The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1868

THE FRENCH OPERA.

The French Opera at New Orleans is intimately associated with the souvenirs and traditions of the past. It responds equally to the taste and need of the present generation. Its maintenance therefore among us, is not the object of doubt for an instant. Any call then for the aid of the public, to secure the permanence of an institution, which gives to our city the artistic renown, which forms one of the distinctive attractions of our society, ought to be received with favor. The public are aware how unfavorable circumstances have been to the enterprise of the Directors of the Opera, Messrs. Alhaiza and Calabresi. The performances having been suspended since 1861, all had to be organized anew. It was necessary to reconstruct the orchestra, and the choruses, and to form a complete troupe from the most humble employe to the highest artist. Besides the expenses of the voyage of sixty-five persons, the management was obliged to be directed necessarily, to placing in proper condition, materials for costumes, decorations and stage scenery. These expenditures added to the ordinary ones and to the salaries of the artists and employés—that is to say numberless personal expenses, have increased considerably the usual budget. Notwithstanding, the results obtained show, that in an ordinary commercial year, the receipts would enable the management to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures and look forward happily to the termination of the season. But the commercial year has been far from an ordinary one and we are certain of being correct in stating that the receipts have been one quarter less than they were in former years. It will be at the cost of heavy sacrifice, and with the assistance of the subscribers and friends of the Opera, that the managers will terminate the present operatic season.

In reorganizing the Opera this year and surmounting all the difficulties to which we have alluded, a victory has been obtained. This proves the vitality of the institution and attests on the part of the public the desire and wish not to let the enterprise fall through nor to lose the fruits of the partially successful efforts of the season about to close. It is unnecessary to commend the zeal of the Directors. The facts speak for themselves, each habitué can judge by the results of this year, of those it would be reasonable to entertain for the future. We can say with boldness that we have an opera of the first order, which fears no comparison with any Lyrical theatre of the New World, nor with any theatre of the old continent, excepting three or four in the great capitals.

This short preamble was necessary to arrive at the object of this article which is the examination of the plan proposed by a committee of the subscribers, which was succinctly explained in the circular published yesterday by all the city journals. The subscribers informed of the present embarrassment of the managers, have considered the means of assisting them and have thought that without neglecting the secondary means, it was necessary to find a combination, which in assuring them in a positive manner of the existence of the Opera for the ensuing season, might aid by the same management to extricate their affairs for the present. There would be nothing more legitimate in effect, than to carry over to the second year a part of the extraordinary expenses caused by reconstructing the opera.

The proposed combination consists in effecting from the present a subscription for the coming season which would cover 600 seats. The price of seats by subscription resting fixed at $1 50, we see that this amounts to $900 for each performance, and $117,000 for 130 representations which is the estimated number of performances during the season. These figures do not cover entirely the expenses but with the sum realized from the public at large—the occasional visitors to the Opera—the managers will easily cover their expenses and recuperate from the losses they have incurred by this first year's work. The subscriptions then would comprehend about 600 seats—that is to say the whole of the parquette, the latticed boxes surrounding the parquette and the dress circle of open and latticed boxes. All the other places, the parterre, the second gallery (which would have a separate entrance) the third and the fourth would remain subject to the disposition of the public. The grand entrance to the theatre, the passages, the green room and the saloons adjoining would be exclusively at the service of the subscribers. When the subscription of 600 places is complete, the subscribers will unite in an assembly, and will decide if it will be agreeable to form themselves into a club or society, with such rules as it will suit them to adopt, or if they will prefer to remain simply individual subscribers. But in all cases, the managers engage to keep the entrée of the parquette and dress circle for the exclusive use of the subscribers, these being engaged by the season. Those who do not enter into this agreement or subscription, will not be able to obtain places either in the parquette or the dress circle, but will be obliged, if they wish to attend the theatre, during the coming season, to take seats in the parterre or second gallery. It remains to show that the plan is practicable, and that the subscription is accessible to small purses as well as to large ones. There are five representations during the week, and the number of subscribers' places is 600. Consequently 3000 persons wishing to attend once a week only would be sufficient to cover the subscription. But as a certain number would attend oftener than once a week, the combination may be able to succeed with a smaller figure. The boxes and the parquette ought to be rented for the 130 representations of the season—that is to say for five times a week—but several families may unite to rent a box, and in the same way several gentlemen may unite to rent a place in the parquette. The operas being performed several times during the season, the associated subscribers can easily divide the representations.

The subscription is to be payable in six monthly installments, beginning with the 15th of November, 1868, and each person, on paying his sixth, will receive his tickets for the month. This payment by sixths has been established to facilitate the subscription. The following table indicates the sums which would have to be paid by the subscribers in the different combinations:

Loge.	Total.	Sixth.
One family	$780 00	$130 00
Two families, each	390 00	65 00
Three do do	260 00	43 35
Four do do	195 00	32 50
Five do do	156 00	26 00

The families who take only a part of a box, and who are limited only to the second range of open boxes—which will have a second door in front—will have to pay only a part of the following prices:

Parquette.	Total.	Sixth.
One person	$195 00	$32 50
Two persons, each	97 50	16 25
Three do do	65 00	10 73
Four do do	46 25	7 70
Five do do	39 00	6 50

These lower figures show how simple the combination is, and that they are within the reach of the smallest purse. A great number of persons have gone often, the present season, to the Opera, not being subscribers, at a cost of twenty-five per cent more than they might have done, having paid $2 for each admission. Thus a person who visited the Opera twenty times had to pay $40, while a subscriber had to pay only $30. For the boxes for twenty performances the saving would amount to $40. The subscription, then, is for the advantage of subscribers, and all the habitues of the Opera may unite in this combination, for there are few who cannot afford $6 50 per month to attend the Opera twenty five times during the season.

But there is a consideration which ought to govern all others, and that is, the success of the plan proposed is indispensable to maintain the Opera. The managers cannot contract new engagements for the coming season without having the certainty of being protected against all accidents and being able to fulfil all their obligations present and to come.

The committee who have proposed the plan count then for its success on the concurrence and good wishes of all those who frequent the Opera and who have at heart to secure the permanence of the institution.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Mr. and Mme. Gravier take their benefit to-night, when the grand historical drama of "La Dame de Monsoreau" will be presented.

On Monday the opera of "La Favorite" will be performed.

We are requested to say to the subscribers of the Opera House, to whom the managers are indebted for performances omitted during Passion Week, that they can have these made up to them, by calling for tickets of admission for any night, except a benefit night.

Thanks to purser J. C. Caro, of steamer I. C. Harris, from Brazos and Galveston, for valued favors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Correction.—In reporting yesterday the case of E. Sackett, charged with forgery by A. M. Fortier, President of the Bank of America, we were made by an awkward construction of language, to give room for a different reading of the report. The sentence should have read thus: "The case of E. Sackett, charged by A. M. Fortier, President of the Bank of America, with presenting at that Bank, a forged check knowingly, was continued for further examination."

The Turners Society of New Orleans.—There was a large meeting of the members of this Society Friday night, at which a preamble and resolution were adopted subsequently to the following effect:

WHEREAS, A few persons have maliciously attempted to impress upon this Society a political rather than a purely national and social character, and to give to the organization a Radical tendency in the political issues of the day, therefore,

Be it resolved, That this Society is no political organization and leaves to its members the free and untrameled exercise of their political prerogatives, without restraint or dictation in any manner.

This action was taken in consequence of an attempt to commit the Society here, as a body, to the interests of the Radical party of the country, as has been attempted in Cincinnati and Detroit, and possibly other cities of the North, where some of the members in those quarters were expelled, under direction from the Executive Committee of the Society in New York for voting against the Radical ticket.

The Turners of New Orleans, we are glad to see, are determined to act like freemen and exercise their rights as such under all circumstances, and for this must be commended.

Among the other preparations which are being made to enliven the Mai Fest, we are pleased to learn that our well known acquaintance, Albert Ludosky, of the Café Imperial, will establish a branch of that institution at the Fair Grounds during the continuance of the Festival, which will be at the same time the headquarters of the Turners' Schentzen Corps, and the place where the celebrated Imperial brand of veritable "Buck beer," doubly brewed for the Imperial, and the occasion, can be had. The season for this exhilerating berage is short, and all will avail themselves of this opportunity. Mr. Winson will have charge of the restaurant department, which is a superior guarantee for its superior management.

