as firm. The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, at which they met only a moderate counter demand. The sales of commercial include $25,000 at ⅛ to ¼ premium; $10,000, $10,000, $10,000 and $20,089 at 5 16, $6000 at ⅜, and $10,000 thirty days' at ¾ discount. The sales of bank included $20,000 at 7 16 premium. There were also some additional sales of commercial at ¼.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 200 shares Louisiana State Bank at $21 25. There is some inquiry for Consolidated City Bonds at 75 to 76.

City Treasury notes ruled still more in favor of buyers. The sales included $6000 at 35 per cent discount, $8000 at 35¾, $3000 and $5000 at 36, $2000 and $5000 at 36¾, $3000 at 36⅞, and $10,000 at 37. Dealers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 36½ down to 38 discount, and supplied the current demand from tax payers at 35 to 37. State notes are quoted at 49 to 50, which shows a further decline.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1868.

COTTON.—The movement has been restricted to-day both by the limited supply offering and the difference between the views of buyers and sellers, but with a fair enquiry at yesterday's closing rates the sales amounted to 1500 bales. Factors generally ask more than our quotations, but in conformity with the day's business we repeat our closing figures of last evening, as follows: Good Ordinary — to 24c, low middling 28½ to 29c, middling 29½ to 30c. These, it will be observed, were given in our last report as approximating to the closing rates, and about ½c below the sales during the early part of the day.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,256
Arrived to-day	56	
Arrived previously	650,357	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc.	3,239	653,624
		668,880
Cleared to-day	—	
Cleared previously	635,611	635,611
Stock on hand and on shipboard		33,269

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supply of Cuba Sugar is light, and operations are restricted in consequence. Some 375 boxes Nos. 12 and 13 sold to day at 12¾ to 13¾c per lb. Louisiana Sugar is retailing at 14¾c per lb for fair, 15¾ to 15¾c for prime, 16 to 16¾c for yellow clarified, and 16¾ to 17c for white. The demand for Cuba Molasses is also restricted by light supplies. It is quoted by the cargo at 48 to 55c per gallon, as in quality.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Mollie Able, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market has not shown much animation to-day. The dealers are now pretty well supplied, and the sales are confined to 850 bbls, of which 200 treble extra on private terms, 100 choice extra at $14 75, 100 double extra at $10, 100 superfine, 100 double and 100 treble extra on private terms, 100 choice extra at $13 50, and 50 at $15 per bbl.

CORN.—Is in limited demand to-day, but the supply is light and prices are firmer. The sales are confined to 2000 sacks, of which 250 and 300 yellow mixed at $1 04, 400 and 600 white mixed at $1 05, 150 and 100 white at $1 07½ per bushel.

OATS.—The demand is fair, but at lower rates. We hear of sales to-day of upward of 3200 sacks, of which 2500 sacks on private terms, some at 83c, 150 and 200 at 84c, 150 and 200 at 85c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is selling in small lots to the trade at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Prime Ohio river is selling in small lots to the trade at $21 to $21 50 per ton. A lot of 50 bales brought $22 per ton.

PORK.—The market is quiet but firm to-day, with a moderate demand, at about yesterday's prices. Last evening, not reported, 100 bbls mess sold at $29 50 per bbl. To day 573 bbls mess were sold, of which 100 and 143 at $29 25, 200 and 100 at $29 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $29 75 to $30 per bbl.

BACON.—Is inactive, and only a limited retail business is doing at 14 to 14¾c per lb for shoulders, 17¼c for clear ribbed sides, and 18¾c for clear sides.

LARD.—We have not any sales to-day, but quote prime in tierces at 19¾c, kegs 20¾c per pound.

GREEN MEAT.—The market is bare, or nearly so. The last sale was a lot of ribbed sides at 15c per lb.

CHEESE.—The supply of choice Western is light and is in fair demand. Inferior grades are steady and in moderate request. We quote 16 to 17c per lb for Western Reserve and Factory, and 15 to 16c for Western English Dairy. Northern cream is held at 18c, skim 7 to 10c, and Northern English Dairy 16 to 18c per lb.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 75 to $4 per bbl for new. New Onions sell at $4 to $4 25, and Apples at $3 50 to $4 per barrel.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 21, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—129 Texas Beeves, 30 Calves and Yearlings and 14 Milch Cows.

