The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1868.

The Chicago Convention—Grant and Colfax.

Our telegraphic dispatches announce the nomination, by the Chicago Convention, of Grant and Colfax for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, overslaughing Mr. Wade entirely. There is Radical gratitude for you. Wade votes for conviction of the President, contrary to the sense of honor of the more decent of his party and at the bidding of his political associates, and this is the return they make him for his subserviency. But nothing better was expected of them. Mr. Colfax is certainly the better nomination.

The platform for the campaign is briefly set forth and will be found in our telegraphic column. We defer its examination until we shall have read its entire text. There does not seem to be anything remarkable in it. Negro suffrage is to be enforced in the Southern States, but that is nothing new.

The Sanctity of Private Correspondence.

We learn from Washington that the Impeachment Managers have been prying into the private correspondence of persons sent by the telegraphic wires from Washington. Under what authority this was done we know not, but it will surely startle the people of the United States to find that the managers of the Telegraph Companies have submitted correspondence entrusted to their confidence, to the examination of persons unauthorized to demand it by any court of justice. It has always been held that the violation of letters sent through the mail and telegraphic correspondence was a highly immoral if not a criminal offense. The English Post-office Department attempted it not a great many years ago, while Sir James Graham was at its head, and such a furor was created in England that the practice had to be dropped. The English people would not suffer it to continue. Had the Government insisted upon doing so, it is very certain that the Post-office system as conducted by Government would have come to a speedy end. Is the practice to be tolerated here? Will the people of the United States permit such a man as Butler and his villainous associates to carry on an espionage over their private correspondence passing through the Post Office or on the wires? We trust not. A letter is committed to the Post Office in confidence, only to be transmitted to its destination and with the tacit understanding that its seal is to be held inviolate. Dispatches are also entrusted to the officers of the telegraph, in confidence, only to be transmitted to their destination and their contents held inviolate. Were it otherwise no confidential dispatches would ever be sent in that way, and if Butler and his accomplices are to be suffered to pry into these sacred messages, it is easy to predict the result. We cannot believe the Northern people will tolerate such proceedings.

DEATH OF JUDGE VICTOR BURTHE.—We regret to announce the death of this distinguished gentleman, which occurred at New York on Wednesday last, the 20th instant. Judge Burthe had been in bad health for some time, and left our city a few days ago, on his way to Europe, very much depressed by the sudden death of his brother, Mr. Léonce Burthe, which, it will be remembered, took place some weeks since. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the high personal qualities of Judge Burthe in this city, where he was so well known and so much esteemed. A member of an old and distinguished family, he always bore himself with that dignity and sense of honor, which is characteristic of our "ancienne noblesse." He held the office of Judge of the Second Judicial District, including the Parish of Jefferson, where he resided, for some years previous to the war, and his administration in that capacity gave great satisfaction to all with whom his duties brought him in contact. Judge Burthe was a clear headed jurist and a successful practitioner. The State, in his death, loses one of her most worthy citizens. To his family, his removal at this time will prove a severe affliction.

Radical Presidential Platform.

[Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, Rep.]

As to the platform likely to be adopted at Chicago, I can say this much—that I have seen a draft of what I was assured had received Gen. Grant's approval, and was certain to be the platform of the convention. It was in the hands of a gentleman whom I know to be an intimate friend of Grant, and whom I know also to have come to Washington from the West, and been repeatedly closeted with Grant while here, for the express purpose of ascertaining the General's views upon this subject. It may be interesting to the "earnest" wing of the Republican party to know that the person to whom I refer was a Democrat throughout the war, and has never voted a Republican ticket, or even what was called, during the war, a "Union" ticket, in his life. I met him not long since returning from Gen. Grant's house. He talked about the political prospects, and especially about the platform to be adopted at Chicago. He produced from his pocket a closely written page of foolscap, which he said was "Grant's platform," and added that Grant was in a condition to dictate to the party, and not the party to him, and that he would run upon no other platform than the one he then allowed me to read. I read it over from first to last. My friend asked me how I thought it would suit the convention. I told him it was remarkable, chiefly for the skill with which it evaded the great issues of the campaign—reconstruction, negro suffrage, equal taxation and the mode of paying the national debt. From first to last there was not a line in favor of the congressional policy of reconstruction; not a single endorsement of the fortieth Congress or any of its measures, and no hint as to a financial policy. The whereas was twice as long as the resolved. There were some glittering words about the late war for the Union, a vague hint at equal rights, without any special application, and a glittering generality in favor of maintaining the public credit. It meant everything or nothing, just as you liked to interpret it. I could see nothing in it that the Democratic Convention might not adopt in July without a dissenting vote, and at the same time, there was nothing that the strongest Republican could object to as squinting towards conservatism.

It reminded me of the tariff plank of the Polk platform—in which the democracy resolved themselves in favor of a "judicious tariff." In South Carolina this was declared to mean free trade, or the next thing to it—revenue tariff. In Pennsylvania, where the iron manufacturers are greedy and avaricious, it was translated into a pledge for a tariff of one hundred per cent. You paid your money and you took your choice. On reading the platform carefully I assured my friend that I did not believe it would suit the convention, to which he responded by repeating the assertion that Grant must be nominated on his own terms, or not at all. "There is enough in that," said he, "to suit any reasonable man. Those who don't like it may travel further and fare worse. For every radical who bolts the nomination because it is too conservative, we'll get ten democrats to join us." He wouldn't listen to any suggestion, such as that the fortieth Congress would have to be endorsed in all its acts, including impeachment, reconstruction, and the legislation in regard to the Supreme Court; or that something would have to be said as to show the national debt must be paid. He insisted; on the latter point, that the mere declaration in favor of maintaining the public credit would successfully bridge the chasm between the greenbackers of the West and the yellowbackers of the East.

Strange to say, this meek and lowly platform meets the endorsement, real or feigned, of a great many of the most violent Radicals in the Senate and the House; and though there may be some grumbling and consequent secession because of it at Chicago, still there is little doubt that it will be adopted at Chicago. Many of the most rampant impeachers are willing to nominate Gen. Grant without a platform, having unbounded confidence, as they say, in his firm Republicanism. When they are pushed to point to the evidence of their Republicanism, they refer to his record, forgetting that by the same standard Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock and Gen. Frank Blair are equally firm Republicans.

Impeachment and Attainder.

[From the Providence Journal—Senator Anthony, radical—May 14.]

The radical distinction between these two methods of procedure seems to be strangely forgotten at the present time. An impeachment is a legal process, in which one branch of the Legislature brings the accusation, while the other branch, sitting in a judicial capacity, and under the sanction of a solemn oath to render impartial justice according to the law and the testimony, tries the case. An act of attainder, on the other hand, is a legislative process, being introduced in either branch and passed through the same stages as any ordinary bill. It is a procedure essentially political and not in any sense judicial. Acts of attainder, though long disused from manifest liability to gross oppression, are still recognized as a part of English law, but are expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. The extraordinary attempt, disclosed in our columns yesterday, to manufacture public sentiment for the purpose of bringing an outside pressure to bear upon Senators engaged in the performance of sacred judicial functions, seeks simply to convert an impeachment into an attainder, and is thus not only an outrage upon public decency, but in direct violation of the supreme law of the land. As such, it deserves the severest reprobation of all who cherish a love of justice or the least regard for constitutional liberty.

A convention of the "National Manufacturers' Association" is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 27th, to deliberate with reference to the interests of American manufacturers. Delegations are expected from all parts of the country.

DECISION IN THE "GAINES" WILL CASE AND ITS EFFECT.

We published yesterday an abstract of the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous "Gaines" will case. In considering the following pleas put forward by the defendants:

1. That their titles were derived from Myra Clarke, the instituted heir under the will of Mrs. Gaines' father, Daniel Clarke, written in 1811 and known as the will of 1811, and

2. That they purchased the property claimed by the plaintiff, *in good faith and without notice* of the plaintiff's title: the court in answer to the first plea says, that the real and paramount heir not being Mary Clarke, (the mother of the testator) but Myra Clarke, (the plaintiff) under the later will of 1813, Mary Clarke could not give a title, because in law she had no title to give. To the second plea the court answers that it cannot avail defendants unless accompanied by the plea of prescription, and the title of the plaintiff (Mrs. Gaines) is not barred by prescription.