Academy of Music.—This evening there will be increased attractions in the appearance of Mr. Austin, whose rare exploits in drill and vaulting high over the bayonets of a dozen muskets which are fired at the time, excited so much wonder and admiration, and in the fact that he will be assisted in dancing through the manoeuvres of the drill by a lady of rare accomplishments in the art, in both respects—Miss Jennie Engle, who comes to us with fine reputation as a serio comic songtress, and Mr Cavanagh, a comedian, also appears. Monday night, the charming songstress, Miss Eva Brent, the danseuse, Miss Malvina Evers, and other artists appear.

The following actual sales of real estate have recently been made by Messrs. Walton & Deslondes:

The Louisiana residence, corner of Prytania and Third streets	$43,000
A one-story brick dwelling on Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets	10,500
A two-story brick dwelling on St. Louis street, the third from Burgundy street	6,450
A three-story brick dwelling on St. Louis street, second from Burgundy street	6,000
A two-story frame house, corner of Camp and Orange streets	4,600
One square of ground in Rickerville, opposite the Female Asylum	7,471
One lot of ground on Carondelet street, near Eighth street	2,100
One triangular lot of ground, corner of Eighth and Baronne streets	2,500
One lot on Constance street, between Philip and First streets	1,100
One square of ground bounded by Third, Fourth, Tonti and Miro streets	7,000
	$82,186

The Outrage in the Third District.—The Evening *Picayune* had a very romantic story about an outrage having been attempted by Wm. Brady, on the person of a girl named Marie Tracy, on Friday night, followed by an attempt to kill the girl. Mr Gabriel de Feriet the Auctioneer and another gentleman named Cardiff arrested the accused. We doubted the thing, and by personal inquiry at the Third District station found, to our astonishment, that Mary Tracy, an old offender, had been sentenced by Recorder Letten to thirty days' Workhouse, and Mr N. Brady has to get vouchers for good character or he will go there thirty days also for an assault committed on Mary. Mary had asked Mr Brady to treat her, and on getting out his money to pay for their mutual drinks she attempted to snatch a dollar bill from him. He struck her and she called for help; this attracted Mr. Feriet, and he and Mr. Cardiff arrested the accused. Mary got her thirty days, and Mr Brady his part, and how the *Pic.* got the item we do not know or care.

A Series of Heavy Robberies.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, Messrs. Izard and Pecora, Aids to Chief, arrested a man named J. B. Campbell, a mulatto, on board the Pargoud, charged with robbing passengers on the vessel. He has been employed on the steamer for some time as waiter. Some two weeks ago a man was robbed of $700 as the boat went up the river. As she came down, another passenger was robbed of $1400. Search was made, but no clue could be obtained. This person was not even suspected. Last night, however, a Mr. Boyle, of this city, was robbed of a gold watch and chain and some money, and the circumstances strongly indicated Campbell as the thief. He was arrested as stated, and taken to the central station, but none of the property found about him. He had only $13 when taken into custody.

The Republican State Convention.—W. P. Kellogg, H. C. Warmoth, Bernard Soulier and Thos. W. Conway were elected delegates at large to the National Republican Convention (which is to meet in Chicago) by the Louisiana Republican State Convention, which assembled in this city on Friday. L. A. Sheldon, A. S. Mansfield, J. M. G. Parker and John Lynch were elected alternates.

The Convention reassembled yesterday morning, when the following delegates were reported as the choice of the several Congressional Districts, and accepted:

First Congressional District—John R. Clay, J. Hale Sypher. Second Congressional District—W. R. Fish, W. G. McConnell. Third Congressional District—D. W. S. Bailee, Sam'l H. Houston. Fourth Congressional District—A. J. Sypher, Michel Vidal. Fifth Congressional District—C. W. Lowell and George C. Benham.

Presidential Electors.—First District, P. B. S. Pinchbeck, colored. Second, J. M. G. Parker; Third, D. H. Reese; Fourth, C. Donate; Fifth, H. R. Steele.

M. L. Southworth was elected by the Convention as a delegate alternate, in place of L. A. Sheldon, declined.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The following sentences were passed yesterday by Judge Howe:

Joseph Paul, larceny, 1 month Parish Prison.

Simon Gauelar, for stealing a sack of coffee from the store of E. W. Rodd, three months Parish Prison.

Geo. Taylor plead guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sent one month to the Parish Prison.

F. Montgomery, passing a counterfeit order on the Assistant United States Treasurer knowingly, six months in the Parish Prison.

G. Russell, for stealing hats from A. Schlessinger, one month in the Parish Prison.

Oliver Holt and Wm. Emmerson, for robbing Mrs. Elizabeth Piper, one month Parish Prison each.

James Burden, charged with stealing four buckets of pepper, withdrew his plea of guilty and awaits a trial when a jury is empannelled.

In the case of Robert Dalton, charged, with Sarah Lylax, with robbery, a new trial was granted.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Thos. Wilson, James Noel and John Allen, all of the superior race complexion, charged by Murallo Angelo with being in his premises under suspicious circumstances, were sent to the Workhouse for ninety days, or required each to give bond in the sum of $500 to behave themselves for the last six months.

Fenique Boneo having only been four days out of the Workhouse, and again at his tantrums, was kindly allowed to return for thirty days.

Geo Rice was arrested by officer Trower, on a charge preferred by Mary Alfred, colored, with trespass and attempted arson, was remanded for an affidavit. Mary Alfred and Virginia Douglass, colored, were locked up as witnesses.

Louis Prine, charged by J. Hachinard with assault and battery, was required to give bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Lucien Crayon and Emile Lachar, two negroes, charged with stealing a keg of white lead, a part of the cargo of the steamship Crescent City, from the Levee, were sent before the First District Court.

J. C. Spell was sent for trial before the First District Court, for assaulting and battering Christian Fees.

[For the New Orleans Bee.]

Peabody Educational Fund for Louisiana.

Rev. B. Sears, General Agent of this fund was in our city last week, and, after a conference with the State Superintendent of Public Education, and other citizens interested in popular instruction, proffered $12,000 for the present year, in aid of existing Primary and Grammar schools, in the most populous rural towns, on the condition that such schools shall be free to all white children of the vicinage. He also offered a contribution of $5000 towards the professional training of young teachers in Normal schools, or in Normal departments of existing Seminaries and Colleges. $2000 of which was allotted to the Normal school in this city. At his request, Mr. Lusher has consented to make the necessary arrangements for the distribution of these funds, subject to the approval of Hon. E. A. Bradford, of this city, one of the Trustees.

In this liberal arrangement, Dr. Sears has manifested a discriminating appreciation of the actual circumstances of our people, and he is entitled to their gratitude for his enlightened action in furtherance of Mr. Peabody's benevolence.

R. M. L.

Passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, from Brazos Santiago, Rockland and Galveston:

Capt. Stone, Messrs. Abrahamson, Cormick, Joyce and Collins, and 12 on deck.

The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs Etting and two children, M Lamont, A Thompson, S A Jolar, Ar Comte, Mrs Whitaker, Capt John Burnes and wife, Mrs G Porter, Mrs Russell, G Botey, wife and servant, Mr A Watt, Miss M M White, M M Fisher, J Christian, Mrs F Brent and daughter, Geo W Shute, Mrs Dowberg, F Manning, Aug Pace, F Davis, Mrs gampson and child.

The steamship Liberty, Captain Bain, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Baltimore—Mrs O Graham and two children, Mrs A Brought, Mrs Flanner, S L Mendes, Mr Robertson, L Gussenzell.... For Havana—Miss Nellie Short, Mrs P Mead, W A White, F Veue, F Quintan.... For Key West—Mrs W E Day and child.

Brutal Outrage in Mexico.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS—GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FOREIGNERS IN MONTEREY—ESCOBEDO EXPRESS REGRET BUT DOES NOT INTERFERE.

We are indebted to purser Caro, of the steamship I. C. Harris, for a copy of the Brownsville *Courier Extra* of the 26th ult:

A gentleman direct from Monterey—having left on the morning of the 24th—brings the following details of outrages perpetrated upon six gentlemen, residents of that place, and citizens of the United States.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 21st inst., Mr. Ernst Leichardt, Mr. Forbes H. Potter, Mr. Sam B. Kathrens, Mr. Montgomery, Mr Zapha and Mr Rice, were quietly walking on the street, at about 11 o'clock, conversing in an ordinary tone of voice, when Senor Davila, Secretary of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, made his appearance on the balcony of the Governor's palace, and ordered a patrol to arrest them, which was done.