Sold—120 Texas Beeves, 30 Calves and Yearlings, 10 Hogs and 6 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—225 Texas Beeves, 206 Calves and Yearlings, 58 Hogs, 610 Sheep and 31 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality per net	— @	— —
2d quality per head	— @	— —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per head	45 @	55 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head	30 @	40 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, per head	18 @	25 —
Hogs per lb gross	10 @	11 —
Sheep, 1st quality per head	— @	4 00
Sheep, 2d "	2[illegible] @	3 00
Sheep, 3d "	— @	1 25
Milch Cows, first quality per head	80 00 @	125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, per head	50 00 @	80 00
Yearlings, per head	6 00 @	12 —
Calves, per head	3 00 @	10 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @	— —
Goats per head	1 50 @	4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 21, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, for Belize, (Hon) — Brooks, Macdonald & co
Steamer Lizzie Hopkins, Roots, for Jefferson, — Master
Ship Wild Hunter, Kelly, for Boston, — G W Hynson & co
Bark Ocean Phantom, (British) Heselton, for Cadiz, — Mecker, Knox & co
Brig Wilhelmine, (Hamburg) Lewens, for Matanzas — Thiele, Selter & co
Schr G W Dill, Miller, for Tampa Bay, — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Clinton, Lewis, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 16.
Steamship Tappahannock, Olsen, for Havana, to L F Berje—2d district 11.
Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Rockport, to G P Desbou—1st district 15.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Schr Charlotte, Pepper, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.
Lugger Le Souffrant, Perrin, from Petit Caillou, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Benco, Bonard, from St John the Baptist, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Sea Gull, Henry, from Jesuits' Bend, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger San Jose, ———, from Petit Caillou, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger De Soto, ———, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—

Mollie Able, Green, from St Louis.
[illegible], from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Frolic, Brooke, from Jefferson.
National, Sinnott, from Shreveport.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.
Hunter, Jeanfreau, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Lockport.
Mittie Stephens, Kellogg, from Jefferson.

EXPORTS.

BELIZE HONDURAS—Per steamship Trade Wind—305 bbls flour 32 bbls pork and sundries.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Lizzie Hopkins—1685 pkgs mdse.

BOSTON—Per ship Wild Hunter—404,000 feet lumber 80 sks bran 113 csks bones 6802 horns 67 pkgs mdse 1500 staves 9 bales moss.

CADIZ—Per bark Ocean Phantom—162,000 staves.

MATANZAS—Per brig Wilhelmine—1960 sks corn 250 empty casks.

TAMPA BAY—Per schr G W Dill—145 bbls flour 2 bbls pork 4 bbls whisky 650 sks corn.

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—15 bales cotton Jennings, Wicks & Bro—10 do T & S Henderson—3 do Jury & Harris—6 do 1 bale skins 72 hides to Francke & Dannel—160 do 13 bdls do F H Witherell—17 do 372 hides B L Mann & co—61 do 1 bdl skins 12 bags wool C A Whitney & co—48 do M French—5 bales osnaburgs Perkins, Swenson & co—2 bbls tallow Hughes & Folger—3 bales tobacco J Chaffe & Bro—1 sack cotton seed Biscoe & Simms—$250 in currency E J Hart & co—$314 72 do Schmidt & Zeigler—$1200 do A H Poele & co—$1000 in specie J I Adams & co—217 head cattle McQuoid & Mehle—sundries to order—Total, 34 bales cotton.