This decision conveys a lesson and a warning to all purchasers of property. It is one of the most familiar maxims of the law, *caveat emptor* —"let the buyer beware"—but this maxim was disregarded by these defendants. It is a hard case to be ousted from the property they may have bought in good faith, but it is one of the risks that all purchasers run. Of course, if one who offers to sell property has not a valid title, he cannot convey a valid title to another. He only transfers such title as he himself holds. Tested by the principles of eternal justice, whether would it be harder for Mrs. Gaines to lose the property coming to her from her father, or those who acquired that property in despite of her rights? Tested by those principles, was Mrs. Gaines ever divested of the title with which the law says she was invested at the moment of her father's death? Applying those principles to Mrs. Gaines' case, whose claim to this property is the most just? There can be but one answer to this question. Possession, it is true, is nine points of the law, and persons possessing, both in good and in bad faith, are apt to flatter themselves that it is so, forgetting that sometimes the tenth point outweighs the other nine.

We see, then, by this decision that possession even *in good faith* avails nothing against a paramount outstanding title; that a title which has never been divested stands good against all possessors until the lapse of time adds the title which prescribes against the claim of the original owner. We learn from it that no transfers of property can protect its possessor against the superior claims of him who has been despoiled of his estate. The principle settled in this case of Mrs. Gaines is, that property obtained no matter in what way, if not by the consent of the lawful owner lawfully obtained, can by any trickery, or even by open and public transfer, be alienated and placed beyond the reach of that owner, if he makes his claim within the time prescribed by the law. The property of Daniel Clarke may have passed, since the year 1811, into a hundred different hands, still it is the property of Mrs. Gaines, and always has been since the moment of her father's death. The parties holding it have been mere naked possessors without legal title. So much for the principles affirmed in the Gaines case and their consequences.

These principles also apply in transfers of property which the law adjudges to have been *fraudulently* obtained and disposed of to innocent third persons by the fraudulent purchaser. What is fraud in law is simply an advantage taken contrary to equity and good conscience. There are persons too whom the law prohibits from entering into transactions with those over whom they exercise influence by reason of the relations subsisting between them. Among such persons are Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Tutors, Agents, Clergymen, Physicians and generally all persons who hold confidential relations with others; even an intimate friend who avails himself of his knowledge of the affairs of another, to overreach him in a business transaction is held to a rigid accountability and his dealings will be closely scrutinized by the Courts. And these persons cannot shuffle off their responsibility by transferring their ill gotten gains to third persons—they cannot transfer a title good in law which they never possessed—no more than the instituted heir of the Clarke property under the first will and her vendees could transfer that property beyond the reach of Daniel Clarke's real heir—Mrs. Myra Gaines, who is now entitled to claim and take possession of every part of his estate no matter in whose hands it may be. Such is the law and it is a splendid triumph of law. It is due to the indomitable courage and perseverance of this remarkable woman.

The Eleventh Article—The Effect of a Charge of Misdemeanor.

[From the New York Herald.]

Drowning men clutch at straws, and this eleventh article is the impeachers' straw; but it is the weakest in the entire bundle.

The charges in this forlorn hope of the Radicals are that Andrew Johnson did, in the year 1866, make a political stump speech at Washington, in which he declared "in substance" that the Thirty-ninth Congress was a Congress of only part of the States, and that its legislation was only valid so far as he saw fit to approve the same, &c., and that, in pursuance of that declaration, he proceeded, nearly two years afterwards, in 1868, to attempt to prevent the execution, first, of the Tenure-of-office law, by devising means to keep Stanton out of the War Office, and next, of the Army Appropriation Act of 1868, by advising General Emory that a clause therein was, in his judgment, unconstitutional. There is not a particle of evidence to connect the foolish speech made by Andrew Johnson in 1866 with the official acts done by him in 1868, as charged in the article; nor would it be possible for any just and honest juror who had declared Andrew Johnson not guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in removing Stanton or in consulting with General Emory, to stultify himself afterwards by pronouncing both those acts criminal, when united with the absurd accusation that they were part and parcel of a deep laid plot to overthrow Congress, of which the stump speech of 1866 was the opening act. The Senator who should declare Johnson not guilty of the main offences charged against him and pronounce him guilty on this eleventh article would be doubly perjured and doubly disgraced.

But there is another interesting point involved, in which Chief Justice Chase may have something to say. The Constitution provides that "the President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes *and* misdemeanors." The articles of impeachment are in the form of a bill of indictment, and some of them charge "high crimes" and others "misdemeanors" against the accused. The eleventh article charges a "misdemeanor" only. If the President should be declared "not guilty" of the high crimes charged against him, and guilty of this misdemeanor only, would it be a verdict that would come within the scope of the Constitution, which requires a conviction for high crimes *and* misdemeanors? This would be a question for Chief Justice Chase to decide, and in the event of such a termination of impeachment, if he should conclude that it was not a constitutional conviction, he would, as presiding Judge, be bound to pronounce Andrew Johnson acquitted.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—Mr. Fessenden concluded his speech against conviction as follows:

To the suggestion that popular opinion demands the conviction of the President on these charges, I reply that he is not now on trial before the people but before the Senate. In the words of Lord Eldon upon the trial of the Queen, "I take no notice of what is passing out of doors because I am supposed, constitutionally, not to be acquainted with it." And again, "it is the duty of those on whom a judicial task is imposed to meet reproach, and not court popularity." The people have not heard the evidence as we heard it. The responsibility is not on them, but upon us. They have not taken an oath to "do impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws." I have taken that oath. I cannot render judgment upon their convictions, nor can they transfer to themselves my punishment if I violate my own. And I should consider myself undeserving the confidence of that just and intelligent people who imposed upon me this great responsibility, and unworthy a place among honorable men, if, for any fear of public reprobation, and for the sake of securing popular favor, I should disregard the convictions of my judgment and my conscience.

The consequences which may follow either from conviction or acquittal are not for me, with my convictions, to consider. The future is in the hands of Him who made and governs the universe, and the fear that He will not govern it wisely and well would not excuse me for a violation of His law.

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—Grading has been commenced at Newman's, three miles north of the city, and progress is rapidly being made. Col. Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer of the road, is in Mobile, and is determined to push the work on with dispatch.

The location of the shops in this city is still a matter of doubt, but we have good authority for asserting that the majority of the officers of the road are strongly in favor of Mobile, and are not only desirous but are determined to locate their depots and workshops here, if they are not driven away by our own people—or rather by those who own property on the proposed site and who demand enormous and exorbitant prices. The company is willing to pay a fair and reasonable sum for all lands and property which may be required, but are not willing to submit to extortion.

The President of the Company, Mr. John Rayor, is expected here in the course of three or four weeks, when this matter will, it is supposed, be definitely settled, and contracts advertised for.

It would be a matter of great regret and serious loss to this community if, through the avaricious spirit of a few property holders, this company is compelled to locate its shops elsewhere. They have been offered great inducements by Pascagoula.—*Mobile Tribune.*

In Germany, it is stated that the printing of books in Roman type is becoming quite common. It will take a good while, however, to abolish the German characters.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—The new mythological burletta, "The Nymphs of the Caribbean Sea," introducing the grand Amazonian March and beautiful tableaux, was repeated at the Academy of Music last night to the admiration of an appreciative audience. Miss Eva Brent, as the *Queen*, appeared to fine advantage, looking every inch the regal in the part. Miss Evers also acted the part of *Captain of the Amazons*, Miss Howland that of the *Lieutenant*, and Miss Engel that of the leader of the troupe in good style. Cavanaugh, Bloodgood, Parker and Carter were also good, while Novissimo conducted the specialty of the march in a very agreeable way. The merits of the piece rest, however, upon the scenic displays which are highly brilliant rather than in any peculiar force in the play itself.

