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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

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DEATH OF CYPRIEN DUFOUR, ESQ.

In this issue appears the announcement of an event which the family and friends of Mr. Cyprien Dufour have for some months seen was approaching. For upwards of a year the health of the deceased had been declining, but it was not until lately that his physicians had abandoned the hope of his recovery. For some weeks he had gradually been sinking, when on Tuesday last his case assumed an alarming appearance, and indicated an early closing of the scene. By this occurrence the family of Mr. Dufour suffer a loss never to be made up, the community a worthy and useful citizen, and the legal profession of Louisiana one of its most learned and honorable members.

In another column will be found a notice of the funeral, which will take place today from the residence of deceased, on Esplanade street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, one square beyond Broad, at half past 4 o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of great importance to many persons in the Southern States. The title of the case is Dean vs. Nelson. The question decided is—(Bradley, Associate Justice—rendering the opinion):

That property sold during the war, by order of courts within the lines of the United States, at the suit of mortgagees residing within the lines of the United States and holding claims against said property, the owners of which were, at the time such suit was instituted, residing within the Confederate lines, and consequently unable, under the laws of war, to appear in court to resist the sale, can now be redeemed by the mortgagor. All proceedings by way of enforcing mortgages or other claims against parties within the Confederate lines, at the instance of parties within the lines of the United States, during the war, are, under this decision, null and void. During the war the remedy of creditors against debtors situated towards each other, was suspended and did not revive till the peace. This for the reason that under the laws of war, no citation could issue, nor could the defendant be heard in any court within the lines of the United States.

This decision is re-direct contradiction of that pronounced by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the case of Samory vs. Montgomery and another case which followed it. Montgomery was, prior to the war, a citizen of New Orleans, but during the war was a resident within the military lines of the Confederate States. He had mortgaged, prior to the war, certain real estate in New Orleans, to secure a debt he owed, and this debt fell due before the war ended. The mortgagee instituted suit in a court of New Orleans, while the war was in progress, and obtained a judgment against Montgomery, subjecting the property to sale by the Sheriff. Montgomery was represented in this suit by a *curator ad hoc* appointed by the court. After the war, Montgomery's heirs—he having died in the meantime—instituted an action to annul these proceedings, on the ground that he had never been cited, but the District and Supreme Court of the State refused to regard him as an enemy unable to appear in and defend the suit, and he had been properly represented by a *curator ad hoc*, and that he had been legally divested of his property.

It is perfectly clear to us that all of the courts which held sessions in New Orleans from May, 1862, to April, 1865, or until the war ended, were courts, not of the State of Louisiana, but courts sitting by permission and authority of the United States, and that those courts had no jurisdiction over parties residing outside of the military lines of the United States, nor was it a legal or physical possibility for such parties to appear in them. The writs and other process of such courts could not run beyond those lines, either as a matter of fact or recording to the laws of war. It is a matter of history that military commanders of the United States in New Orleans, from May, 1862, until late in 1865, probably in 1866 and 1867, did interfere with what were politely called State Courts. Gen. Canby, in 1865 or 1866, even attempted to detach to the Judge of the District Court of the United States in this District—Judge Durell—and was rebuked therefor. Any orders or decrees rendered by those so-called State Courts, between 1862 and 1865, were undeniably rendered under the authority and permission of the Government of the United States, through its military commanders, because they were issued simply by the sufferance of those commanders.

It would seem to follow that writs of error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana from that of the United States would lie under the 25th section of the Judiciary act of Congress, in all cases like those we allude to.

This decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is another instance of the wide difference of opinion which exists on some questions between the State and Federal tribunals, and which reflects no credit upon the former. In the Federal Courts, the laws of war and of nations overrule all laws of Congress and of State Legislatures which are contrary to them because they are superior to the latter. The State Courts do not seem to know, at all events they refuse to recognise such laws as the laws of nations, although Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Marshall, Justice Story and other great authorities tell us that they form part of the Constitution of the United States. According to our State Courts a person clothed with the character and occupying the attitude of an ENEMY of the United States, is, even in time of war, simply an "absentee," and can be represented in judicial proceedings by a *curator ad hoc!!* Brilliant jurists, these State Judges of ours! An enemy acting as curator *ad hoc* to another enemy is a novel fact in our State jurisprudence.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Faust."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Nell" and the "Marchioness."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Japanese Troupe."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 45 and 47 st. Charles street.