HAVANA—Per steamship Tappahannock—325 boxes sugar to A & M S S co—133 do Webster & co—90 do Dymond & Lally—150 do order—150 do A H De Mesa—261 do E Troisgros—4 pkgs mdse Jas Connoly & co—19,500 cigars Avendano Bros—3050 do F G Blumenthal—3300 do W Miller—9 pkgs fruit J Macheca—4 do Bornio Bros—sundries to order.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—6 bales cotton to Campbell & Strong—25 bbls whisky E Sewell—sundries to order.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Charlotte—30,000 feet lumber 50 bbls tar 200 gunny bags 4 bales rags 3 tons old iron order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mollie Able—200 bbls flour Keep & Caulfield—[illegible] do order—250 do Glover & Odendahl—871 do Prudhomme & Grace—100 do S H Kennedy & co—256 do J L Dunnica & co—197 do J S Vanhorn & co—750 do J T Moore & co—307 do C E Slayback & co—706 do Kehler, Updike & co—147 do C T Ruddecke & co—200 do J H Oglesby & co—50 do Boyd & Martin—416 do Peterson, Hill & Elliott—100 do Emley, Van Norden & co—300 do H N Soria & co—445 do 50 bbls lime R M Horrell & co—500 do P Maugher & co—300 do N Richards—500 bxs candles R A Perdreauville—10 tubs butter 88 hhds bacon McFarlan, Straight & co—7 do Fairchild & Bingham—34 hhds tobacco to R T Torian—5 bxs do J Henry & co—50 half bbls beer R A Perdreauville—10 tcs hams 200 kegs lard 30 casks bacon Cobb, Dolbonde & co—30 bxs candy Goodrich & Rally—25 bxs cheese to McFarlan, Straight & co—100 bxs soap 1 bbl wine 125 kegs shot Kennett & Bell—145 bxs eggs 4 hhds bacon 90 bbls meal 8 tcs hams 200 sks bran C E Slayback & co—130 hlf bbls beer 100 empty bbls 4 cases tobacco C A Whitney & co—25 casks bacon Chenoweth, Casey & co 15 boxes eggs Schneider & Zuberbier—1 do wine J E Glenny—10 bxs candles 30 tcs lard 7 tcs hams Allen, Wayne & co—15 bbls oil 55 bxs 130 kegs lard H A Wheelock—15 boxes eggs to G W Byrne & co—20 do Miller & Meyer—5 do F DelBondio—10 bbls oil 15 do benzine S M Todd & co—6 bxs mdse White & Wood—8 pkgs butter A D Grieff & co—500 sks oats G Martin—50 bxs candy J M Lewis & co—3 bbls paint Perkins, Swenson & co 30 bbls pork to Morrison, Buck & co—9 kegs nails Reynolds & Linck—1 case saws Branch, Crookes & co—255 sks malt 13 bbls 74 half bbls beer Mrs Geo Elmer—10 pkgs lead McIntyre & Applegate—10 bbls pork 3 tcs lard 3 pkgs mdse to Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—65 do tobacco S Hernsheim—15 bbls grease McRoberts & Dix—50 bdls collars Kuraas & Mayo—8 bxs mdse J Fleming—1 do Folsom & co—100 hf bbls beer R Faschnat—10 tcs bacon Forchelmer Bros—27 pkgs tobacco Irby, McDaniels & co—50 bbls meal C H Lawrence—10 bxs eggs F Caubop—9 bales mdse to Lehman, Newgass & co—1608 sks corn M Duffy—1070 do H Groebel & co—2418 do A Moulton—501 do R M Horrell & co—102 do J E King—200 sks oats C D Barker—25 bxs eggs S B Sifers—76 pkgs tobacco Heye, Tunstall & co—4 tcs hams Weisenbach & Klumpp—56 bxs eggs Miller & Meyer—70 bbls flour to order—146 sks malt A Bower—2 half bbls fish J B Wood—1 case mdse G S Mandeville—10 bxs eggs B P Ethell—3 bxs 2 bbls eggs to Schneider & Zuberbier—119 bbls meal 125 sks corn Woods Mathews & co—570 do order—332 do 2 bxs 8 bbls eggs 12 bbls dried apples 1 csk do F DelBondio—9 rolls leather J Frank—5 bbls whisky Kirkpatrick & Keith—2 do 150 bbls meal to Shropshire & Hathorn—15 bxs eggs A M Webb—10 bbls 40 half bbls beer Keiffer & Hallander—8 hhds tobacco to Turnbull, Kirby & co—3 do J C Huey & co—1 do H F Given—1 do Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—37 pkgs butter Schneider & Zuberbier—60 bbls meal Glover & Odendahl—24 tubs butter 19 bxs cheese Emley Van Norden & co—sundries to order—Total, 52 hhds tobacco.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer National—49 bales cotton Jno Phelps & co—22 do J W Burbridge & co—16 do Warren, Crawford & co—2 do J D Blair & co—1 do J Chaffe & Bro—69 head cattle McQuoid & Mehle—27 Imbau, Aycock & co—11 bags rags 2 bbls horns M Kaufman & co—2 bales wool Jos Hoy—1 bag do P C Clark—2 do 1 bale and 7 hides C L Walmsley & co—sundries to order—Total, 100 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—3 bales cotton A Levi—1 do Richard Flower—24 sks 5 bbls potatoes 2 sks onions Kennett & Bell—7 do rice E Dupre—5 bbls do Dymond & Lally—10 bbls potatoes 10 bbls beans J L Couret—1 hide M Mann—5 bdls do 2 bags wool Frank, Stratton & Hirsch—sundries to order—Total, 4 bales cotton.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—20 bales cotton Jno Phelps & co—5 do Spyker & Buckner—5 do J W Burbridge & co—1 do J Chaffe & Bro—5 bales hides 8 hides N O, J & G N R R co—16 do J L Couret—1 bale wool to Spyker & Sandidge—sundries to order—Total, 34 bales cotton.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer Nina Simmes—6 hides 2 bbls onions L Surie—2 bbls 5 sacks do 10 sacks potatoes J Bethancourt—4 bbls rice J M Walsh—1 bbl hides F Therin—9 sacks potatoes L Terrebonne—6 sks seed cotton Ferrell Bros—sundries to order.