To night we are to have a repetition of the popular novelty entitled "Impeachment," in which the great Capitol farce at Washington is burlesqued in a very amusing style. Butler, of course, comes in for a full share of taking off in the "deep damnation" for the role he has played before the country against conscience and high Heaven. Apart from the natural interest of the subject, the burlesque of it is highly embellish with an appropriate finish for this latitude.

Sixth District Court—Judge Duplantier.—The case of City Treasurer Howell, on a mandamus sued out by Assistant City Attorney Heistand, to compel him to comply with a judgment of this Court ordering him to collect from delinquent tax payers the ten per cent. allowed the Attorney for collecting, and for alleged contempt of Court in not making the collections, was argued yesterday, Mr. Bermudez appearing as counsel for Mr. Howell. The Judge will probably decide the matter this morning.

The Fête.—The Executive Committee of the Fête Champêtre and Tournament have rescinded the resolution providing for setting apart a portion of the amphitheatre for reserved seats. The whole of the benches therefore will be open to the public, at twenty-five cents per seat.

The Fair Grounds.—The Secretary of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, Mr. Luther Homes, is reissuing tickets of admission for subscribers to the Fair Grounds. The holder of four shares, upon the payment of $25 per year, is entitled to enter the grounds, at any and all times, with his carriages and family.

Special Meeting of the School Board.—There was a special meeting of the Board held last night. President W S Mount, in the Chair.

The case of Mrs. Bigot, of the Bayou Road School, who admits negro children to her school, gave rise to a heated discussion.

The lady in question has been a teacher in the schools for twenty-six years.

Mr. Thieheman expressed his conviction that the lady would be supported by the Radicals in her intention to amalgamate the pupils, which was strongly denied by Mr. Cronan.

Mr. Baker wished to know the cause of the meeting.

The President informed him that a complaint had been made to Superintendent Rogers, who had visited the school and found several children who were supposed to be colored, and two about whom there could be no mistake.

Mr. Sambola moved that of Mrs. Bigot was so very anxious to teach colored children, that she be transferred to a colored school.

Mr. Thieneman, after declaring that satisfaction of the military authorities, ample provisions had been made for the colored children, and that the Freedmen's Bureau had turned over its pupils to the colored schools, moved the dismissal of Mrs. Bigot, and the transfer of the colored children to the Rampart street colored school.

Mr. Cronan contended that it was the business of the Superintendent to turn out the said children.

Mr. O'Neil moved to lay Mr. Thieneman's motion on the table. Motion not put.

A resolution passed requiring the members of the Second District to visit the schools of that District and ascertain whether colored children were admitted, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

A communication from Gen. Buchanan suggests the appointment of Miss Caroline Smith, the daughter of a deceased old army officer.

The Committee on Teachers reported the following teachers in the Bienville street school: Miss Duffy, vice Miss Dana, resigned; Miss Schriver, vice Miss Duffy, promoted; Mrs. Hubert, vice Miss Schreiver, promoted; Miss Anna Beecher, vice Miss Hubert, promoted; Miss M. A. Thompson to the new department; Miss Zangelly to the St. Ann School.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The report of Prof. Alex Dimitry, on the colored schools, states them to be in a fine condition, with the exception of a lack of room.

The Board then adjourned until next Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Charter of the Bank of Louisiana Forfeited.—The charter of the Bank of Louisiana has been declared forfeited by Judge Duplantier, under the laws of Louisiana, and in accordance with the petition of the Bank itself, three receivers are to be appointed, unless the matter should be further contested before the Supreme Court.

Systematic Robbery of the Postoffice Detected.—Ever since the arrest, some time ago, of several young men of this city, charged with forging and obtaining money on U. S. revenue certificates for cotton, which certificates were transmitted through the postoffice, the Chief of Police has continued to suspect that the post office was being robbed possibly in still some other way, and probably by the cotton certificate speculators, as they had been admitted to bail by U. S. Commissioner Holland, before whom the case was brought. Accordingly the Chief set officer R. L. Bradley to work in the matter, and the result is the arrest of four young men, or youths, rather, from 18 to 20 years of age, named Wm. Little, alias Sullivan, Thos. Newman, Mike Fannin and Johnson Albert. Little was arrested on Gravier street by the Chief, Fannin by officers Myers and Brown on St. Thomas street, and Albert by the Chief's aid, Lane, on Race street, all Wednesday night. Newman, who is a messenger, or in some way employed in the postoffice, so that he has the run of the letter delivery, was arrested there yesterday by officer Bradley, also an aid to the Chief, deserving special mention for the manner in which he has worked the case up. The accused will be examined before U. S. Commissioner Weller this morning, before whom a regular affidavit has been made. Little and Albert, if we remember rightly, were someway implicated in the cotton certificate business, and a charge, we learn from the Chief of Police, is still pending against Little of forging the names of Webster & Co. to a draft for $285, drawn by some party in Georgia on Wood, Low & Ludwigsen, of this city.

The manner in which these thefts or robberies have been perpetrated appears to have been in about this way, if the charges made are correct: Newman would deliver such letters as he supposed were or knew to be valuable to Fannin, Little would do the necessary forging and Albert the collecting, thus making them all more or less particeps in the grave crimes of forgery and robbing the Post Office. It is supposed that about $6000 have thus been obtained by the accused and their confederates in the business, but their is no knowing to what extent they have carried on their operations.

The Charge of Rape.—The case of the raree showman Woodworth, charged with violating two little girls, one Mary Ann Shepherd, white, aged 11 years, and the other Mary Jane, colored, aged 13, all within the tent of the show, was examined yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, and the accused sent for trial before the First District Court, on a charge not of rape but of assault and mistreatment with intent to commit rape.

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—François Jure, charged by Antonio Mass with having, on the 1st of September, 1866, embezzled the sum of $125 entrusted to him by the said Mass, was found guilty.

In the case of George McCulloch, charged by Leon Jones with embezzling a gold watch worth $100, in August, 1867, a *nol. pros.* was entered.

Ursin Leville was found guilty of larceny in stealing $65 from J. J. Adams on the 29th of February, 1868.

A *nol. pros.* was entered in the case of E. F. Allenburg, charged with shooting at Paul Blank, in March last.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Henry Franklin, arrested on Burgundy street, charged with being a suspicious character and attempting to bribe the officer, will assist in macadamizing the streets for the next 60 days.

Henry McElroy, for being drunk, after having been let off, will assist him for the first half of his job;

As will also Jimmy Dunlap, who was caught under rather suspicious circumstances getting over somebody else's fence.

John Weinhardt, charged with having so far forgot the protestations of his younger days as to savagely pitch into his spouse, Kate, gave bail for his future appearance.

William Shultz, who has served four terms of three months each in Capt Noble's marble works, in the last fifteen months, went back on his fifth term, notwithstanding his touching appeal for a few days of grace in which to leave the city. William only finished his last job there on Tuesday.

The case of Jane Lewis and Celeste Thompson, colored fairies, charged by a friend with a breach of the peace, was continued.

That eternal ordinance 558 cost Margaret Davis and Josephine McCoy, two colored damsels, $10 or thirty days.

Paul Lotspur, alias James Thomas, charged by Rosalia, of St. Louis street, with having gained entrance to her residence on false pretences, and stolen a basket of clothes valued at $200, was sent before the First District Court.

WHAT ARE IMPEACHABLE OFFENCES?—This question has caused much discussion in and out of Congress. The Petersburg *Express* gives the best answer we have seen:

"The Constitution contains a clause which dispels all doubt. That clause is the last in the 7th section of the 1st article of the Constitution. It is: 'But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.' If the expression "other high crimes and misdemeanors" is not limited to indictable offences, and not extending to such acts as in the mind of the triers are impeachable, that clause in the 7th section would be inappropriate, when the context of the section is consulted, because that context shows that that clause applies to *all* cases of impeachment, in defining the extent of '*judgment in cases of impeachment.*'"

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The movement to present Chief Justice Chase to the National Democratic Convention is becoming more and more tangible every day. Mr. Welch, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Age*, and a delegate to the Convention, and Mr. Frazer, the assessor of internal revenue of the first Pennsylvania district, are in town to-day, and avow that the movement is an earnest one, and will be pushed through to success.—*New York Times—Washington Letter.*

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The committee appointed by the recent Democratic meeting in favor of Gen. Hancock for President to wait on Governor Seymour have just returned from Utica, having had an interview with that gentleman. They say he will, under no circumstances, be a candidate, and that they are at liberty to publish the fact."

The Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred.

The following items from the Australian papers, with reference to the trial of O'Farrell for his attempt on the life of Prince Alfred, show that he avowed himself a "Fenian" and that the act was done at the bidding of that Association:

O'FARRELL IN COURT.—The day after the pic-nic Henry James O'Farrell was arraigned before a special court in the debtor's prison, Darlinghurst jail, Mr. H. H. Voss presiding as Magistrate. Most of the members of the suite of the Prince, together with the Governor and several of the ministry, were present.

The prisoner, who was dressed in the prison uniform of white canvas, presented a very horrible and repulsive appearance. The left side of his face was frightfully swollen and the right side cut and bruised in several places. His right eye was black, protruding and closed, and his left livid with bruises and only partially opened. His nose was considerably swollen and distorted, and the skin down the front of that feature cut open. His lips were also swelled. A very few witnesses were examined, and their evidence gave the same account of the affair as that detailed above. The Superintendent of Police testified that after he had been taken into custody the prisoner had said, "I've made a mess of it, and all for no good, but it can't be helped now," adding subsequently, "I am a Fenian; I've done my duty and am not afraid to die; and may God save Ireland." It was also testified that in addition to the revolver with which he shot at the Prince, and which was found on the pic-nic ground, another six shooting revolver, loaded, was found upon him after his capture. The weapon which he fired was an American revolver, bearing the names of Smith & Wesson, Massachusetts.

After the testimony had been taken the prisoner was told to stand up, and was then asked if he had anything to say. He replied, without hesitation, "I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." The Crown Solicitor asked him to repeat what he had just said, and he then added, "The task of executing the Prince was sent out to me, but I failed, and am not very sorry that I did fail. This is all I have to say."

O'Farrell was then formally committed to take his trial before a special court.

Sydney, April 1.—The full history of the attempted assassination of the Prince has now been almost acted out. The Prince has completely recovered, as O'Farrell himself predicted, while the latter has been already tried, found guilty and is now under sentence of death. But one final scene has now to be enacted—the execution of the intending murderer.

The trial has been extremely short, and, in fact, somewhat hurried. The prisoner has been tried while the public excitement is at fever heat against him, and before men's minds have retained sufficient composure to allow of their taking fairly into account any extenuating circumstances which may exist in the case. Of course no one can say that this is unjust; but at the same time it is not very magnanimous.

O'Farrell's counsel rested their defence wholly on the ground of the insanity of the prisoner, declining to dispute the fact that O'Farrell really attempted the life of the Prince, or to discuss the question whether the crime possessed any palliating features. In support of the theory of insanity, his sister and several of his Ballarat acquaintances were called, but their evidence simply proved that O'Farrell had been a very hard drinker, that he had been in a state of *delirium tremens* on two or three occasions, and that he suffered from a form of epilepsy. The Judge, in summing up, entered at length into the evidence presented to show that the prisoner was insane, and charged the jury that unless they believed that O'Farrell, at the time he fired at the Prince, was unconscious that the act he was committing was criminal, they must find him guilty.

The jury were absent about an hour, and then returned with a verdict of "guilty."

GEN. GRANT ON THE TEST OATH.—According to a Washington telegram in the New York *Herald*, Gen. Grant has instructed Gen. Meade that the oath prescribed by the reconstruction acts to be taken by all persons "elected or appointed" to office in the "so-called States" of the South, is not to be taken by those elected under any new Constitution which may be adopted unless the Constitution itself so provides. This is the only conclusion at which any fair-minded man could arrive, and we were surprised when it was announced that General Meade had decided to apply the iron clad oath to members of the Georgia Legislature just elected.

IMPEACHMENT.—The most authentic information obtainable last night, based upon careful inquiry, indicated that the conviction of the President on Saturday, should the vote be taken then, is certain. Thirty six Senators are counted upon now as having fully made up their minds to vote for conviction, and there may be two more than this number. It is certain that there is now great depression in the White House, the confidence of acquittal which was felt a few days ago having given place to despondency. The feeling of confidence among those who favor conviction is based on a thorough canvass of the Senate, and we think it is likely to be justified by the event.—*Forney's Chronicle.*

THE OTHER SIDE.—*Washington*, May 14.—I have an important announcement to make today. The leading Radicals here have given up all hope of convicting the President under the present articles. The Managers, therefore, held a meeting this morning in the basement of the capitol with a view of preparing new charges, to be submitted, probably, after Congress shall have admitted a sufficient number of bogus Southern Senators to effect their purposes.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

It turns out that Forney's resignation is a mere preconcerted sham. It is observable that he makes his retirement dependent upon the appointment of a successor. It seems he had assurance that no "appointment" would be made. His missive was accordingly tabled, and there it will lie.

I have it from trustworthy authority that Washburne, in argument, distinctly told Mr. Trumbull that Grant would decline the Chicago nomination if the President was not removed. The conversation occurred, I learn, on Tuesday. Mr. Trumbull made no reply. A sound reason this for the deliberate violation of a man's oath!—*Washington Letter in Baltimore Gazette.*

It may interest such of the readers of the *Dispatch* as live in favorable localities to be informed that a farmer in Southampton has just sold his strawberry crop of ten acres for $10,000. They are picked at the expense of the cultivator, but the purchaser supplies the boxes and receives the fruit on the spot. The place is on the Seaboard railroad. Now, when it is considered that the strawberry requires but little more culture, if any, than cotton or tobacco, and that the demand early in the season is always in advance of the supply, why should not every other landholder lying on railroads or navigable streams devote a portion of his farm to the production of this and other small fruits? It will be many years, if ever, before the business can possibly be overdone.

When Mr. Everett was here he spoke of the Scuppernong grape as destined to prove an invaluable blessing to the South, saying there was no grape equal to it for making a light wine. The fact is, we of Eastern Virginia but little appreciate the extraordinary advantages we enjoy, both of soil and climate.—*Petersburg Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.*

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—Some time since a case was raised in Buffalo affecting the validity of the law which provides separate schools for colored children. A little girl entered one of the public schools—No. 11, we believe—and was allowed to remain by the teacher. Complaint was made to the Superintendent, and he decided that the child must leave. On this a case was made up which involved the important question whether in a case of this kind, the Civil Rights bill overrides the Legislature of the State and the city charter. The case came before a general term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from a special term, and the decision was prepared by Judge Daniels. It is against the right of colored children to attend any school except those designated for them exclusively. This decision comes from a bench composed wholly of Republican judges.—*New York Commercial.*

MR. HARLAN'S OPINION ON THE RIGHT OF REMOVALS.—The following is a copy of an official letter addressed by Hon. James Harlan, when Secretary of the Interior, to a prominent gentleman who remonstrated with him against making a removal in his department:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, July 3, 1865.

I have deemed it to be my privilege to make removals in this department, and I shall do so in the future without admitting the right of any one to call the propriety of my course in question. When Mr. Smith became Secretary of the Interior he at once sought and obtained the appointment of those whom he personally preferred for assistants and associates. I have been doing the same and expect to continue to do the same. Success as an executive officer requires it. Any other course would be suicidal. This official rule of right should prevail from the President to the smallest executive officer having control of subordinates. The President should not appoint nor retain a Cabinet Minister who is not his personal choice for the position; and, according to my views, a Cabinet officer could not in self-respect remain in office after becoming satisfied or having reason to believe that he was not the President's personal choice. The same rule should maintain between the heads of departments and the heads of bureaus under his supervision.

Yours truly, JAMES HARLAN.