Quoting in our issue of yesterday, from an editorial article of the *Times*, of this city, on the proposition to annex Carrollton to New Orleans, now before the Legislature, we were made by the types to attribute to that paper the use of the word "robbery," when the word employed by the *Times* was "jobbery."

THE DRAYMEN'S PETITION.—The petition presented by the Draymen's Association to the City Council at their meeting on Tuesday evening last deserves and no doubt will receive the immediate attention of that body. The condition of the drays and the difficulties under which the draymen labor in carrying on their business are briefly but clearly stated, and we only wish to visit the laws to one for themselves how well founded their complaints are, which say blame attaches to the officers of the corporation for this condition of the street funds. We are not able to assert, but it is of less consequence to establish that fact than to have some improvement, and that very soon. Admit the administration in charge of the department of the city government will at once endeavor to do.

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Whitney's Syrup for children, many a dollar's worth can be saved, and the suffering of your Road the attendant on teething prevented.

It is the purpose of Senator Wilson, in motion and review, to call up the case of Judge Black's last article in Cornelius articles upon the late Secretary Belknap.

Mere Jonathy, the German Democrat, whom Blanche is persecuting in the Picayune, is a friend of "the crazy idea of a Parliament," who dreams of annexing Arkansas and Louisiana to the German empire, is indebted not by the Propaganda and the Bishops, and even by the most Reverend Spalding, as "a crazy and a good speaker."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, Feb. 8.—Barckhausen has been appointed Prefect of Gironde.

Minister Arago has issued a circular, in which he as intimes the validity of the decree making members of families ineligible to the Assembly. The circular adds: The decree of exclusion extends to all members of the Bonaparte family.

The following has been officially published in Paris:

In a few days the Government can explain its conduct in the capitulation of Paris. It was only after the most laborious efforts that the conditions relative to the National Guards, stipulated by the Convention, could be obtained. Favre has not ceased for a single day in his demands in favor of those by whom he has been accused of abandoning to the possibility of being driven from their homes.

Etienne Arago has gone to Italy and Spain on a Government mission.

The bourses in Paris will not open until the close of the armistice.

The Government has purchased several large stores and will aid private operations in effectually supplying the wants of the people—renouncing all claims to acquisitions. It permits the laying notice and distribution of food by any and all means.

Admiral Fernand at Lille.

The Paris *Liberté* announces that L'Darian, the Superintendent of Public Works in the Paris Government, proposes the withdrawal of France providentially from the Camel treaty with England.

London, Feb. 8.—Odo Russell has been instructed to sustain the French demand for extension of the armistice. An extension is expected.

The *Times* in an editorial on the situation, says the information from Paris indicates a longing for peace.

The *News* says the Parisians will vote to-day in an entire dependence upon the good faith of the Germans. It will be impossible to complete terms of peace between the assembling of the Assembly and the expiration of the armistice, when fighting may be renewed. It is said, continues the *News*, in that event the German power to overrun France will be most formidable.

London, Feb. 8.—Carnot, the Commissioner of defense of Normandy, has resigned. The army Derton's army occupies most of Burrundy.

Gen. Pallisier succeeded Louis-le-Sauzier on the 5th inst.

(Press Cable.)

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The Minister of Finance introduced in the Prussian Diet to-day a bill authorizing a credit of 50,000,000 thalers, 6,000,000 thalers to be in treasury bonds, payable on the 1st of July next. The Minister, in his remarks, ascribed the necessity of this action to the fact that the new Empire is yet without a constitutional representation. It was stated in the same remarks of the Diet, that the members for North Schleswig, preferred to resign, to taking the constitutional oath.

[World's Special.]