The patrol delivered them to the police, and the latter conducted them to the *calabosa*. They were thrust into a miserable, dirty cell, with about seventy condemned felons, and passed an uncomfortable night.

On the morning of the 22d two of the Americans were ordered to carry out and empty a large tub containing the accumulated filth of twenty four hours. This they refused to do. The order came from a prisoner employed by the jailor to perform his menial work and to execute his tyrannic commands. This loafer and felon immediately drew a cowhide from beneath his clothing, and inflicted the lash upon one of the gentlemen, cutting his coat and lacerating his back at every blow.

Knowing that resistance would be certain death, they concluded to perform the disgusting job.

They were then set to sweeping out the court yard of the prison. One of them did not use the broom to suit the caprices of the diabolical understrapper, and he was flagellated unmercifully, and his back bears the marks yet, and will for many a day.

Every epithet of abuse and vituperation were heaped upon them, and every indignity offered which malignity and cowardice could suggest.

From the prison they were taken before an Alcalde of the first instance. This dignitary took his seat with great pomp, and said to the prisoners: "Gentlemen, you created a scandal on the street last night—I fine you ten dollars each."

Mr. Montgomery demanded the production of witnesses to prove the charge. The Alcalde inquired where were their witnesses to prove they did not.

The Alcalde said Mr Davila was his witness. Mr. Ulrich, the American Consul, requested him to be brought. The Alcalde said he could not force him to come.

The jailer and his pimp were brought into court. The latter did not deny having whipped the prisoners—did it because he had the right—the jailer told him to do it.

The jailer denied, and said he told him to treat them kindly. He also denied having robbed them of all they had on their persons, except their watches, which was his first official act after receiving them.

Mr. Ulrich explained the matter to the Alcalde. He finally released them, after remitting the fine, and expressed his regret that the affair had occurred.

The articles taken from their persons were recovered by the payment of a fine of twenty-five cents each.

Gen. Trevino, Governor of Nuevo Leon, also expressed regret at the occurrence.

Gen. Escobedo said he was sorry. However, he had just arrived, and had a narrow escape on the road—flight saved him from the bands of bandits.

These penitent feelings were followed by no act of redress on their part.

A lawyer named Garza y Melo took the case of the outraged Americans before the "*Juez de Letras*," where it was being investigated.

There was great excitement, especially among foreign residents.

There is hardly a day passes without the perpetration of a wanton wrong, or violence, upon the person or property of foreigners by Mexicans or Mexican officials.

This atrocious deed of violence was done by the order of Davila, the Governor's secretary. If ever the Government of the United States intends to take a stand in the matter of protection to her citizens abroad, from insults and personal abuse, the present seems to be a proper occasion. Shall it be said that American citizens have been beaten with a cowhide, like dogs, with impunity?

Shall a Mexican felon boast that he has laid his foul hands upon the person of a defenceless citizen of the United States, and escaped with out punishment?

Yet comment is unnecessary. Mr Ulrich has reported the transaction to Secretary Seward, and there is hope that our Government will take measures to avenge the outrageous insult to her flag by the base indignities perpetrated upon her citizens.

THE PRESIDENT AND JUDGE BLACK.—*Extract from Mr. Nelson's Speech.*—There is a portion of the speech of Mr. Nelson in the impeachment case not in the direct line of his argument for the President but which is nevertheless of peculiar interest, and which incidentally illustrates in a very striking and impressive manner the rigid and unrelenting firmness with which Mr. Johnson adheres to his convictions of duty. It is the recital of facts given by Mr. Nelson relating to the withdrawal of Judge Black from the defense of the President. Mr. Nelson states that while Judge Black was one of the counsel for the President he had an interview with the President, "urging upon him to take action in reference to the rights of citizens of the United States upon the island of Alta Vela, and the sending of an armed vessel to take possession of it. The President having declined to do so, Judge Black (acting for one of the parties interested in Alta Vela) declined to appear further as counsel in the case." "Such," said he, "are the facts in relation to the withdrawal of Judge Black, and so far as the President is concerned, the head and front of his offending hath this extent; no more."

Well may Mr. Nelson say that the conduct of Andrew Johnson under these circumstances was such as will elevate him in the estimation of every high minded man in the country. Here was a lawyer whose great legal and forensic abilities had induced the President to look to him as the sheet anchor of his defense—and whose combative and vehement energies would have been sufficient to throttle Butler at the very threshold of the struggle, deliberately giving up by the President rather than yield to an ulterior purpose, by doing an act which would have increased the President's popularity with the unthinking, and which was actually solicited in a letter signed by four of the managers of the impeachment, since the impeachment proceedings began! But the President did not believe that he had the right to do that act, and though his very political existence was trembling in the balance, he refused to do it, knowing he was by that refusal adding to his enemies, depriving himself of the strength of Judge Black's powerful assistance, and exposing himself to the slander which has actually been circulating since, that Judge Black had abandoned him on account of his guilt. It would be difficult to find on record a more admirable example of lofty and uncompromising devotion to principle, and there is no true man in all the land whose respect for the President will not be increased by it. E.

Death of Hon. William C. Rives.

The telegraph announces the death of Wm C. Rives, of Virginia. Mr. Rives has long been a man of fixed prominence. His name will go into the permanent history of the country, and be preserved along with those of other great national statesmen.

William Cabell Rives was born in Nelson county, Va., May 11, 1793. He was educated at the colleges of Hampden Sidney and William and Mary. After leaving college, he studied law under the direction of Thomas Jefferson. In 1814-'15, he was in the militia forces which were called out for the defense of Virginia. He was a member of the Convention which met at Staunton, in 1816, to revise the Constitution of Virginia. From 1817 to 1819 he served in the Legislature as a member for Nelson county. In 1822 he was elected from the county of Albemarle. He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1823, and successively re-elected in 1825 and 1827. When General Jackson became President in 1829, he appointed Mr. Rives Minister to France. This position he held until 1832, when he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1834, he resigned his Senatorship, but was again elected in 1835. From that time forward he remained a member of the Senate until the close of Mr. Tyler's administration, March 3, 1845. Mr. Rives acted with the Whig party from the time of his disagreement with President Jackson on the question of the United States Bank.

Mr. Rives remained in private life from 1845 until 1849, when he was appointed Minister to France by President Taylor. He remained at Paris until the summer of 1853, when he was superseded by John Y. Mason. Returning home, he lived in retirement until February, 1861, when he went to Washington as a member of the peace conference. There his influence was exerted in favor of moderation. The object of the conference was, if possible, to devise some plan for a settlement of the threatened rupture between the North and South, without a resort to arms. But the political elements had become too inflammable. The conference separated without accomplishing anything. After the passage, by the Virginia Convention, of the Ordinance of Secession, Mr. Rives was elected a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress. In 1863 he was elected a Representative in the Confederate Congress, from the Albemarle District. He took his seat on the 22d of February, 1864. In December of that year he resigned, and retired permanently from public life.

Mr Rives was a man of very considerable talents, and vast acquirements. He had far less taste for public life than one would suppose, from the various offices he held, and the distinguished ability with which he discharged their duties. Nothing gave him more pleasure than the quiet retirement of his splendid library. He was an accomplished scholar, and his learning was varied and profound. After returning from France, in 1853, he commenced a long meditated work, which was "The Life and Times of James Madison." The first volume appeared in 1859; and the second was published after the close of the war. The preparation of this work was to Mr. Rives a particular pleasure. It is very full, and, of course, entirely reliable on the whole subject, or rather, series of subjects, embraced in it.

The personal character of Mr. Rives was above reproach. His morals and habits were highly exemplary, and he was beloved by all who knew him. He was a man whose fame will ever be cherished by Virginia, and whose patriotism and statesmanship reflect honor upon our common country.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The devotion of some scientific men to their profession is illustrated by the testimony of a medical expert in a poisoning case lately tried in France. He found no difficulty in detecting poison in the stomach of the deceased, and acknowledged that he had observed symptoms which he attributed to this cause before the death of the gentleman whom he had attended. On being asked if he had administered antidotes, he replied: "No, for their presence in the stomach would have masked the presence of the poison, which could not, therefore, have been proved at the inquest." Thus, an extraordinary devotion to his profession had probably prevented the administration of antidotes that might have saved the patient's life.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Conclusion of Mr. Stanbery's Argument.

Methodist Episcopal Conference in Chicago.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Democratic State Convention Denounces the Reconstruction Acts.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON NEWS—IMPEACHMENT.