THE CHASE PROGRAMME.—It would be incredible if it were not true that the hopes of the Chief Justice for reaching the White House depend upon the Democratic party; that the programme is to secure for him, on a pie-bald platform, the nomination of the July Convention, "universal amnesty and universal suffrage" being the Chase side of it, with which the negroes of the South are to be seduced into support of the Democratic candidate. It is not preposterous that anybody should be fool enough to credit the possibility of a Democratic convention swallowing this dose, even for success? Failing in this, the programme is to get the New York Convention to nominate an obnoxious Democrat of the Vallandigham school, and run Chase independent, under the impression that he can carry off enough votes to throw the election into the House.—*Forney's Chronicle.*

In New England the question, "Will ten restore the memory?" is being discussed. In Winthrop, Maine, a man has been drinking about a pound of tea a week, in the belief that it is a remedy for defective memory.

In London, champagne is made out of petroleum, and is sold at eighteen cents a dozen bottles. At this rate, it will probably supercede the genuine article, if any of that is left.

Italy, as well as Germany and Ireland, is contributing its quota of emigrants to America. During March, twelve vessels sailed from Genoa, carrying 1066 emigrants to America.

Four young women, it is announced, are studying medicine at Zurich, Switzerland—three of them being English, and one a Swiss.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

National Republican Platform.

General Grant Nominated for President.

Colfax, for Vice-President.

Resolution of Mr. Davis.

Southern Conventions Referred.

Southern Presbyterian Church Assembly.

Riot in the Richmond Jail.

A United States Officer Shot by his Mother-in-Law.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 21.—SENATE.—The President transmitted the Constitutions of North Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Davis introduced a preamble and resolutions appointing a committee of three to investigate the attempts made to influence and intimidate Senators.

Henderson made a personal explanation, stating that he had been requested to appear before the managers and be desired the sense of the Senate on his duty in the premises. A long and desultory discussion ensued, the Radicals maintaining that the object of the managers was to elicit facts to support additional articles, the gravamen whereof is the President's attempts to corrupt Senators and to this end Henderson should testify, the Democrats maintaining that as the proceedings were against Senators in this sense Henderson rightly refused. Without action the Senate adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 21.—The following is Mr. Davis' preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that some persons have been and are engaged in the attempt to influence the Senate in regard to the disposition of the articles of impeachment now pending before the Senate; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Senate to examine into the matter and ascertain the parties who have been engaged in these unlawful acts and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers and employ a stenographer.

Receipts of Customs from May 11th to the 16th $3, 00,000.

Washington, May 21.—The President has nominated Alfred T. Lacey Collector at New Orleans, vice Steadman.

The Telegraph Managers from Baltimore were before the Impeachment Managers to-day.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chicago, May 21.—The Committee on Resolutions reported. They congratulate the country on the assured success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction; Congress must guarantee and maintain suffrage to the Southern loyalists, denounces repudiation as a national crime; national obligations must be paid in letter and spirit, demand equalization and reduction of taxes, favors the extension of the time for redemption of the debt to the latest day, reducing interest whenever honorably possible. Government should be administered with strict economy, the corruption and extravagance fostered by Johnson should be reformed; Lincoln's death is deplored; deploring Johnson's accession, denounces him as an usurper, violator of laws, obstructor of reconstruction, and justly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, no citizen, native or naturalized, must be imprisoned when abroad, except for violations of law; eulogizes the soldiers and sailors, and states that their bounties are obligations never to be forgotten; their widows and orphans are the nation's wards; immigration should be fostered by a liberal and just policy, the Convention sympathises with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights. Adopted, with two or three dissenting voices.

Logan nominated Grant, who was unanimously nominated as candidate for President. Governor Brown, announcing the Georgia vote, said the maxim of the Georgia Republicans was: "Enemies in war; in peace friends."

On the first ballot for Vice President Wade received 149, Fenton 132, Wilson 119, Colfax 118, Harlan 16, Kilby 6, Creswell 14 and Pomeroy 1.

On the fifth ballot Colfax was nominated, receiving 552 votes. The Convention adjourned subject to the call of its President.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, May 21.—A number of hogs have died in various parts of the State, caused, as is supposed, from eating seventeen year locusts.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church was organized to-day. J Woddell was chosen Moderator, and H. B. Bowdie, of Nashville, Clerk. There is 100 delegates present. D F. Moore, of Richmond, preached the annual sermon.

Richmond, May 21.—The Republicans of Danville District to-day nominated L. C. Thayer, a member of the late Convention, for Congress.

There was a riot to-day in the city jail so serious that the military were sent for and the leaders arrested. The prisoners asserted that the prison fare did not suit them.

Savannah, May 21.—Lieut. Chas E. Moore, U. S. A., was shot in the street to-day by his mother in-law, Mrs. Marshall. The ball passed through the neck. His recovery is doubtful.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 21.—In the Corps Législatif today, during the debate on interpretation in regard to commercial treaties, M. Rouher made an important speech, defending the free-trade policy of the Government. He declared that the commercial crisis raised in this Chamber was now ended. France would not renounce the treaty of 1860 with Great Britain, nor forego the advantages of other commercial treaties of a similar character, nor would she destroy the good effects of the vote of the Chamber in the course of commercial reform, for the tendency of the Government was to refer questions of reform to the Legislature.

He concluded by expressing the conviction that free trade constituted the basis of the future greatness and commercial prosperity of the country.

Vienna, May 21.—The Reichsrath has imposed a heavy tax on the coupons of the general debt, and on lottery prizes.

Madrid, May 21.—The Queen has prorogued the Cortes.

Lisbon, May 21.—Farragut's fleet is still in Fagno.

London, May 21.—Rio Janeiro advices represent that American Minister Webb urges the belligerents to accept the mediation of the United States. It is said he told the Emperor of Brazil that unless the war was soon ended the United States would interfere.

The steamer Wasp carried important dispatches from Webb to the U. S. Minister at Paraguay.

Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, is held for trial.

The Queen has gone to Scotland. Her absence during the present ministerial and parliamentary crisis is widely censured by the press.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 21.—A severe storm prevailed yesterday. Several lives were lost in the harbor, and many ships and steamers dragged their anchors.

The *Diario* states that the Bishop of Havana will not return; that he has been appointed Bishop of Sigovia.

Havana, May 21.—Sugar very dull; sales light; offers made at 8¼ to 8¾ reals.

The steamship Bienville, sailed to-day for New York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 21—Evening.—Cotton dull, Sales 4000 bales. Uplands 11¼; Orleans 11¾. Common Rosin 6s 6d.

London, May 21—Evening.—Increase of bullion in the Bank of England £498,000. Consols 94¾. Bonds 71¾ to 71⅞.

Frankfort, May 21.—Bonds 76¾ to 76½.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 21—Evening.—Cotton dull and lower. Sales 330 bales middlings at 30 to 30½c. Flour—State $8 30 to $10 40; Southern $10 to $14 75. Wheat dull and 1 to 2c lower. Corn favors buyers, and there was a good business done in white Southern at $1 22. Oats active at 86. Pork closed heavy at $28 65 to $28 85. Lard 17¼ to 18¾c. Sugar easier—large receipts. Muscovado 11¼ to 12¼c. Turpentine 56 to 56½. Rosin $3 15 to $7. Freights quiet—Wheat 6. Gold 139¾. Sterling nominal at 10¼.

New York, May 21—Evening.—Money very easy. Call loans 5 to 6. Prime paper wanted at 6 to 7. Stocks firmer and more doing. Sub-Treasury balance $103,500,000. Governments closed steady. 5 20's of '62, with coupons, 109⅞; of '64, 108¼; of '65, 108⅜; of '67, 110⅜. 10 40's, 104⅛. 7-30's, 108.

Charleston, May 21.—Cotton market nominal—no sales. Receipts to-day 257 bales; exports coastwise 903; exports for the week coastwise 1249; receipts for the week 773; sales 1097; stock 9315, of which 2685 are on shipboard.

St. Louis, May 21.—Tobacco—lugs to leaf $6 50 to $16. Flour—superfine $7 50 to $8. Wheat—fall $2 80 to $2 85. Corn 88 to 92c. Pork $28 50 to $28 75. Bacon—clear sides 17½; shoulders 13½c. Canvassed hams 21. Lard 19c.