London, Feb. 9.—A long conference took place to-day at the Prussian Embassy between Empress Eugenie and Bernsdorff, on the resignation of Gambetta, which, it is believed, indicates the fact that all hopes of a Republic, and makes the restoration of the Empire certain.

London, Feb. 7.—The *Echo du Nord* has a special dispatch from Berlin to-day, saying that the contributions already exacted by the German Commissioner will be deducted from the amount of the war indemnity; also, the value of the railroad in Alsace and Lorraine.

The municipality of Rosnbloix has nullified the Bordeaux election decree.

[World's special.]

London, Feb. 8.—The German army will enter Paris on Thursday.

Charles M. Swaver, of Louisville, Ky., died in Paris on the 2d inst., from a wound received by a shell fired during the bombardment.

London, Feb. 8.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet, in Dublin, yesterday, Cardinal Cullen said the Catholics claimed and expected to obtain their own university and school at the present session of Parliament.

London, Feb. 8.—The ship Wilhelm, the first vessel of a new line, has been announced to sail from Bremen for Aspinwall on the 10th of March.

London, Feb. 8.—The French provisoral press generally argue for peace.

M. Hendle, Secretary of Jules Favre, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the North. On assuming this office at Lille, to-day, he issued a proclamation, insisting on the liberty of all parties in election to vote for whom they please, and declaring that a nation steeped in misfortune can not be governed by force.

A correspondent writes from Versailles, February 5th, that frank restrictions are contemplated by the Government commander in consequence of the influx of Parisians into Versailles.

Provisions in Paris are still at a low ebb; there is not enough of flour to last until the 9th inst.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—Arrived—ship Amsterdam.

Brussels, Feb. 7.—The *Independance Belge* has a telegram from Lyons which says that General Cremer, with one division of the French army of the East, effected his retreat from Pontentier to Gex, but was obliged to spike and abandon 40 guns to the Prussians.

Vienna, Feb. 8.—The Empire has by an imperial decree, granted full amnesty for all political and press offenses committed on the 7th instant.

Vienna, Feb. 7.—An imperial autograph decree rules Count Taffe (Konski) and his colleagues of their Ministerial functions, and clothes Hohenwart, Minister of the Interior, with authority to form a new Cabinet. Other decrees follow, appointing Holzstehl Minister of Finance, Sobaefa Minister of Commerce, Lasser Minister of Public Worship, Industry, and Schmeil Minister of War. The Emperor says he believes the Ministry standing on the Constitution and ruling above party, will succeed in consolidating the power and promoting the welfare of the Empire.

Pesth, Feb. 7.—In closing the sitting of the delegation, Baron Von Sennyey announced the ratification of the budget, and thanked the members for their activity. He expressed the hope that there would be more cheering prospects when they re-assembled.

A Government loan of four millions in bonds of 1000 each has been placed on the market. 20 per cent. is made payable at once, day and the remaining 80 per cent within six years. The interest on the loan is 6 per cent per annum.

Athens, Feb. 8.—The appointment of Blanque Bey as the Turkish Minister to Greece, causes a painful impression in this city.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 8.—The United States steamer Peruvian, with Admiral Lee on board, arrived to-day at noon—all well. She will sail for Key West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 8.—HOUSE.—The Brooklyn Navy Yard bill was considered during the morning hour and went over without action.

The bill for the better protection of the Texas frontier, authorizing the Secretary of War to organize and employ citizens and appropriating $100,000 therefor, was discussed. Mr. Logan opposed the bill, as giving employment to gentlemen on the Texas frontier who had nothing else to do. It cannot nothing more, nor less than war with Mexico. The bill was finally tabled by a vote of 72 to 54.

A joint resolution passed remitting the duty on antique gold to Jules for the benefit of the French.

The bill establishing a national system of education, was discussed without action. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull reported a joint resolution that Mr. Fenton, from Georgia, be entitled to a seat upon taking the oath prescribed to him, and called present consideration. Mr. Sherman objected, and the matter went over.