Impeachment Court—Mr. Stanberry concluded as follows:

Now, listen for a moment to one who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for his opportunities have been greater. When nearly two years ago he called me from the pursuits of my professional life to take a seat in his Cabinet, I assumed the call under a sense of public duty. I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of the Cabinet except Mr Stanton. We had been friends for many years.

Senators, need I tell you that all my tendencies are conservative? You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness. Law, not arms, is my profession. From the moment that I was honored with a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson, not a step was taken that did not come under my observation, not a word was said that escaped attention. I regarded him closely in Cabinet and still more in private and confidential person. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I know that evil counsellors were more than once around him with the most intense anxiety, but never in word nor in deed, or in thought, or in action did I discover in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood firm as a rock against all temptation to abuse his own powers, or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast and self-reliant in the midst of all difficulty, when danger threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people. Yes, Senators, I have seen that man tried as few have been tried. I have seen his confidence abused. I have seen him endure, day after day provocations such as few men have ever been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come, and when it did come my only wonder was that it had been so long delayed. Yes, Senators, with all his faults the President has been more grievously wronged than erring. Fear not then to acquit him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands from violence as it was in the hands of Washington. But if Senators, you condemn him—if you strip him of the robes of office—if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of your power, mark the prophecy—the strong arm of the people will be about him. They will find a way to raise him from any depth to which you may consign him and we shall live to see him redeemed and to hear the majestic voice of the people, "Well done faithful servant; you shall have your reward." But if, Senators, as I cannot believe, but has been boldly and with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed and the doom of the President sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber, not here where our consultations in the hour of our greatest peril single handed met and baffled the enemies of the Republic, not here, where he stood faithfully among the faithless, not here, where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution, not in this chamber, whose walls echo with that clarion voice that in the days of our greatest danger carried hope and comfort to many a desponding heart, strong as an army with banners. No, not here. Seek out rather the dark and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters, and there erect the altar and immolate the victim.

HOUSE.—After return, Donnelly, of Minnesota, made a personal explanation. Washburn, of Illinois, wrote a letter to Donnelly. Said letter contained twenty four false statements. Donnelly proceeded an hour and a half, using the most bitter invectives. The Speaker called him to order half a dozen times, but Washburn said, let the party go on, and the House not objecting, he went on. Donnelly had letters read going to show that Washburn had outrageously slandered him.

Washburn replied reiterating the truth of his letter and saying he could make no answer to a man who had been false to his friends, his party, his country, his religion and his God.

Pending a motion to censure Washburn, the House adjourned.

Washington, May 2.—The *Star* says that heavy bets were made yesterday odds being three to one in favor of conviction.

Seventy four millions of dollars were drawn from the Treasury yesterday to pay interest on five twenties, reducing the coin on hand to sixty millions. No more coin will be required until July 1st, when there will be a demand for twenty seven millions.

Disbursements during the month were: For the Civil list six millions, War seven millions, Navy two and a half millions.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,245,000; for the week, $1,500,000; for the year, $159,000,000.

Gen. Grant has gone to Philadelphia on a visit.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, May 2.—Mr. Davis' bond was renewed to-day. The accused is to appear on such a day next term as the court may hereafter fix. The Judge said that Chief Justice Chase had told him that he would be in Richmond to preside in the Davis' trial within two days after the impeachment trial had concluded.

The new bond given has Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Garritt Smith on for $25,000 each. The remaining $25,000 was given by citizens of Richmond. This was done by instruction of the parties named. Ex Senator Bright, of Indiana, was in the court room. Gen. Lee and Ex Secretary Seddon were in the city to attend as witnesses. It is thought that the trial will take place the last of May.

Gen. Schofield made several appointments of municipal officers for Richmond.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 2.—The crisis in the British Cabinet occasioned by the division on the Irish Church, monopolizes public attention to day.

It is thought that if the measures which in effect have been approved by both parties, are not opposed by the Liberals, the present Cabinet will not resign or dissolve Parliament until an appeal can be made to their new constituencies. The *Times* in an editorial, to-day, recommends this course.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, May 2.—In the Methodist Conference, a motion was made that the Secretary be ordered to insert the Washington and Delaware Conferences in the list of Conferences. As these two are composed wholly of colored ministers and people, the motion produced some sensation, and after an excited discussion, was temporarily laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Episcopacy to inquire into the expediency of forming Episcopal districts, and fixing residences of Bishops.

Jackson, May 2.—The United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi meets in this city on Monday next.

The Convention has been in session one hundred days. Nothing important transpired in that assemblage to-day.

San Francisco, May 2.—The Democratic State Convention instructs delegates to vote for Haight.

It denounces the Reconstruction acts and declares the impeachment a partisan measure which will make the United States ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 2.—Money active—call loans 7. $10,000,000 on Government bonds has been paid out within three days. Governments closed firm with an advance of ⅛. Gold weak. Stocks dull.

Mobile, May 2.—Cotton market closes nominal; sales to-day none; receipts 91; exports none.

New York, May 2.—Cotton a shade firmer and in fair demand, sales 28,000 bales; middlings 32½ to 3¼c, chiefly at the latter figure, but closing with no buyers at over 32½. Flour dull—State $8 80 to $10. Wheat less active at 2 to 3c lower. Lard firm 18½ to 19¾. Naval stores quiet. Groceries steady and quiet. Freights dull and lower. Pork closed 29⅞. Gold weak at 139⅞. Sterling 10 to 10⅛.

Cincinnati, May 2.—Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Ear Corn 94c. Oats 78c. Tobacco at full prices. Mess Pork $29. Bulk meats—shoulders 13c; sides 15c; clear sides 15¾c. Bacon shoulders 14c. Clear rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18c. Sugar-cured hams 20 to 21c. Butter 40 to 45c. Eggs 19c. Apples $4 to $6.

St Louis, May 2.—Tobacco steady and firm. Flour—extra $8 to $9 25. Wheat—fall $2 70 to $2 85. Corn 87 to 91c. Oats 74 to 75c. Pork $29. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon shoulders 14¼c, clear sides 18¼c. Sugar cured hams 21c. Lard 19 to 20c.

Weather clear and warm.

Louisville, May 2.—Sales 86 hhds of Tobacco at full rates; lugs $5 25 to $6 75; common to medium leaf $8 25 to $16; fair to Owen county cuttings $17 to $25 25. Flour—superfine $8 75 to $9; fancy 12 75 to $13 25. Wheat $2 55 to $2 60. Oats 78 to 80c. Corn 88 to 90c. Rye $2 12 to $2 15. Lard 19c. Mess Pork $29. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c, clear rib sides 17¼c, clear sides 18¼c. Bulk—shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 15¼c. Whisky dull—raw free at $2 20. Cotton 30c and firm.

Louisville, May 2.—River rising slowly, with 7 feet in the canal by the mark. At noon the weather was cloudy and warm.

Savannah, May 2.—Cotton firmer, holders asking an advance; middlings 32c; sales 375 bales; receipts 350.

Charleston, May 2.—Cotton in light demand but steady; sales 250 bales; middlings 31½ to 32c. Receipts 367. Exports—coastwise 437.

Wilmington, May 2.—Cotton nominal; middlings 30c.

RIVER NEWS.

Southwest Pass, May 2—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.85.

Arrived, steamship W. G. Hewes, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed, steamship Clinton.

Vicksburg, May 2.—Passed up: R. E. Lee at 10 A. M. Passed down: Gov. Allen at 11 A. M. River rising.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 2—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind south and light. No arrivals. Departed, steamship Harlan, brig Mary E. Hines and schooner Fannie Keating.

Washington, May 2.—Stevens informed the Reconstruction Committee that he was sick and no meeting was held to-day.

The offensive speeches in the House last night were patiently swallowed.

Serious consequences improbable. Nothing was done in the House to-day.

In the Court, Stanbery proceeded with his argument.

London, May 2—Noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 70¾.

Paris, May 2.—Bourse dull. Rentes declined to 69 17.

Liverpool, May 2—Noon.—Cotton a fraction higher, sales 15,000 bales.

Middling uplands, on the spot, 12⅝ to 12¾d; afloat 12⅝d; middling Orleans 12⅞ to 13d.

London, May 2—Evening.—Consols 93⅝ to 94. Bonds 70⅝ to 70¾.

Liverpool, May 2—Evening.—Cotton easier and a fraction lower. Middling uplands 12⅝d. Middling Orleans 12⅞d.

New York, May 2.—Gold 139½. Money 6 to 7. Sterling 110⅛.

Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn a shade better. Pork dull; new mess $29 25. Lard quiet at 18¼ to 19¾c.

Cotton a shade firmer, middling uplands 32½ to 33c. Freights dull.

The Protection of Foreign-born Citizens.

On Monday night, the House of Representatives passed, by a vote of 99 to 5, Mr. Banks's bill for the protection of American citizens in foreign States. It reads as follows:

"*Whereas*, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable for the enjoyment of the rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the Government of the United States was established; and

"*Whereas*, In the recognition of this principle, this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and

"*Whereas*, It is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the Governments thereof; and

"*Whereas*, It is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; *Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this Government, which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States shall be entitled to and receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign Government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign; or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained whose release, upon demand, shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hereby is empowered to suspend in part or whole commercial relations with the said Government; or, in case no other remedy is available, order the arrest and detain in custody any subject or citizen of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, except ambassadors and other public ministers and their domestics and servants, and who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and the President shall without delay give information to Congress of any such proceedings under this act."

The vote upon this bill falls somewhat short of fully expressing the unanimity of the sentiment of our people in its favor. The five dissentients, no doubt, approved its general purport, but withheld their support upon grounds involving minor details. It is impossible that two or any other five, out of every one hundred and four of our citizens, whether native born or naturalized, should hesitate for a moment to claim every right claimed in our behalf in the preamble, and to resist all pretensions of foreign sovereigns whether theretofore. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate by a decisive a majority as it received in the House, and be signed by whoever may occupy the Presidential chair. So that now, at length the great principle which was involved in the issue of the war of 1812, the right of a foreigner to expatriate himself, and to acquire title to protection as if he had been born on our soil, is to be clearly and defiantly promulgated by legislative act, and its violation will be resented as a cause of war. Hereafter we shall stand pledged to the whole world to throw the shield of our national power over every man, no matter what may be his origin, who has sought an asylum with us, and been admitted to the privileges of a citizen.

It is satisfactory, at the same time, to observe that the provision authorizing retaliation upon the subjects of a foreign power which shall commit an outrage upon any of our citizens, has been so modified, since the first introduction of the bill, as to permit this retaliation only after every other measure shall have failed. The seizure and imprisonment of inoffensive men or women as a punishment for the unlawful acts of their government, is, at best, of doubtful propriety, and should be kept in reserve as the last resource before declaring war. It is indeed an act of war in itself, and will unquestionably be so treated whenever committed. It is to be hoped, however, that the occasion for it may never occur, and that the clear enunciation of our determination to protect our citizens at all hazards will obviate all necessity for an appeal to arms, and lead, as it has already done in the case of Prussia and the other North German powers, to a recognition, by treaty, by every foreign government, of all that we contend for.—*New York Sun.*

It appears that a large portion of the stubble cane was seriously injured by the freeze in January. All that was cut early had grown up so high and thick that, when killed by the freeze, there was not sufficient vitality left in the old stock to put forth new shoots, and, of course much of the stubble died. However, there is some good stubble where the cane was cut later in the season.—*Houma (La.) Civic Guard.*

SOMEBODY HAS TO LEAVE.—A good joke connected with a visit from Major Pierce, soon after the election, has just been communicated to us:

The Major, solicitous about a seat in Congress, asked one of our prominent colored politicians what he thought of having the election over again! The freedman replied that he thought the result would be worse than before. "Why?" inquired the Major, as his eyes made an effort to get a glimpse of each other across the bridge of his nose. "Because," said the freedman, "de darkies is gettin' dissatisfied. De fact is, Major, we're beginnin' to tink dere is too many kinds of people here. Dere is de whites, an' de blacks, an' de Yankees. Dat's too many to get along well, an' somebody's got to leave. De whites has always been here, and dey owns de land; an' de blacks is here, and can't get away; and de fact is, Major, somebody's got to get away 'fore I can see any use in havin' the 'lection over."

Whether this dialogue had anything to do with the exodus of the carpet baggers that soon followed, deponent saith not.

Livingston, Al. Journal.

THE BRITISH TRADE RETURNS for 1867 were about four per cent. less than for 1866, but 1866 was fourteen per cent in excess of any preceding year. The London *Times* considers that as the money value of goods was much depressed in 1867, the trade of 1867 must be larger in bulk, and therefore the most favorable yet attained. The foreign exports of Great Britain in 1867 were $905,919,555 in gold, whilst to British Colonial possessions there were sent goods to the value of $219,101,605. As compared with the annual returns ten years ago the British exports were increased forty-eight per cent., but during the decade the British exports to the United States increased but fourteen per cent, much less than the general ratio of increase.

At the reception held by Queen Victoria on April 1st, the Queen wore a rich black silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white crape lisse veil. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace and earrings. The Princess of Wales wore a petticoat and train of rich blue satin, trimmed with bands of tulle bouillonne, with rose and shamrock leaves and rich Irish lace. Head dress—diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Princess Christian wore a train of blue and silver moire antique, trimmed with a rich border of satin and silver braid. The petticoat of white silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and point lace, looped up with bouquets of roses, forget-me-nots, silver shamrocks and wheat ears. Head dress—a tiara of turquoise and diamonds, lappets and feathers; ornaments—turquoises and diamonds. Princess Louise wore a train of mauve moire, trimmed with silver crape and tulle. Petticoat of moire tulle over a white glace tunic of silver crape, looped up with silver roses. Head dress—feathers, diamonds and veil; ornaments—diamonds.—*Exchange.*

The performance of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," at the theatre in Henry, Ill., was announced from the pulpits of that town, and the respective congregations were recommended to attend.

A fountain, composed of four waterfalls, eight lions spouting water, and an immense candelabra, to light up the whole at night is to be erected at Paris on the site of the Chateau d'Eu. It will surpass every fountain ever before seen.

A woman, begging in man's attire, was recently arrested in London. She was well known to the police as an eccentric character, having in the course of seven years been a stoker on a Cunard steamer, a porter, a barman, and a sailor.

Chicago thieves cover their canes with glue, and marching into drinking saloons plunder the till by reaching over the counter into the piles of currency while the attention of the barkeeper is engaged in compounding beverages.

THE HIDDEN LINE.

The following lines are now generally known to be from the pen of Dr. J. Addison Alexander. It is one of those productions of genius which never die:

There is a time, we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

There is a line by us unseen,
That crosses every path;
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die,
To die as if by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease,
The spirits light and gay;
That which is pleasing still may please,
And care be thrust away.

But on that forehead God has set
Indelibly a mark,
Unseen by man, for man as yet
Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below
May bloom as Eden bloomed;
He did not, does not, will not know,
Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels that all is well,
And every fear is calmed;
He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell,
Not only doomed, but damned.

O! where is this mysterious bourne
By which our path is crossed;
Beyond which, God himself hath sworn,
That he who goes is lost.

How far may we go on in sin?
How long will God forbear?
Where does hope end, and where begin
The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent;
"Ye that from God depart,
While it is called TO-DAY, repent,
And harden not your hearts."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1868.

The Money market exhibits no change worthy of notice. There is a large amount of available capital lying idle, and holders are willing to lend freely on undoubted securities, at 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

Gold opened in New York at 139⅞, declined to 139¼, and closed at 139⅝.

We notice sales here of $10,000 at 140⅜, $2000, and $3000 at 140¼, $5000 at 140¾, in small lots, $1000 at 139⅝, $2000 and $3500 at 140⅞, $2000 and $3000 at 140⅞ and some small lots by dealers at 141.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—We quote bill lading bills at 151¼ to 152⅛, and Bank at 153⅛ to 154⅛. The sales reported are £700 Commercial at 151⅛, £2000 and £2500 A1 do. at 152⅛, £5000 Bank at 153⅛, £1500 do. at 154, and £6000 do. at 154⅛.

Domestic Exchange holds at about the same prices. 50,000 Francs at 3 67½. There is a good demand for checks on New York, which are sold by the banks at ⅛ per cent. premium. Purchases of New York sight as reported, include $4000 and $25,000 at 5 16, $8000 at ⅛, $1,000, $30,000, $40,000, and $10,000 at ¼.

City Notes are bought by dealers at 32 to 32½, and sold at 31 to 31¼. We note sales of $1000 and $2000 at 30, $1000 at 31¼, and $1000 and $4000 at 31¾ discount. At last night's Board of Brokers there was one sale of $5000 small city notes at 30 discount.

Stocks and Bonds show no improvement, and we have no transactions to report.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1868.