Louisville, May 21.—Sales 245 hhds tobacco. Prices advancing; lugs $6 75 to $9; leaf $10 to $17; common to fine selections $19 50.

Savannah, May 21.—Cotton dull and declining; prices nominal; middlings 29c; generally held to higher; receipts 303; receipts for the week 2487; exports coastwise 1310; none foreign; stock 181 Sea Island and 7729 uplands.

Cincinnati, May 21.—Flour dull; family $10 75 to $11. Wheat dull at $2 50. Corn 97 to 98c. Oats 80c. Eggs 18c Coffee and Sugar steady. Potatoes $3 75 to $3 90. Pork $28 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Sugar-cured Hams 19 to 20c. Lard 18½c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 21.—Barometer 29.40. Wind west, light. No arrivals.

Sailed, brig Wilhelmina. Revenue cutter Wilderness at anchor. Outward bound, bark Ocean Phantom.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, May 21.—River falling. 14¼ feet in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 21—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind southeast and fresh.

Arrived, steamship Dudley Buck, Pendleton, Arkansas, to G P Deshon.

Sailed, steamship United States, St. Louis and Trade Wind; revenue cutter Wilderness, and ships Artizan, Zouave and Augustita.

Vicksburg, May 21—Noon.—Passed up, Lady Gay, at 11 last night.

Down, Peerless, at 9 A. M., and Bosse, with barges, at noon to day. River rising slowly.

Chicago, May 20.—The Southern States were called and represented on all the committees.

Gov Hawley was elected permanent Chairman, and was introduced to the Convention by Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

The Southern States are represented among the Vice Presidents and Secretaries in the permanent organization.

Monday, May 21—Noon.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 71⅞ to 71⅛.

Frankfort, May 21.—Bonds 76¼.

Liverpool, May 21—Noon.—Cotton heavy; sales 4000 bales; middling uplands 11¾d; middling Orleans 12d. Breadstuffs quiet.

Liverpool, May 21—Afternoon.—Cotton declining. Bombay shipments since last report, 54,000 bales. Lard quiet. Mess Pork firm at 84s 6d.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1868.

For strictly A1 paper, secured by satisfactory collaterals or mortgages, the Money market proper continues quite easy. In fact, the supply of capital for such investments exceeds the demand. But with regard to the general run of the offerings for discount, there is no abatement of the stringency reported for some days past. Mortgage notes, for example, on productive property in the business part of the city, are wanted at 11 to 12 per cent. per annum, but those on dwellings or lots in other parts can hardly be negotiated at all, or if placed, are effected at 13 to 15 per cent. The former are even done at 10, when they offer satisfactory investments for trust funds, in which the lenders look more to safety than to profit. Hence mortgage notes may be quoted at 10 to 12 and 15 per cent. with 10 as exceptional, and 12 as the ruling rate.

The street rates are still quoted at 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month for A1 and 1¼ to 1½ for second rate, but there is hardly anything doing in the latter, and the supply of the former, at least such as will stand the scrutiny of lenders, is too limited to make up the volume of business. The banks continue to discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and land to a fair extent on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 140⅜ to 140⅝, (against 139⅞ at New York,) and after small sales at 140⅛ to 140⅜, at 140¼ to 140½ and 140⅜ to 140¾, closed at 140¼ to 140⅜ at the time. The sales included $2000 at 140, $2000 and $5000 at 140¼, $2000 at 140⅜, and $15,000 at 140⅜. The only sales of Silver reported were $900 in American half dollars at 135¼, and 400 Mexican dollars at 143¾. The former are quoted at 135 to 136, and the latter at 143 to 143¾ in currency, and 2 to 2¼ per cent. premium in gold.

The supply of Foreign Exchange was only moderate, and rates exhibited but little variation. The sales of Sterling included £10,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 153 to 153¼, £1000 second class at less than our inside quotation, and £1000 bank at 154⅜. In France we noticed sales of 15,030 A1 commercial at 3 68¾, and 30,000 at 3 65. Sterling is quoted at 152⅞ to 153¼, and 153⅛ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 151 to 154⅝ for bank, and France at 3.70 to 3.67½ for the former and 3.65 to 3.62½ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were moderate, and the demand continued limited. The banks checked on New York at the previous rate of ⅛ per cent. premium, and the sales of commercial included $25,000 and $35,000 New York sight at ⅛ premium; $10,000, $20,000 and $25,000, at 5.16, $10,000 one day's sight at ⅛, and $20,000 ten days' at ¼ discount. We also noticed sales of $8000 Boston sight at ⅛ premium, $30,000 private bankers' on New York at ⅛ premium, $25,000, and $30,000 bank at the same, and $30,000 at 5.16.

There was rather more inquiry for private Stocks, and some transactions are reported to have occurred in City Railroad, particulars not mentioned. In addition to these 300 shares Jackson Railroad sold at $4, 35 Louisiana State Bank at $20 50, and 65 Bank of New Orleans at $26 75. Also, yesterday, not before reported, 55 shares Bank of New Orleans at $27. The highest sales previously reported this week were at $26 25. There is some inquiry for Consolidated City Bonds at 75 to 76 or a fraction higher.

The offerings of City Treasury notes were more liberal, partly, it is understood, from a considerable amount which had been pledged as collaterals being placed upon the market, and rates suffered a further decline. The sales included $1000 at 36¾ per cent. discount, $3000 and $5000 at 37, $10,000 in ten equal sums at 37¼, $5000 and $9000 at 38, $5000 at 38¼, and 7000 at 39¼. Dealers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 37¼ to 39 and 40, and supplied the current demand from tax payers at 36 to 37¼. State notes are quoted at 49 to 50.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1868.

COTTON—The unfavorable tenor of the morning telegrams from Liverpool, as well as the limited supply on sale, interrupted the movement this morning, but as factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand at easier prices several buyers came forward subsequently and took 800 bales at figures showing a decline of fully ¼c from yesterday's quotations. Nothing was reported after the receipt of the 5 P. M. cable dispatches. The market closed heavy at 27 to 27½c for good ordinary, 28 to 28½c for low middling, and 29 to 29½c for middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,266
Arrived to-day	411
Arrived previously	630,188
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc.	3,230
	654,035
	660,291
Cleared to-day	82
Cleared previously	633,611—633,693
Stock on hand and on shipboard	37,098

The clearances to day were exclusively for Boston.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The stock of Cuba Sugar is light, but the market is very dull today. Prices, however, are firm and unchanged. A lot of 40 boxes grocers' low grades sold at 11¾c per lb. Louisiana Sugar continues to retail at 14½c per lb for fair, 15¼ to 15½c for prime, 16 to 16¼c for yellow clarified, and 16½ to 17c for white. We have no sales of Molasses to report. It is reported by the cargo at 48 to 55c per gallon. The stock is very light.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There has not been any arrivals since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is very dull and depressed to-day. Superfine is quoted at $9 per bbl, single extra at $9 50, double extra $10, treble extra $10 25 to $11, choice extra $13 to $15 75 per bbl. A lot of 500 bbls choice extra sold at $15 75 per bbl, 100 and 100 superfine in store at $9 25, 200 double extra at $10, and 150 choice extra at $14 per bbl—together 1100 bbls.

CORN—Is in very light supply, the demand is fair and prices are ruling higher. There were sales to-day of 6500 sacks, of which 375 yellow mixed at $1 04, 150 mixed, and 1400 white mixed at $1 05, 2000 white and mixed on private terms, 400, 800 and 600 white at $1 07½, 100 and 200 white at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull. 150 sacks sold at 84c per bushel; larger or round lots are quoted at 82 to 83c per bushel.

BRAN—100 and 150 sacks sold at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The stock is light; there is very little left in first hands, and the market is decidedly firmer. Prime Ohio river is quoted at $21 to $23 per ton, as in quantity.

PORK—The market is dull to-day and only a retail business is doing at $30 per bbl for mess.

BACON—Is inactive, and only a limited retail business is doing at 14 to 14½c per lb for shoulders. 17¼c for clear ribbed sides, and 18¼c for clear sides.