A resolution that the Northern Pacific Railroad be transferred by two members, from a Senate committee to a joint committee, and report from there to them, was adopted.

The bill, to pay Senator M. Shelby, of Missouri, for cotton taken by United States troops, was passed. The balance of the day was spent in debate, with district discussion of great length. Mr. Sumner presented a memorial against the Mississippi Senatorial contest. Mr. Carpenter referred to a report of the committee on a friend of the sitting member, which, he said, had been published in the Chicago Tribune, and opposed any discussion of the case until the report could be read. Mr. Sherman pressed against any discussion of the case until the report could be read. Mr. Sumner said the Senate was entitled to the facts in the case, and he would not be deterred from discussing the case because the report had been published in the Chicago Tribune. In the same way, Mr. Wade said, there have been statements of facts made in the discussion which were not in the evidence, which they of course, had been published in the country.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Senate confirmed Dennis as Assessor of the First Virginia District, and Brick Pomeroy, Postmaster at Washington, D. C.

There is great excitement over a report that the stamper Tennessee, bearing the Commission Commissioner, was lost. It is reported, on a boat, at the Navy Department.

The health of Chief Justice Chase is improving. He rides or walks out every fine day.

The River and Harbor bill will be reported to-morrow. It appropriates $4,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The hearing before Commissioner Pitkenanion, of the New York Central Relief case, has been postponed till the 16th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 8.—The export of gold to-day amounted to $267,000.

Scott, S. Stevens, the Ranger, Malay, head robber, committed suicide in the Toombs-day.

Boston, Feb. 8.—The French relief fund in this city reached $88,000.

Vienna, Feb. 7.—The Government issues upon subscription with just demands, from Tunis, and guarantees for the future.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.—The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 13. The Senate refused to reconsider the vote by the same majority.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 8.—John L. Lewis and Horatio G. Warner, were chosen Regents of the University over Horace Greeley and D. W. Bristol by a party vote.

New York, Feb. 8.—Arrived—steamer City of Brooklyn.

Arrived out—Allegre, Nestorian, Darien and Alexandria.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—Evening.—Cotton closed slightly firmer but not quotably higher. Sales 7000 of Orleans 7½d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New Orleans 7½d for middlings. Breadstuffs declining.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—Ewens' extensive thread mills at Manchester have been destroyed by fire, throwing 800 operatives out of employment.

Liverpool, Feb. 8—Afternoon.—Red winter Wheat 11s 6d. Flour 28s 3d. Corn, new 28s 9d.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—Arrived—Ship Amsterdam, from Mobile, with 3500 bales of cotton; bark La Plata, from New Orleans, with 1500 bales, and Cortez, from Mobile, with 3200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 8—Evening.—Cotton dull and lower; middling Orleans 18½c; sales to-day 2000 bales. Flour—Southern unchanged; common to good extra $5 10@7 60; good to choice $7 65@9 75. Whisky steady, 92½c. Wheat quiet, favors buyers; amber Southern $1 37@1 60; white Southern $1 65@1 75. Corn dull and lower; Pork closed heavy; new $32 50@33. Beef steady and quiet. Lard heavy, kettle rendered 19½c. Turpentine 51c. Rosin $1 25@1 55. Tallow 9½@9¾c. Freights quiet and firm.

New York, Feb. 8—Evening.—Dullness was the chief feature of the stock market to-day. Money closed easy at 4@5. Sterling very dull, nominally 9½@9¾c. Principal gold sales at 11½c. Gold closed 11¼@11⅛. Government stocks were dull and nearly uniform through the day. Government had a slight advance as the close—6s, of 1861, 111¼; 5s, of 1862, 111¼; 64s, 110¼; new, 109¼; 67s, 109¾; 68s, 109¾; 10-40s, 109⅛. Southern securities very dull, with a slight advance in Tennessees and North Carolinas; Tennessees 64; new 62¾; Virginias 54¾; new 61¾; Louisianas 67; new 65; Levees 78; 78; 8s, 68; Alabama 98; 98; 5s, 98; Georgias 75; 75; North Carolinas 27¼; new 25; South Carolinas 72¾; new 59¾.