COTTON.—With advices of a favorable reaction at Liverpool and New York at hand this morning our market opened with a better feeling, and for a time factors felt confident of realizing satisfactory prices. The demand, also, was of a more active and general character than for some days previous, and the supply, though not heavy, indicated a moderate increase. In the forenoon, and subsequently, under the influences referred to, some 1200 bales changed hands at an average advance of ½c per lb. over the offering rates at the close of the previous week, but as holders further enhanced their figures business was checked and most purchasers withdrew. In the meantime late European and Northern dispatches were received, showing a falling off in the rates quoted in the morning, and sales here toward the close of the day could not be effected better than at ⅛c decline on prices paid up to the receipt of the latest news. As a consequence the market closed unsettled at the following approximate rating: ordinary, good ordinary [illegible], low middling 30¾c, and middling 31¾c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,259
Arrived to-day	1,808	
Arrived previously	641,726	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	3,210	
		646,022
		661,281
Cleared to-day		
Cleared previously	602,413	603,718
Stock on hand and on shipboard		57,563

The clearances to-day embraced 256 bales for New York and 949 for Malaga.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts this morning of 6 hhds Sugar and 13 bbls Molasses from the coast. What little Louisiana sugar is left in market is retailing at 15½c per lb for prime, 16 to 16½ for yellow clarified, and 17½c for white, and Louisiana Molasses at 65c per gallon.

There was a speculative demand for Cuba sugar to-day, and there were sales of 150 hhds at 14 to 14½c; grocery grades on private terms. Prices are unsettled [illegible] Of Cuba Molasses a lot of 200 hhds was taken at 40c per gallon. Retailing at [illegible] bbls at 50 to 55c per gallon as to quality.

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

FLOUR.—The demand continues fair at yesterday's prices, and the sales embrace 2100 bbls, of which 25 and 50 superfine at $9 37½, 50 single extra at $10 25, 170 and 50 double extra at $10 25, 200 double extra and 200 low treble extra at $10 50, 100 do at $10 75, 316 treble extra on private terms, and at choice extra at $13 75, 100 superfine at $9 35, 200 single extra at $9 75, 200 low treble extra at $10 50, and 40 choice extra at $14 50 per bbl.

CORN.—The demand is restricted by light supplies, and the sales to-day are confined to 3700 sacks, of which 800 mixed at $1 04, 200 and 1400 white at $1 05, and 125 yellow mixed at $1 07½, and 1000 yellow mixed at $1 06¼ per bushel.

OATS.—Yesterday, not previously reported, 1000 sacks sold at 75c per bushel. To-day 175 sacks sold at 78c, of which 300 and 600 at 77c, and 175 at 78c per bushel. An advance of 2 to 3c.

BRAN.—The market is firmer to-day, and 100 sacks sold at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Prime Western is scarce, and is jobbing at $22 per ton. There were sales to-day of 700 bales prime, of which 200 and 100 at $21 and 100 at $22 per ton.

PORK.—We note a good demand to-day, although the market does not appear to be as firm as it did yesterday. Sales to-day 1150 bbls, of which 150 bbls rump Pork at $25 75, 100 prime mess at $27, 100 thin mess at $29, 200 do. at $29 25, 100 and 500 mess on private terms. Mess is retailing to day at $30 to $30 50 per barrel. Yesterday we reported, in error, a sale of mess at $31. We are informed to day that there were no large transactions at over $29 75 per bbl. Yesterday, not previously reported, 500 barrels mess sold at $29 50 per barrel.

BACON.—The market is quiet to-day, but prices are unchanged. Shoulders are retailing at 15¼c, clear ribbed sides 18, clear sides 19c per lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is held at 20c, kegs 21c per lb, but only retail sales were made at yet at these figures.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 3, 1868.

Arrived yesterday 71 Texas Beeves, 270 Calves and Yearlings, 144 Hogs, 95 Sheep and 7 Milch Cows.

Sold 286 Texas Beeves, 232 Calves and Yearlings, 70 Hogs, and 4 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale: 440 Texas Beeves, 446 Calves and Yearlings, 776 Hogs, 1036 Sheep, and 42 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality ℔ head	—
2d quality ℔ head	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	55 @ 7—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	40 @ 50—
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	25 @ 20—
Hogs ℔ lb gross	7 @ 10
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	4 00
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	26 — @ 3 00
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	1 25
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 00 @ 125—
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00 @ 80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	6 00 @ 12—
Calves, ℔ head	3 00 @ 10—
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—
Joists ℔ head	1 50 @ 4 00

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR, SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE TAX PAYERS are notified that if their State licenses, State taxes and Convention taxes are not paid on or before the 15th day of MAY next, payment thereof will be enforced by legal proceedings. The attention of all those who have paid their State taxes previous to the 1st day of April, 1868, are notified that levee tax is still due and must be paid on or before the first day of JUNE, 1868.

L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector, Court Building.

may3 5t

Notice

HAVING sold out my business to my brother JULIUS LOEFFLER, I thank my customers for their patronage, begging them at the same time to transfer their favors to my successor.

He will attend to the settlement of all claims against me; all bills due me must be paid to him.

CHARLES LOEFFLER.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1868

Referring to the above, I respectfully ask my friends and the public for a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old firm, assuring them that I shall make every exertion to satisfy my patrons in every way.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
Gas Fitter, 128 Chartres st.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1868. may3 3t

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,
183 Canal, (Three Sisters.)

ap26 1m

Office Board of Underwriters,
NEW ORLEANS, April 30th, 1868.

ON and after MONDAY, 4th May next, the Offices of Companies composing this Board will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

ap30 may1 4 5

Circular Saws---Circular Saws.

FOR sale, at cost price, a number of CIRCULAR SAWS of the best English manufacture.

Apply to LEEDS' FOUNDRY,
Corner Delord and Foucher streets.

ap29 1m

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 3, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Austin, Farwell, for Aransas. C A Whitney & co
Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, for New York. Wood, Low & Ludwigsen
Steamship Liberty, Bain, for Baltimore, via Havana. Witherspoon & Halsey
Steamship I C Harris, Talbot, for Brazos Santiago. C A Whitney & co
Steamship Agnes, Wilson, for Galveston. C A Whitney & co
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Great Republic, Donaldson, for St Louis. Master
Bark Elwood Cooper, Flitner, for Boston. Geo A Fosdick & co
Bark Abraham Lincoln, (Italian) Benfante, for Malaga and Messina. Master
Brig Sir Robert Peel, (British) Conner, for Havana. E Trefigtos
Schr River Queen, Woods, for Cienfuegos, in ballast. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Jos Kelley, (British) Bryan, for St Thomas. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Estrella, Fuentes, for Havana. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris, Talbot, from Brazos Santiago, Rockport and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 10
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Schr Sabine, Percy, from Cardenas, to C Kohn—2d district 14.
Schr Alcyone, Perkins, from Tchefuncta River, to Baxter & Wilson—New Basin.
Schr Maud, ———, from Tchefuncte River, to Baxter & Wilson—New Basin.
Lugger Salvador, Milton, from Riceland, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Venus, Smith, from Caillou, to master—2d dis 15.
Lugger Chipi, Veillon, from Barataria, to master—2d district 15.

STEAMBOATS.

Richmond, Neal, from Louisville.
Louisiana, Holcroft, from Cincinnati.
Houteff Jeantreau, from Pointe-a-la Hache.
Frank Pargoud, Tobin, from Memphis.
Peerless, Reasoner, from Fort Smith.
Wild Wagoner, Richardson, from Natchez.
Mittie Stephens, Kellogg, from Jefferson.
Cleona, Patterson, from Floyd.

SPOKEN.

On the 4th of April, in lat 34 10, long 16 00, ship Punjaub, McIntyre, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

BELOW COMING UP

Bark Shawmut, Lord, from Messina, to A F Cochran—
Bark Biagio, (Italian) ———, from Palermo, to M De Gregorio—
Schr Loresita, (Mexican) Lafeta, from ———, to F Camerden—

EXPORTS.

ARANSAS—Per steamship Austin—55 bales hay 10 bbls meal 2 bbls molasses 10 sks corn 20 bxs soap and sundries.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Meade—256 bales cotton 176 bales moss 14 bales wool 703 cases white 2862 sks cotton seed 498 hides 25 bdls shingles 650 bbls flour 71 rolls leather 300 bxs soap 10 bbls ale 172 bbls beef 100 bbls oil 55 pkgs mdse 1500 bushels corn.