POINTE-A-LAHACHE—Per steamer Hunter—15 sacks potatoes 8 do onions to Espinol & Legier—21 sacks potatoes C Guffaly—11 do and sundries to order—3 bbls rice J David.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—21 bbls rice E Dupre—3 do hides Pinaud & Fellon—8 bdls do 6 sacks potatoes and sundries to order—1 bbl rice to P K Thompson—lot machinery Leeds & co.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Frolic—77 bales cotton J W Burbridge & co—10 do H Allison & co—6 do Aymar & co—35 bdls hides S L Mann & co—sundries to order—Total, 93 bales cotton.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Theodile—Sundries to order.

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST—Per lugger Benco—48 bbls onions to order.

PETIT CAILLOU—Per lugger Le Souffrant—7 bales moss and sundries to order.

JESUITS' BEND—Per lugger Sea Gull—50 bbls potatoes to order.

PETIT CAILLOU—Per lugger San Jose—100 bbls onions to order.

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger De Soto—50 bbls potatoes 15 bbls onions order.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD

May 20—30 bbls molasses T C Pavn—1 bale wool P J Pavey & co—15 bales moss J W Homan—149 head stock and sundries to order.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
—GAS FITTER—
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc.,
NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET.
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.
my21 3m

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at 4:30 P. M., making connection with trains for Vicksburg, Meridian, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for the North and East.

Accommodation Trains leave on Sundays, at 7.40 A. M., going as far as Brookhaven, returning leave Brookhaven at 3:30 A. M. on Mondays, arriving at 11 15 A. M. Excursion Tickets are issued for Trains of Saturday or Sunday going North, and Trains of Sunday or Monday South.

Freight Train leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6 40 A. M.

J. B. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
ED. WAKE, General Passenger Agent.
JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent.
my21 tf

A CARD.

I HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF MY SODA WATER, MEAD AND PASTRY BUSINESS, At 97 Canal street, between Chartres street and Exchange Place.

The price of my Soda Water and Mead will be Ten Cents a glass (large glasses) same as at my old stand, 83 St. Charles street.

I sell no alcoholic beverage under the name of Roffignac Syrup, or any other disguise.

my13 2w HUGH McCLOSKEY.

Photographs. Photographs.

S. ANDERSON has just fitted up, with all the improvements and appliances necessary for his beautiful Art and elegant Studio, 183 Canal street, (Three Sister buildings,) and is now prepared to execute Plain and Colored Photographs, and all descriptions of work known to the art, in a style hitherto unequaled in this country.

The public is respectfully invited to call and see our new Studio and examine our specimens.

S. ANDERSON,
ap26 1m 183 Canal, (Three Sisters.)

Southeastern Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, May 6th, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation, that the books of subscription for Twenty-five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Southeastern Railroad Company (late Mexican Railway Company) are now open at the office of the Company, No. 161 Common street.

By order of the Board of Directors.
may7 1m B. L. MILLAUDON, President.

For Sale,

A FINE Property at Mandeville, fronting the Lake. Apply to
J. V. GOURDAIN, Broker, No. 16, Exchange Alley.
ap26 tf

Havana Lottery.

ORDERS for TICKETS of the Havana Lottery promptly executed.

The highest premium paid for any prize in said Lottery.

Persons wishing to subscribe to any particular number can do so by applying to
D. BORNIO, 77 Gravier street, 155 Royal street, 186 Common street.
ap30 1m

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR
Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and surely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co.,
mh31 d 1y New York.

DR. V. FORTINEAU

HAS returned to Louisiana and resumed the practice of his Profession.
OFFICE, corner Bourbon, and Residence at No. 119 Customhouse street.
Consultation hours—11 A. M. to 12 M. mh29 2m

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South.
sept14 ly LEEDS & CO.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.
Office, No. 73 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$621,590 78
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	317,740 06
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	378,734 02

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premiums.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. M. Allen, J. H. Ludwigsen, E. K. Converse,
A. Moulton, Wm. Chambers, A. H. May,
B. P. Ethell, John T. Moore, Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins, J. R. Lenhour, John C. Rogers.
feb21 11mo, pod

To the Ladies.