New York, Feb. 8.—Leather quiet and firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande light and heavy weights 27@30; California, 4s 27@29½; Aridoc 4s 25@28. Wool dull, 60@32; domestic fleece 60@47c; pulled 35@38.

Galveston, Feb. 8.—Cotton market quiet; good ordinary 18¼@18½c. Net receipts 1329 bales. Sales 1100. Stock 65,504.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—Cotton in good demand for future delivery. Receipts not coming in freely. Gross 880. Exports coastwise 450. Stock 3915.

Boston, Feb. 8.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 15½c. Receipts net 75 bales. Gross 485. Sales 100. Stock 9000.

Charleston, Feb. 8.—Cotton market quiet; middling 14½@14¾. Receipts net 1584 bales. Exports to continent 20,000. Coastwise 3775. Sales 100. Stock 36,382.

Mobile, Feb. 8.—Cotton easier; middling 14¾@14¾c; net receipts 2556 bales; exports coastwise 300; sales 1000; stock 79,017.

Memphis, Feb. 8.—Cotton market heavy, 14¼c; sales 1700 bales; receipts 2000; exports 1065.

Louisville, Feb. 8.—Bagging dull. Cotton dull and lower, middling 14c. Flour—demand light but firm; sales at family $6 75@7 25. Grain market has a better feeling but receipts are inadequate to the demand. Corn—Shelled, 50@52c. Oats—demand at $1 30. 1500 bushels of ear Corn on the wharf and 50,000 bushels of shelled at 60c. Whisky—nothing doing. Pork—demand at stock lighter. Groceries—market firm, especially for N. O. Sugars; sales 400 hds C. O. Sugar at 8½c. Bacon—demand good; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12½c. Sugar-cured Hams 16c; plain Hams 14c. Lard—tierce 13¾c; keg 14½c. Whisky 90c. Tobacco—sales 300 hogsheads at $5@$13 for common lugs to medium and $20@45 for common to good bright wrappers.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 14½c. Flour—demand good at full prices; family $6@6 25. Wheat steady; moderate demand, $1 40@1 53. Corn—demand good at full prices, 53@55c. Rye closed active, $1@1 03. Oats—demand fair; No. 2, 36@36c. Barley—demand fair; No. 2, 90@95c. Butter—demand fair; prime 17@18c. Pork—demand fair; advanced on change; sales, mess, $32 50, now dull. Lard—demand fair; prices advanced; prime steam, 13½c. Bulk Meats—demand fair; shoulders 10½@10¾c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12c. Hogs firm; demand fair, $7 30@7 50. Whisky 87c.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No. 2 spring active but lower, $1 20½. Corn—No. 2 quiet and lower, closed 42¾c. No. 2 Oats steady—closed 32c. Rye—No. 2 quiet—57@57½c. Barley—No. 2 closed dull and nominal. High-wines—85c for low-wines. Provisions—Pork higher. Mess Pork closed $32 62½@33. Lard 12½@12¾c. Dressed Hogs quiet—closed firm at 8c. Live Hogs—Sales at $7 85. Cattle fairly active at $4 20@5 50.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—Flour quiet and weak; extra winter $5 50@5 60. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1 31@1 35; No. 3 red fall sold at $1 29@1 40. Corn dull and drooping; 45@46c for mixed in bulk across the river. Oats dull but holders not willing to make concessions; No. 2 in sieve 40½c. Rye higher; No. 2 $1 05. Pork—demand active; advanced to $32 00@32 25. Bulk Meats boyant, advancing; loose clear rib 10¾c; loose sides 10¾@11c. Bacon—stiff jobbing; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib sides 11¾@12c; clear sides 12¾@12¾c. Lard active, 12¾@12¾c. Live Hogs—Receipts 7000; held $7 50@8 for choice to active.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Feb. 8.—Up: Henry Ames, 11 lane eight; Alaska, 7 a. m. Down: Chas. Bullman, 9 a. m.; Commonwealth, 8 p. m.; R. J. Lockwood, 12 m. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis, Feb. 8.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising rapidly. Passed up: Indiana, City of Quincy, Robbins and Minnesota. Down: Messenger.