BALTIMORE, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Liberty—For Baltimore—500 bbls hides 150 hides ... For Havana—82 bbls flour 300 sks bran 9 tcs hams 54 coops poultry 20 bbls onions.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship I C Harris—90 bbls lime 30,000 feet lumber and sundries.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Agnes—50 bbls flour 90 sks coffee 10 bbls sugar 5 bbls whisky 12 bbls molasses and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—220 sks corn 21 sks coffee 2 bbls whisky 4 bxs sugar.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Great Republic—1964 boxes sugar.

BOSTON—Per bark Elwood Cooper—202 bales cotton 41 bales paper stock 1509 sks corn 131 pigs lead 274 sks metal 128 bbls clay 1570 bbls flour 505 horns 558 staves 90,000 feet lumber.

MALAGA AND MESSINA—Per bark Abraham Lincoln—949 bales cotton 1200 staves.

HAVANA—Per brig Sir Robert Peel—89 empty casks 95 empty bbls 37 empty tcs and sundries.

HAVANA—Per schr Estrella—1041 sks corn 50 sks oats.

IMPORTS

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, ROCKPORT AND GALVESTON—Per steamship I C Harris—$10,673 specie, Texas Express co—$790 in currency, Schmidt & Zeigler [illegible] C A Whitney & co—145 head cattle McQuaid & Mehle—sundries to order.

HAVANA—Per steamship Tappahannock—45 bales tobacco 2 bxs cigars 912 do sugar to F Troisgros—199 do Dumond & Laily—167 do order—75 do J S Tucker.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—80 bdls hides 10 bbls turpentine 8 bxs—25 do M J Smith & co—sundries to order.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—50 bbls whisky and sundries to order.

CARDENAS—Per schr Sabine—2,9 bhds 55 tcs molasses C Kohn.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Louisiana—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Richmond—[illegible]

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Frank Pargoud—[illegible]

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—[illegible]

FORT SMITH—Per steamer Peerless—59 bales cotton M Greenwood & Sons—59 Violett, Black & co—6 Bussey & co—16 Stewart Galbraith & Firer—2 W J Friesen & co—35 H McColl—19 Lehman, Newgass & co—25 Brooks, Macdonald & co—17 Campbell & Strong—1 Waddy Thompson & co—1 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—sundries to order—Total 221 bales cotton.

FLOYD—Per steamer Cleona—10 bales cotton to Jutey & Harris—1 do R Pritchard—1 do Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—1 bdl skins 15 hides J Pinckney Smith—300 staves Levy & Hase—100 do D L Campbell & co—sundries to order. Total 12 bales cotton.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—28 bales cotton Jno Phelps & co—22 do J W Burbridge & co—26 do Perkins, Swenson & co—16 do H McColl—142 bales hay 855 sks oats U S Quartermaster—sundries to order—Total 86 bales cotton.

POINTE-A-LAHACHE—Per steamer Houteff—19 sacks potatoes A D Salvant—sundries to order.

TCHEFUNCTA RIVER—Per schr Alcyone—25,000 bricks Baxter & Wilson.

TCHEFUNCTA RIVER—Per schr Maud—25,000 bricks Baxter & Wilson.

RICELAND—Per lugger Salvador—25 bbls rice E J Hart & co.

PETIT CAILLOU—Per lugger Venus—16 bales moss 1 lot old iron and sundries to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Chipi—41 sacks potatoes 1 do onions N Barrois.

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

May 2—2 bales cotton to Warren, Crawford & co—7 E Nalle & co—5 Alma, Scherck & Autey—2 Battle & Noble—2 J T Hardie & co—18 R L Adams—15 J P Higgins & co—2 J & O Cromwell—sundries to order—Total, 53 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD

May 2—2 bales cotton L Sorie—1 do R Hare—50 bbls potatoes and sundries to order—Total, 3 bales cotton.

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

$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, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 N. S. 3059 13,903 N. S. 25,723 N. S. 38,339 N. S.
3119 N. S. 3591 14,235 N. S. 25,959 N. S. 38,774 N. S.
3515 8903 15,311 28,333 N. S. 39,307 N. S.
3907 N. S. 10,015 16,543 28,415 N. S. 39,343 N. S.
4047 10,203 16,751 N. S. 28,487 N. S. 40,059 N. S.
4567 10,239 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. 40,731 N. S.
5363 N. S. 12,019 N. S. 19,131 31,879 N. S. 41,851 N. S.
6227 12,147 N. S. 19,195 34,511 N. S. 41,999 N. S.
7295 13,619 N. S. 23,135 N. S. 37,039 N. S. 45,351 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 26th, 1868.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

mh26 tf

For Sale,

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

ap26 tf

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Lots in the Third District.
SUCCESSION OF RAYMOND BRUSLE.
BY CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, May the 16th, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 29th, 1868, will be sold the following described property, viz:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the faubourg Franklin, in the Third District of this city, in the square comprised within Genius, Mandeville, Marigny and Celestine streets, designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 14 and 20, of square No. 50, on a plan drawn by [illegible] the City Surveyor on the 17th May, 1831, and deposited for reference in the office of Carlile Pollock, one of the notaries of this city; said lots measuring, in American measure, as follows, to-wit: Lots Nos. 9 and 10, each 34 feet 8 inches front on Genius street, by a depth of 159 feet 8 inches; lots Nos. 19 and 20 measure each 34 feet 6 inches front on Celestine street, by a depth of 160 feet, between equal and parallel lines.

This being the second and last adjudication the above described lots of ground not having brought the price of appraisement, at a former offering, will now be sold to the last and highest bidder, on the following terms and conditions to wit: On a credit of one year. The purchaser to give bond, with good and solvent security the lots to be mortgaged; said bond to bear 8 per cent interest from date of sale until paid.

Act of sale before P. E. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. my 1 8 16

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 98 feet deep and 45 feet in breadth on the rear line.

Lot No. 2, 28 feet 5 inches 4 lines front on Claiborne street, by a first depth on the line towards Frenchmen street of 98 feet, thence narrowing at right angles 7 feet 10 inches, on a second depth of 16 feet 9, feet in depth on the opposite line, adjoining lot No. 1, and 21 feet 10 inches 7 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, of 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 a7 may7 14 23

CONSTABLE'S SALES.

SALE BY CONSENT OF PARTIES.

A. Bruno vs. J. C. Bauer—No. 25,388.

FOURTH JUSTICE'S COURT—PARISH OF ORLEANS.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. Augustin Viavant, Judge of the Fourth Justice's Court, in and for the Parish of Orleans, and by consent of parties on file in said case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 4 6 Chartres street, (late Moreau) between Mandeville and Spain streets.

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and ONE PIANO.

Seized in the above suits, as per inventory on file in my office.

Terms—cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

my 1 lt

P. AD. FORTIER, Constable.

WALK IN And Leave Your Measures.

A NEW SONG OF THE SHIRT—DEDICATED TO MESSRS HAYMAN & LEIGHTON, BY THE MACHINE POET LAUREATE.

I.

In the fam'd Crescent City,
Corner Canal and St Charles street,
The shirt sewing sisterly,
Morning and evening, you'd always meet,
"Our Shirt Factory"—there flourishes
Replete with endless treasures,
Where those fair people flourishes—
So "Walk in and leave your measures."

II.

LEIGHTON & HAYMAN ruling
O'er their store, prized by and known to all
Are skillful workmen on embroiling,
Always ready at every call;
For ready-made, good style treasures,
Fit ready-made close-fit to measures;
With true material to quite endorse—
So "Walk in and leave your measures."

III.

All kinds of good material—
For shirt making is there to be found
By female hands ethereal,
Cut in a style with most sound,
Straight lines. Starts for Nine Di'mond,
In a box, petit things of thin,
With wide and narrow buttons and collars—
So "Walk in and leave your measures."

m 2 3t

Treasurer's Office, State of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, April 20th, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest coupons due May 1st, 1868, on the Levee Bonds issued by authority of Act of the Legislature No. 115, approved March 5th, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Pine street, New York, at the option of the holders.

ADAM GIFFEN, State Treasurer.
H PERALTA, State Auditor.

ap24 1m

MRS. WILLMER, the celebrated MAGNETIC [illegible] Healing Art [illegible] to the citizens of New Orleans [illegible]

ap26 1m

Havana Lottery.