HAVING learned that Mr. G. B. CHANDLER, No. 501 Magazine street, who sells hair, gives to understand that his house is a branch of FÉLIX SARON'S, I deem it my duty to state to the ladies of New Orleans that such is not the case. The undersigned has but two establishments in this city, viz:
No. 10 Baronne Street,
No. 210 Canal Street,
CORNER OF BASIN.
FÉLIX SARON,
my16 4t Hair Dealer.

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Residence on St. Claude street, between Ursulines and St. Philip.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office: No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, May 23d, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Claude, Tremé, St. Philip and Ursulines streets, measuring (French measure) 40 feet 7 inches front on St. Claude street by 140 feet in depth; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick house, containing three rooms on the first floor, with large hall in the centre; four rooms on the second floor, a cabinet and vestibule, and a large gallery, two rooms in the attic, a two-story frame kitchen and five rooms.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note for $5000, due in July, 1868; for the balance, cash, in United States Treasury notes.

Act of sale, together with the United States Internal Revenue stamps, before Emmanuel Barthe, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. my21 td

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Successions of Jean Louis Bochet and Ludivine Cesarine Beaumont, his wife.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

FRIDAY, May 22d, 1868, will be sold, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 13th of May, 1868—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, one lot of Wearing Apparel, one lot of Jewelry.

Terms—Cash.

Also—At 10 o'clock A. M., one lot of sundry Furniture, and one Milch Cow. may21 1t

Lots of Ground on Claiborne Street.

Succession of Louise Johnson, deceased Widow of Alfred Deillande—No. 31,926.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner of Exchange Place and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 23d of May, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 9th, 1868, the following lots of ground, to wit:—

Five Lots of GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of square bounded by Claiborne, St. John the Baptist, Frenchmen and Union streets, having the following dimensions, to wit:

Lot No. 1, 30 feet front on Claiborne street by 96 feet deep and 30 feet in breadth on the rear line.

Lot No. 2, 29 feet 8 inches 4 lines front on Claiborne street, by a first depth on the line towards Frenchmen street of 32 feet, thence narrowing at right angles 7 feet 10 inches, on a second depth of 66 feet, 96 feet in depth on the opposite line, adjoining lot No. 1, and 21 feet 10 inches 4 lines in width on the rear line.

Lot No. 3, 30 feet 10 inches front on St. John the Baptist street, by a depth of 93 feet 11 inches 5 lines.

Lot No. 4, adjoining the above, 31 feet front on St. John the Baptist street, by a depth of 93 feet 11 inches 5 lines.

Lot No. 6, 12 feet front on Union street, by 100 feet deep. The whole agreeably to the plan which will be exhibited at the Exchange before the day of sale.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year, for notes bearing eight per cent. interest per annum from date, secured by vendor's privilege, should prosecution be instituted for the recovery of either of the notes, the lawyer's fees to be at the expense of purchasers, who shall also assume the payment of the taxes of 1867 and those of the current year over and above the price of adjudication.

Acts of sale and cost of U. S. stamps at the expense of purchasers, before O. DeArmas, notary public.
ap29 27 may7 14 23

Succession of Marie Gayes, deceased, wife of Pascal Lamarque.—No. 29,743.
By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 23d May, 1868, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 9th January and 21st April, 1868, the following property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in a square bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Moreau and Victory streets, designated as lot No. 1 on a plan drawn by Castaing & Cosles, dated 4th August, 1866, deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, notary public, for reference, measuring 30 feet front on Moreau street, by 107 feet 1 inch and 4 lines in depth; together with a one-story brick house, No. 408, having two rooms, a two-story brick kitchen of four rooms, a large brick stable and another large wooden shed, yard partly paved, privy, etc., etc., as well as twenty-four Shares, reduced to twenty-three, of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on which a stock note of $456, is payable or renewable on the 1st November, 1868.

Terms—The purchaser will subscribe a stock note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for the sum of $456, and shall pay beside the price of adjudication six and a half per cent, for back and running interests on said sum from the 1st November, 1867, at one year—and the balance, cash.