Louisville, Feb. 8.—The river has fallen 8 inches, leaving 7 feet 3 inches in the canal, and 9 feet 7 inches in the open. Drizzling rain. Departed: Cincinnati, Minnie and Belfast from Cincinnati. Departed: Minnie for St. Louis; Virginia and Belfast for New Orleans. The Virginia takes a party of Englishmen on a pleasure trip to the Crescent City.

Cairo, Feb. 8.—River 38 feet 6 inches, having fallen 3 feet. Arrived: Sam T. Hale from Memphis. Departed: Tom T. Mason and Editor for Red River; Rob't E. Lee for Memphis, and the Potomac for New Orleans.

Drizzling rain at intervals since morning. Mercury 48.

Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—Weather mild, with indications of rain. Messenger, 5 feet in the channel. Stationary. Light ice running in the Allegheny.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN PARIS.

Galveston, Feb. 8.—6 p. m.—Barometer 30.6. Wind S. light, with thick fog. Arrived: Steamship Austin, at 5 p. m., Tribune, master, from Indianola, via Gulveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed: Steamship St. Mary and bark Marie A. Boardman.

Arrived outside: Bark Lowrence, Hewes, master, from Hong Kong. Several other vessels are reported outside the bar, but with the thick fog they can not come in for several days, it is impossible to distinguish them.

(Western Dispatches.)

Washington, Feb. 8.—The confirmation of Dennis as collector at Chicago has produced a sensation here. Gen. Charles T. Christmas, a gallant officer, who, by the recommendations contained in the appointment, he was selected to succeed, remains until his certification for the post and appointment of Postmaster for the Chicago and Galena Railway to his Honor.

Mr. Stewart's counsel was the notorious Mr. Hoadley, who, it is stated, is the author of the Chicago Tribune's article on the Supreme Court.

The institution of Mr. Hoadley's name is certainly a strong one. Political Prudence would have prohibited the appointment of such conspicuous Democrat to a place of such importance, particularly when the Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and the Senate is composed of Republicans.

The Courts.—In the First District Court, yesterday, Joseph Williams, colored, accused of stealing a watch from William Wilson, also colored, was convicted. Prosecutions against Adolphe Fell, charged with obtaining money by false representations, and Ben Myers, charged with violating the gambling law, were dismissed. The following notes has been posted up in the courts room:

"No attorney at law will be permitted to practice before this court without his license. Licenses has been recorded in the clerk's office, according to law.

"By order of the court."

In the Fourth District Court Judge Theard has rendered a decision against the City and in favor of John Ferrier, for $20,207 for work done in constructing a tail race for the Orleans street draining canal, through the Metairie Ridge, and for damage incurred in being prevented by the city from executing other parts of the work, which the plaintiff claims, deprived him of the profits of those parts of the contract.

In the same court a jury has given a verdict for $[illegible] damages to F. Tyrwen against M. Schuler for breaking Poyens' jewelry, amounting to [illegible]. Schuler practices as a jeweler. The ground of litigation was that he was not qualified for the business. The amount of damages claimed was $[illegible].

The city has appealed to the Supreme Court from a judgment of Judge Lemann of the Fifth District Court, ordering the corporation in a suit to refund license tax from the following insurance companies: Mutual and Trades, Crescent Mutual, New Orleans Mutual, Home Mutual, and Louisiana Mutual.

Mr. [illegible], a man named P. Ryan, attempting to pass upon a house at the corner of Canal and Front streets, on Tuesday night, with a shawl in his possession, supposed to have been stolen, fell from the gallery and was so severely wounded that it was necessary to take him to the hospital. The injury is reported to be fatal.

Between White, a colored servant in Mr. Chartres street, Hampstead, Mo. Mr. Chartres street, Hampstead, Mo. Mr. Chartres street, Hampstead, Mo.