LARD—In tierces is in moderate supply, in kegs is scarce. There is not much demand, however. A lot of 100 kegs prime sold at 20½c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 19½c per lb.

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

CORN MEAL—60 bbls kiln dried sold at $4 75 per bbl.

BALE ROPE—190 coils sold yesterday at 8½c per lb.

WOOL—We notice sale 20,000 Texas at 24 to 28c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 22, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—339 Texas Beeves, 117 Calves and Yearlings and 97 Hogs.

Sold—331 Texas Beeves, 7 Hogs and 200 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—594 Texas Beeves, 381 Calves and Yearlings, 78 Hogs, 519 Sheep and 34 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality ⅌ net	— @ —
2d quality ⅌ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	45 @ 55
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	30 @ 40
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	18 @ 25
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	10 @ 11
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head	5 @ 6
Sheep, 2d quality ⅌ head	3 @ 4
Sheep, 3d quality ⅌ head	1 @ 2
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	90 @ 125
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	50 @ 60
Yearlings, ⅌ head	6 00 @ 12
Calves, ⅌ head	3 @ 10
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —
Goats ⅌ head	1 50 @ 4 00

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)

—GAS FITTER—

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Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc., NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET,

Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 22, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Kensington, Hedge, for Boston, via Havana, Creevy, Nickerson & co

Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Pendleton, from Aransas Bay, to G P Deshon—1st district.

Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin.

Steamer Frances, Bickels, from Mobile—P R R.

Schr Frederick II, Kauft, from Nautla, in ballast, to master—2d district 13.

Schr Foote, McDonald, from Havana, to Puig Bros—Point.

Sloop San Jose, —, from St John the Baptist, to master—3d district 15.

Lugger St Louis, Blake, from Lockport, to master—3d district 15.

Lugger Theodore Cazegas, Dufresnes, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—3d district 15.

Luggers Belle Creole and St Joseph, from Lafourche, to master—3d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—

Vicksburg, Blanks, from Trenton.

St Nicholas, Dowty, from Grappo Bluff

Gen J A Quitman, Leathers, from Vicksburg.

Idahoe, Blanks, from Camden.

Aloe, Radovich, from Lower Coast.

Flicker, Ancoin, from Lafourche Crossing.

Thomas Powell, Blanchard, from Thibodeaux.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wicaco, Averill, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 19th inst. bark Egeria and brig Helena—brought up schr Frederick II.

The towboat Heroine, Brown, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 9th inst, barks Freden and Foruna, and brig Anna Grieve—brought up schr Foote.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Kensington, Capt Hedge, sailed last evening for Boston, via Havana, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Kensington—For Boston—82 bales cotton 29 bales wool 1310 hhds flour 1260 hides 809 sks corn 44 rolls leather.... For Havana—300 bbls flour 200 sks bran.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—100 sks corn 1 hhd sugar 1v sks coffee 23 bbls flour.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—20 bales cotton to M Levy & co—1 do T B Bodley & co—1 do Britton & Moore—1 bale 6 bags wool 6 bales rags 9 hhds iron 2 tcs brass and lead M Kaufman—sundries to order—Total, 22 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—125 bales cotton to Witherspoon, Halsey & co—16 cases tobacco Irby, McDaniels & co—sundries to order.

HAVANA—Per schr Foote—106 hhds 21 tcs 50 bbls molasses Puig Bros.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

GRAPPO BLUFF—Per steamer St Nicholas—34 bales cotton Clapp Bro & co—12 do C L Walmsley & co—5 do Payne, Huntington & co—4 do Jos Hoy—3 do Spyker & Sandidge—1 do D R Carroll & co—1 do Sen Toledano—1 do Boullgny & Esclapon—1 do Aicus, Scherck & Autey—2 bales hides J David—17 hides 1 bale skins J L Court—13 bags wool 2 bdls and 9 hides 1 roll bagging 1 bbl lime C L Walmsley & co—2 sks peas Clapp Bro & co—6 hides Eaton & Barstow—1 bdl do 1 pkg beeswax to G M Bayly & co—3 boilers Folsom & Pierson—8 bags rags 2 bdle sacks 1 tcs copper 3 bales hides 1 bdle peltries to M Kaufman—3 bags wool Jos Hoy—2 bdls skins 5 hides L Dufilho—15 do Beraud & Gibert—7 do 1 crte hbrns 1 bbl beeswax E Chase—56 head cattle Imbau, Aycock & co—4 do Jos Hoy—2 do McQuoid & Mohle—32 do T G Noel & co—sundries to order—Total 82 bales cotton.

TRENTON—Per steamer Vicksburg—10 bales cotton J T Hardie & co—3 do H G Hesst—3 do Barrett & Lesassier 2 do T H & J M Allen & co—1 do Spyker & Sandidge—1 do Lehman, Newgass & co—162 sks cotton seed New York Oil co—36 do J Aldige—23 t ns iron M Kaufman 20 bides 1 bale de B L Mann & co—1 do W Arthur—19 hides to T H & J M Allen—26 do 1 bale do H Hess—1 do Francke & Dameel—1 do 1 bale wool to Jno Chaffe & Bro—1 do Bree & O'Brien—1 do Vreder erg—1 do H Ware & Son—72 head cattle 37 do hogs and sundries to order—Total, 22 bales cotton.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Gen J A Quitman—32 bales cotton S B Newman & co—24 do R Pritchard—14 do Meyer, Deutch & Weis—13 do Wright, Allen & co—8 do J Burnett & co—5 do C B Champlin—3 do T H & J M Allen & co—2 do Richardson & May—1 do Dickman Hill & co—1 do S Friedlander—1 do Von Phul Bros—1 do S H Aby & co—1 do J W Person—574 sks cotton seed S Marx—30 do Warren Crawford & co—260 do A Masquilie—126 sk J Aldige—26 do W K Greene & co—36 bbls lime Kearny, Blois & co—12 bbls flour R B Grieves—15 kegs butter J J Adams & co—26 sacks potatoes J E Murphy & co—sundries to order—Total, 109 bales cotton.

CAMDEN—Per steamer Irene—3 bales cotton to E H Ogleaby—2 do Fellowes, Ferguson & Harvey—30 sacks potatoes J Deshon—31 sks cotton seed Levy & Haas—49 head sheep T G Noel—16 do horses Col Batchelder—10 sks oats L Mann & co—24 do skins Barrett & LeSassier—sundries to order—Total, 5 bales cotton.

LAFOURCHE CROSSING—Per steamer Flicker—2 bales cotton P J Farey & co—3 sks seed cotton F Chavez—7 bales moss A F Hickman—4 bbls potatoes 7 bales hides Terrebonne & Gourdain—10 do L Terrebonne—sundries to order—Total, 2 bales cotton.

THIBODEAUXVILLE—Per steamer Thomas Powell—2 hhds rags 1 cs old iron M Kaufman—3 sacks potatoes L Lacassagne—1 do L Terrebonne—3 bbls onions 2 do rice Terrebonne & Gourdain—7 do J Bethancourt—sundries to order.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Aloe—17 bbls rice F Dupre—17 do E J Hart & co—10 do F Mattio—61 do 1 sack do A Sicola—21 bales moss to order—6 crates 2 bbls onions Clinton & Richards—sundries to order.

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST—Per sloop San Jose—70 sk s potatoes 1 bbls onions to order.

LAFOURCHE—Per luggers Belle Creole and St Joseph—34 bbls onions 26 bbls potatoes to order.

LOCKPORT—Per lugger St Louis—1 sack seed cotton 45 sacks potatoes to order.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per lugger T Capegas—67 sks rice L Surla.

N. O., JACKSON AND G N. RAILROAD.

May 20—14 bales cotton T & S Henderson—10 do T H & J M Allen—7 do Richard Flower—38 feet lumber W Ames—1 car stock G Bell—1 do F D Bickham—sundries to order—Total 31 bales cotton.