Act of sale before S. Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including the United States Stamps. ap23 may1 8 15 23

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Pierre Frederick Lepinet, Jr.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 32,173.—Whereas, Louis Cossey has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the estate of the late Pierre Frederick Lepinet, Jr., deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
my21 25 30 P. E. O'ROURKE, Clerk.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, 23d Jan., 1868.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 1st December, 1867, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$166,471 59	
On Marine Risks	65,930 94	
On River Risks	85,402 18	
	$317,804 71	
Add unterminated risks of 1866	66,885 00	
		$384,689 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,418 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,596 04	
		$63,014 04
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,675 67
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$52,051 12	
On Marine Risks	39,641 76	
On River Risks	35,022 94	
	126,715 82	
Add re-insurance	2,587 75	
Dis. on Prem	48,386 87	
	50,974 62	
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc., less discount and interest	71,610 31	
Reserved for payment of interest on Scrips due in 1868	55,213 10	
		$304,513 85
Net profits		$17,161 82

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 80c	$167,200 00
One hundred and twenty-four N. O., J. and G. N. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	86,800 00
One hundred and two N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	71,400 00
Twenty-five Pontchartrain R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	17,500 00
Four Opelousas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	2,000 00
Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	3,000 00
Nine Vicksburg, S. and Texas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	4,500 00
Bank and Gas Stocks, etc	163,455 00
Loans on Pledge	25,100 00
Loans on Mortgage	53,000 00
Bills Receivable	11,386 38
Premiums due in course of collection	47,153 65
Scrips of other insurance companies	12,680 00
Uncurrent funds	4,090 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected	13,809 00
Cash on hand	84,974 41
	$787,768 81

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1868.
PARISH CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second Monday of February next. And they have further declared a Scrip dividend of Thirty Five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th day March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Jno. G. Gaines, E. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw, Jno. C. Ricks,
H. T. Lonsdale, J. H. Stauffer,
R. Biscoe, J. B. Bres,
J. C. Barelli, Thos. Sloo,
Theo. A. James. jan23

Commercial Insurance Company.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending March 31, 1868:		
Fire Premiums	$57,826 44	
River Premiums	79,621 20	
Marine Premiums	29,805 11	$167,252 75
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$13,659 39	
River Losses	84,214 33	
Marine Losses	24,373 70	
	$122,247 42	
Rebate	30,930 07	
Taxes	4,789 91	
Re-Insurance	5,882 25	
Return Premiums	419 60	
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc., less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$85,036 [illegible]
Assets:		
Cash on Hand	$22,904 11	
Bills Receivable	3,083 94	
Furniture	3,673 95	
Premiums Due	24,066 46	
Stock Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
S. B. BUCKNER, President.
GEO. O. SWEET, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of April, 1868.
PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.
ap22 1m

MRS. WILLMER, the celebrated MAGNETIC DOCTRESS, having practiced her HEALING ART with most distinguished success in Europe and America, now tenders her professional services to the citizens of New Orleans. All persons suffering from chronic diseases, and ladies from Dysmenorrhea, any cutaneous irregularity, stoppage, or sterility, may consult her with assurance of relief. Consultations strictly confidential, at 227 Canal street, or through Box 3112, Post-Office. ap23 1m

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

N. VIGNIE ET ALS vs. WIDOW J. DUFART, FOR A PARTITION—No. 31,985.

Sale to Effect a Partition Between Heirs.

Three Splendid Three-Story Brick Stores, Corner of Orleans and Royal streets—Delightful Three-Story Brick Residence, with a Very Large Lot, No. 293 Royal street—Valuable Building Lot on Elysian Fields street, near the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot.

SUCCESSIONS OF MR. AND MRS. J. B. B. VIGNIE.—No. 27,495.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

FRIDAY, MAY 29th, 1868, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of a Judgment rendered by the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, on April 13th, 1868, and by him signed on the 20th of the same month and year, the following described real estate, viz:—

1. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, designated by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the square bounded by Royal, Orleans, Bourbon and St. Peter streets.

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, is opposite to St. Anthony's Square, and measures 31 feet, 9 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 77 feet 1 inch in depth and front on Orleans street, 57 feet 9 inches and 6 lines on the rear line dividing it from lot No. 3, 19 feet, 2 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to St. Peter street, 21 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on a line parallel to Royal street; thence 16 feet, 8 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to Orleans street; thence 4 feet 8 inches on a line parallel to Royal street; thence 41 feet 2 inches on a line parallel to Orleans street.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic, bearing the No. 167 Royal street.

Lot No. 2, adjoining the above, measures 26 feet 2 lines front on Royal street, 41 feet 2 inches in depth on a line dividing it from lot No. 1; thence 4 feet 8 inches on a line perpendicular to St. Peter street thence a further depth of 16 feet 8 inches and 4 lines, 21 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on the rear line, and 57 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to St. Peter street.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic, bearing the No. 165 Royal street, and occupied by J. J. Libano & Co., importers of and dealers in Havana cigars.

Lot No. 3 measures 24 feet 10 inches and 4 lines front on Orleans street, by 57 feet 9 inches and 6 lines in depth between parallel lines.

The buildings and improvements, which have just been repaired, consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic. The water is introduced.

These choice properties cannot fail to attract the attention of buyers on account of their excellent location and superior finish.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the Second District, in the square bounded by Royal, Hospital, Bourbon and Barracks streets, measuring 39 feet 5 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 197 feet 2 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to Barracks street, a first depth of 125 feet 9 inches on the other line, thence narrowing 14 feet 3 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to Royal street; thence a further depth of 71 feet 5 inches and 4 lines, and 25 feet 4 lines on the rear line.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick House, No. 293 Royal street, containing eight rooms, vestibule, pantry, &c., three story brick wing containing about twelve rooms, stables, ornamental trees, &c.

3. A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District, designated as No. 2 of the square bounded by Elysian Fields, Royal, Frenchmen and Chartres streets, and measuring as follows: 33 feet front on Elysian Fields street, by 95 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Together with 7 shares of $500 each of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

The whole according to plans made by C. A. de Armas, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, made on February 27th, 1867.

Terms—One-third cash, in U. S. Treasury notes, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes divided to suit the convenience of those concerned, bearing six per cent. from date of sale to maturity, and eight per cent. from maturity to final payment. The buildings to be kept insured for their full value, and the policies transferred to the administrator. In case of suit for the recovery of the amount of any unpaid note, the purchaser will be compelled to pay 5 per cent. attorney's commissions on the amount recovered; the payment of said notes and attorney's fees to be secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold. The purchaser of the lot thirdly described to assume over and above the amount of adjudication, the liabilities of a stockholder of 7 shares of $500 each, to the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana in liquidation.

Acts of sale, with U. S. Internal Revenue stamps attached, before Octave de Armas, notary public, at purchaser's expense. The taxes of the current year to be assumed by the purchasers. apr25 may2 12 20 29

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.
EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$319,976 16	
On Marine Risks	68,499 44	
On River Risks	22,790 81	
Total Premiums		$411,266 41
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,662 00	
Return Premiums	4,115 41	$119,777 41
Net earned Premiums		$291,488 00
Losses:—		
On Fire Risks	$59,780 02	
On Marine Risks	61,488 12	
On River Risks	19,030 44	
	$140,481 22	
Taxes	11,566 83	
Reinsurance	5,274 31	
Expenses, less interest account	10,180 83	
Interest on Scrips	34,568 00	$196,078 84
Profit		$97,449 16
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	$5,324 41	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	219,307 00	
Due for premiums in course of collection	50,323 91	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks City Bonds, etc	153,343 44	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	10,136 00	
Cash on hand	83,777 63	
	$553,623 04	
Less: Depreciation on the above	92,850 40	
Net		$460,772 6[illegible]
Less: Unearned interest on Scrips	$7,089 76	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	26,568 00	34,307 76
		$526,464 88

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second day of March, and have further resolved to pay six per cent on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.

—DIRECTORS:—
George Urquhart, Chas. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau, J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock, A. Schriber,
T. B. Blanchard, John Gauche,
Wm. Stevens, W. T. Williams,
J. A. White, J. Tuyes.
Office—111 Canal street. jan12 1m eod 1y

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Fourteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868		$516,525 4[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	$256,272 57	
Marine Premiums	189,155 70	
River Premiums	103,097 15	$548,525 42
Less Return Premiums	$5,850 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,145 00	$45,994 7[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$502,518 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$62,397 35	
Marine Losses	184,972 79	
River Losses	94,682 00	
	$342,052 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	54,344 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	24,741 38	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	32,310 83	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	37,777 90	$491,210 76
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$11,277 89

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after all due allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $630,000, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$46,596 11
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	79,019 30
Invested in City and other Bonds	82,220 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	133,585 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,302 00
Loaned on Pledges	14,390 00
Bills Receivable	43,998 86
Premiums in course of Collection	97,262 71
Cash on hand	111,513 49
	$737,369 49

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of March, 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent Interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:
Charles Briggs, A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere, A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick, Frank Williams,
R. Brugier, Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte, John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell, W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson, Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny, Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Pretiohs, John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar, George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer, Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson, L. B. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery, John Mixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Vose, B. Piaggio,
E. Marquese, James Gallier,
Chas. Weisheas, Rudolph Sieg.
H. F. Given. mh29

Circular Saws---Circular Saws.