May 21—14 bales cotton T H & J M Allen—3 do Richardson & May—2 do J T Hardie & co—11,000 feet lumber J G W Ansett—2000 do Fopp & Elliott—3656 do W Ames—13 bbls whisky J A Harrell—3 bxs hats F Belden—3 car loads cotton F Servat—20,000 bricks R Seaton—20 sacks potatoes J Courtade & co—sundries to order—Total, 2 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

May 21—7 bales cotton to order—2 do Barand & Gibert—782 head cattle and sundries to order.

Store Fixtures.

IN GOOD ORDER, for sale low. Apply at No. 94 Chartres street. my22 1t

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 Rosbique 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. 18½ Common street.

By order of the Board of Directors.

may7 1m B. L MILLAUDON, President.

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,

166 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 purely 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., New York.

mh31 d 1y

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

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 71 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867 .... $821,590 78

Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period 317,740 06

Assets on the 31st December, 1867 .... 878,734 03

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,	R. K. Converse,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Chambers,	A. H. May,
S. P. Ethell,	John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. E. Isenhour,	John C. Rogers.

feb31 11mo. s e d

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 1y LEEDS & CO.

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 $1000, due in July, 1869; 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.

Lots of Ground on Claiborne Street.

Succession of Louise Johnson, deceased Widow of Alfred Dellande—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 65 feet, 98 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 Goyes, 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 two orders from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 8th January and 21st April, 1868, the following property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Moreau and Victory streets, designated as lot No. 1 on a plan drawn by Castaing & Celles, dated 4th August, 1868, 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, well, 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 $436, 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 $436, and shall pay beside the price of adjudication six and a half per cent. for each year of interest, to be paid with said note 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. ap25 may1 8 15 23

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	$168,471 88	
On Marine Risks	43,930 94	
On River Risks	65,402 34	
		$277,804 71
Add unterminated risks, on 1866		86,845 07
		$364,649 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,413 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,596 64	
		63,014 64
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,575 07
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$32,051 12	
On Marine Risks	39,641 76	
On River Risks	35,022 94	
		106,715 82
Add re-insurances	2,307 75	
Dis. on Prem.	40,469 07	
		42,876 82
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc., less discount and interest		71,610 31
Reserved for payment of interest on Scrips due in 1869		66,213 10
		$284,373 64
Net profits		$ 37,161 92

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 80c	2,400 00
Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 80c	3,600 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	35,100 00
Loans on Mortgage	53,000 00
Bills Receivable	11,303 95
Premiums due in course of collection	47,195 03
Scrips of other Insurance companies	12,480 00
Uncurrent funds	4,000 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected	13,800 00
Cash on hand	84,974 41
	$787,768 61

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. G. Ricks,	
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,	
R. Biscoe,	J. B. Bres,	
J. C. Barelli,	Thos. Sloo,	
	Theo. A. James.	jan24

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	79,028 30	
Marine Premiums	29,608 11	—$161,862 75
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 13,659 39	
River Losses	84,244 33	
Marine Losses	24,373 70	
	$122,277 42	
Rebate	3,980 97	
Taxes	4,799 01	
Re-Insurance	5,892 25	
Return Premiums	419 00	
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc., less interests	38,820 66	—$187,18[illegible]
		$ 35,326
Assets:		
Cash on Hand	22,904 11	
Bills Receivable	8,083 92	
Furniture	3,673 95	
Premiums Due	24,086 46	
Stock Notes	53,4225 00	—$392,973 44

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 Dysmenorrhoea, any extensional irregularity, stoppage, or sterility, may consult her with assurance of relief. Consultations strictly confidential, at 127 Canal street, or through Box 3112, Post-Office. ap28 1m

$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. All of letter C., and dated 10th March, 1863, and numbered as follows:

2775 N. S.	8009 18,900 N. S.	20,728 N. S.	38,389 N. S.
3119 N. S.	8291 14,225 N. S.	25,930 N. S.	38,774 N. S.
3515	8966 15,211	28,328 N. S.	39,807 N. S.
3907 N. S.	10,015 16 543	29,415 N. S.	39,348 N. S.
4047	10,213 16,731 N. S.	29,487 N. S.	40,059 N. S.
4567	10,319 N. S. 16,847 N. S.	30,223 N. S.	40,619 N. S.
5227	11,413 18,043 N. S.	30,463 N. S.	40,656 N. S.
5383 N. S.	12,019 N. S. 19,131	31,873 N. S.	41,851 N. S.
6227	12,147 N. S. 19,195	34,511 N. S.	41,880 N. S.
7295	13,519 N. S. 25,135 N. S.	37,859 N. S.	44,881 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.

mh28 tf CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

N. VIGNIE ET ALS vs. WIDOW J. DUFART, FOR A PARTITION—No. 31,995.

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. 27,436.

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 Jules W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, on April 18th, 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, 37 feet 9 inches and 4 lines on the rear line dividing it from lot No. 2, 79 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 4 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 30 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 197 feet 2 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to Barrack street, a first depth of 125 feet 9 inches on the other line; thence narrowing 14 feet 5 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 required 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 at the purchaser's expense, before Octave de Armas, notary public, at purchaser's expense. The taxes of the current year to be assumed by the purchasers. ap25 may1 2 20 29

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$319,516 16	
On Marine Risks	69,499 44	
On River Risks	22,799 81	
Total Premiums		$411,295 41
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,562 00	
Return Premiums	4,116 41	
		$119,477 41
Net earned Premiums		$291,828 00
Losses:—		
On Fire Risks	$ 89,900 00	
On Marine Risks	51,423 16	
On River Risks	19,090 44	
	$160,486 22	
Taxes	11,562 36	
Reinsurances	4,274 31	
Expenses, less interest account	10,180 83	
Interest on Scrips	24,568 00	
		$194,073 54
Profit		$ 97,449 16

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 8,734 81
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	219,207 00
Due for premiums in course of collection	82,338 91
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc.	102,843 44
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	28,930 00
Cash on hand	22,777 32
	$455,083 04
Less: Depreciation on the above	95,250 49
Net	$359,772 0[illegible]
Less: Unearned interest on Scrips	$ 7,029 76
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	24,568 00 — 31,597 76
	$328,364 3[illegible]

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. Rocheresu,	J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock,	A. Schriber,
T. B. Blanchard,	John Geoche,
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		$516,533 4[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	$236 272 57	
Marine Premiums	189,183 70	
River Premiums	103,097 15	
		$546,523 42
Less Return Premiums	$ 6,859 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,146 00	
		$ 46,004 7[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$502,518 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 82,587 26	
Marine Losses	184,672 79	
River Losses	84,582 09	
	$341,882 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	54,348 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	34,741 36	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	32,310 85	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	27,777 80	
		$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 ample allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $630,000, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$ 46,898 11
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	79,019 30
Invested in City and other Bonds	82,280 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	125,565 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,302 00
Loaned on Pledges	18,200 00
Bills Receivable	45,695 88
Premiums in course of Collection	97,252 71
Cash on hand	111,513 49
	$737,569 48

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. Mannsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. H. Pinckard,
A. Freriche,	John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Becker,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. E. Forstier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Eliason, Jr.,
Henry J. Voss,	B. Piaggio,
E. Marquese,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisbans,	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,

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

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....Bocande....Saturday, 13th June

PEREIRE..........Durmont....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	35
Do. including railway tickets	37

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,

nov6 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 5 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 1y 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. F. 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. feb28

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at 4 P. M., making connections 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 good for Train 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. S. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent.

ED. WAKE,

General Passenger Agent.

JAMES YONGE,

General Freight Agent.

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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, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road, for landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, delivered at New Iberia or Brashear, is 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 Bellanger 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.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,

dec1 tf 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.

6 o'clock A. M. horse cars 5½ o'clock A. M. st'm train

[illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from city in lieu of horse car every Saturday 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, Mobile, 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. mh30 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, 41 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. mh6 3m

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. KATHMAN,

Tropical Roofing Manufactory, and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Fire Wood,

294..........Bienville street..........294

CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 56 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 POUNDERS, 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.

dec14 6m Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

For Sale,

A FINE Property at Mandeville, fronting the Lake. Apply to

J. V. GOURDAIN, Broker, No. 14, Exchange Alley.

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