FOR sale, at cost price, a number of CIRCULAR SAWS of the best English manufacture. Apply to
LEEDS' FOUNDRY,
ap28 1m Corner Delord and Foucher streets.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

VILLE DE PARIS...Duchesne...Saturday, 16th May
EUROPE...Lemarie...Saturday, 30th May
ST. LAURENT...Bocandé...Saturday, 13th June
PEREIRE...Sermont...Saturday, 27th June

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin ... $145
Second cabin ... $88
Third Cabin ... [illegible]
Do. including railway tickets ... [illegible]
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers on this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
nov1 eod 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.
The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, E. E. Vaill, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, May 23d, at 8 P. M.
PASSAGE ... $60
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
my4 ly 41 Carondelet street.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT ... Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY ... Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN ... Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE ... Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES ... Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans
The steamship CRESCENT CITY, E. W. Holmes, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite St. Louis street, on Saturday, May 23d, at 5 P. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ... $60 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.
The Steamship SHERMAN will follow—leaving, as above, on SUNDAY, May 31st. feb26

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered at any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road, for landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Schenger Canal, and for Houma, will be received and transported through, via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through steamboat rates.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment and all inward freight on delivery.

decl tf G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 1st, 1868, the trains on this road will run as follows:

FROM CITY END.		FROM LAKE END.	
4 o'clock A. M.	horse cars	5½ o'clock A. M.	st'm train
6½	st'm train	7	..
7½	..	8½	..
9	..	9½	..
10½	..	11	..
12 .. M	..	1 .. P M	..
2 .. P M	..	2½	..
3	..	3½	..
4	..	4½	..
5	..	5½	..
6	..	6½	..
7	..	7½	..
8	..	9	horse car.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from city in lieu of horse car every Sunday morning at 5 o'clock.
An extra train will leave the city every Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.
On and after April 5th, the trains will leave either end of the Road on "Sundays" at every half hour, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.
Fare, to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.
Passengers from Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of train. Fare to Gentilly station, 15 cents each way.
GEO. PANDELY,
mh31 tf General Superintendent.

New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

THROUGH RATES OF FREIGHT.

St. Louis, Louisville, Cairo, Columbus, Rome, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Charleston.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, January 1st, 1868.

SHIPPERS are respectfully informed that this Company is now giving Through Bills Lading to the above points.
All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, will be promptly settled at point of delivery.
For further information inquire at the Depot, on Calliope street, or at the Company's office, No. 44 Carondelet street.
JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent.
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
jan14 3m

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418... St. Charles St.....416 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium Sets are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being impaired by acids. mh29 1y

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French Spanish and English. sep1 tf

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.
A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, &c.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
Paris: ... 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. Sprague & Co.
San Francisco: B. Lefevre & Co.
New Orleans: Maunsell & Bogel, 43 Magazine St.
For sale by all Druggists.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.
AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.
An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. mh3 3m

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.
J. C. KATHMAN,
Tropical Roofing Manufactory, and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Fire Wood,
234 ... Bienville street ... 234
CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.
Orders left at the above place, or Box 33 Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. mr24 3m

Rice Mills! Rice Mills!

HAVING secured the services of Mr. PETER McKINLAY, the inventor of the most approved RICE POUNDER, now in use, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the construction, erection and management of RICE MACHINERY, we are now prepared, under his supervision, to construct all kinds of Machinery required in the preparation of RICE for the market, and to furnish all necessary drawing and specifications.
A model of McKinlay's Patent Rice Huller, suitable for those who cultivate Rice for domestic consumption can be seen at our establishment.
LEEDS & CO.,
dec1 6m Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

$10,000 Reward!

STOLEN from the Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal Tender Notes of one thousand dollars each, letter C., and dated 10th March, 1863, and numbered as follows:

3775 N. S. 8089 13,995 N. S. 28,720 N. S. 38,330 N. S.
3119 N. S. 8591 14,255 N. S. 28,959 N. S. 38,774 N. S.
3515 8903 16,211 28,330 N. S. 39,307 N. S.
3917 N. S. 10,015 16,543 28,415 N. S. 39,343 N. S.
4047 10,308 16,751 N. S. 28,487 N. S. 40,059 N. S.
4587 10,219 N. S. 16,847 N. S. 30,298 N. S. 40,619 N. S.
5227 11,403 18,043 N. S. 30,465 N. S. 40,851 N. S.
5363 N. S. 12,029 N. S. 19,131 31,879 N. S. 41,851 N. S.
6227 12,147 N. S. 19,195 34,511 N. S. 41,999 N. S.
7265 13,619 N. S. 25,135 N. S. 37,230 N. S. 45,551 N. S.

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.
New Orleans, March 28th, 1868.
mh29 tf CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.