ORDERS FOR TICKETS of the Havana Lottery [illegible] The highest premium paid for any prize in said Lottery. [illegible] D. BORNIO, 77 Gravier street, [illegible], 100 Common street.

ap10 1m

United States Internal Revenue,
Collector's Office, [illegible] District Louisiana,
New Orleans, April [illegible], 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] taxes for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

A person failing to pay said taxes within twenty days from date of this notice, become liable to a penalty of five per cent per month and interest at [illegible] per month, and all persons [illegible] are enforced [illegible] and the penalties imposed [illegible] Payment may be made [illegible] at the Customhouse, room No. [illegible]

JOS. G. P. SUMNER,
Deputy and Acting Collector,
In absence of JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Collector.

ap19 1m

Office of the Commercial Insurance Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, April 20th, 1868.

IN conformity with the Charter of this Company, an election for Twenty-five Directors to serve for one year from the second Monday in May, 1868, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 45 Camp street, on MONDAY the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

GEO. O. SWEET, Secretary.

ap21-td

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	73,026 20	
Marine Premiums	29,806 11	$161,662 75
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 13,659 59	
River Losses	84,244 33	
Marine Losses	24,373 70	
	$122,277 42	
Rebate	39,860 97	
Taxes	4,799 01	
Re-Insurance	8,892 25	
Return Premiums	419 00	
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc., less interest	20,820 66	$197,189 31
		$ 35,526 76
Assets:		
Cash on Hand	72,904 11	
Bills Receivable	8,023 92	
Furniture	3,678 95	
Premiums Due	24,098 46	
Stock Notes	83,225 00	$192,973 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.

ap2 1m

Rice Mills! Rice Mills!

HAVING secured the services of Mr. PETER McKINLAY, the Inventor of the most approved RICE POUNDER, now in use, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the construction, erection and management of RICE MACHINERY, we are now prepared, under his supervision, to construct all kinds of Machinery required in the preparation of RICE for the market, and to furnish all necessary drawing and specifications.

A model of McKinlay's Patent Rice Huller, suitable for those who cultivate Rice for domestic consumption can be seen at our establishment.

LEEDS & CO.,
Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

dec14 6m

Boarding.

BOARDERS will be taken in a first-class house, with or without rooms, at very moderate terms, for Summer Months. Apply 43 Bourbon street. apl tf

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

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY

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

mh3 3m

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19........Chartres Street........No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS,

OFFER at low prices—

CARPETING—English and American of all kinds, Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc.

sep29 6t

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

N. VIGNIE et al. vs. WIDOW J. DUFART, FOR A PARTITION—No. 31,926.

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. 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 John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, on April 13th 1868, and by him signed on the 20th of the same month, and year, the following described real estate, viz:—

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

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, is opposite to St. Anthony's Square, and measures 31 feet, 9 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 77 feet 1 inch in depth and front on Orleans street, 57 feet 9 inches and 5 lines on the rear line dividing it from lot No. 3, 19 feet, 2 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to St. Peter street, 21 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on a line parallel to Royal street; thence 16 feet, 8 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to Orleans street; thence 4 feet 8 inches on a line parallel to Royal street; thence 41 feet 2 inches on a line parallel to Orleans street.

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

Lot No. 2, adjoining the above, measures 26 feet 2 lines front on Royal street, 41 feet 2 inches in depth on a line dividing it from lot No. 1; thence 4 feet 8 inches on a line perpendicular to St. Peter street; thence a further depth of 16 feet 8 inches and 4 lines, 24 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on the rear line, and 57 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to St. Peter street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District, designated as No. 2 of the square bounded by Elysian Fields Royal, Frenchmen and Chartres streets, and measuring as follows: 33 feet front on Elysian Fields street, by 90 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Together with 7 shares of $50 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 purchasers of the lot thirdly described to assume over and above the amount of adjudication, the liability of a stockholder of 7 shares of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana in liquidation.

Acts of sale, with U S Internal Revenue stamps attached, before Octave de Armas, notary public, at purchaser's expense. The taxes of the current year to be assumed by the purchasers. ap25 may7 14 24

Succession of the Rev. Isidore François Turgis—No. 13,937.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 80 Bienville street.

FRIDAY, May 8th, 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 an order of the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 4th, 1868, the following described property, to wit:

1—15 CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Pauline, Independence, St. Claude (or Good Children) and Rampart (or Love) streets, designated by the Nos. 1 to 15 inclusively, according to a plan of L. H. Pilie, City Surveyor, dated [illegible] 1850, and deposited in the office of E. Bouny, notary of this city, which said lots measure, in American measure, to wit: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 [illegible] each 31 feet front on Pauline street, by a depth of 123 feet 7 inches and 4 lines, between equal and parallel lines, and lots Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 measure each 30 feet 10 inches and 7 lines front on St. Claude (or Good Children) street, by a depth of 127 feet 8 inches and 5 lines, between equal and parallel lines—being the same lots of ground which the said Rev. F. Turgis acquired by purchase from Louis E. Martin, as per act passed before the said E. Bouny, notary, on the 11th April, 1867, together with the three frame one-story buildings and other improvements thereon, the whole being known by the name of the Beauregard Asylum for married soldiers.

2—3 LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the same District, in the square bounded by Pauline, Villere, Robertson and Independence streets, designated by the Nos. 5, 6 and 7, measuring each 30 feet 9 inches front on Villere street, by a depth of 125 feet 5 inches and 6 lines, between parallel lines; together with the appurtenances and dependencies thereof.

3—TWO LOTS OF GROUND with their appurtenances and dependencies, situated in the said Third District, and in the square bounded by Claiborne, Jeanne, Derbigny and Mandeville streets, designated by the Nos. 2 and 3 of square No. 34, and measuring each 29 feet 10 inches and 3 lines front on Claiborne street by a depth of 100 feet 3 inches [illegible] lines, American measure.

Terms—For the property firstly described, the purchaser or purchasers will assume the payment of a note of one thousand dollars, [illegible] dated April 11th, 1867, and payable eighteen months after date, with interest at six per cent. per annum from its date until maturity, and eight per cent. thereafter until final payment, which note is secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege on said property, and the balance of the purchase price of said property cash, in United States Treasury notes.

For the property secondly and thirdly described, cash in United States Treasury notes.

Acts of sale with United States Internal Revenue stamps attached before Octave de Armas, notary public, at purchaser's expense. ap18 [illegible]

SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Commissioner,

At Bay St. Louis, State of Mississippi.

BY an order of the Hon. Benjamin Sacer, Judge of the Probate [illegible] County, the [illegible] will sell on MONDAY, May 18th, 1868, within the sale and hours of [illegible] the [illegible] St. Louis, a [illegible] property [illegible] Terms: [illegible] Sale to begin at [illegible]

LOUIS SPOTORNO,
[illegible] CARVER, Commissioners.

ap24 td

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums during the year ending 31st December 1867.

On Fire Risks	$319,916 16	
On Marine Risks	68,489 44	
On River Risks	22,799 81	
Total Premiums		$411,205 41
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,562 00	
Return Premiums	4,115 41	
		$119,677 41
Net earned Premiums		$291,528 00
Losses:—		
On Fire Risks	$ 59,760 62	
On Marine Risks	61,488 16	
On River Risks	19,039 44	
	$140,288 22	
Taxes	11,566 88	
Reinsurances	5,474 81	
Expenses, less interest account	10,913 83	
Interest on Scrips	24,868 60	
		$194,077 84
Profit		$ 97,449 16

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 8,734 81	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	219,307 00	
Due for premiums in course of collection	59,323 91	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks City Bonds, etc.	183,343 44	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	98,136 00	
Cash on hand	83,777 88	
	$653,623 04	
Less: Depreciation on the above	92,850 48	
Net		$560,772 5
Less: Unearned interest on Scrips	$ 7,039 76	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	26,568 00	34,207 76
		$526,564 89

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

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

—DIRECTORS:—

George Urquhart,	Chas. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau,	J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock,	A. Schriber,
T. B. Blanchard,	John Gauche,
Wm. Stevens	W. T. Williams,
J. A. White,	J. Tuyes.

Office—111 Canal street. jan12 1m and 1y

Merchants' Exchange,

166..........COMMON STREET..........166

NEAR CARONDELET STREET.

THE BAR is always supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, etc.

A warm Lunch will be served every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK HERBER, Manager.

jan30 3m

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. MATHMAN,

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

234..........Bienville street..........234
CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 53 Mechanics Exchange, will receive prompt attention. mr24 3m

BUSH & GOODE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—LOUIS BUSH, resident partner, office, 92 Camp street, over J. A. Gresham's store, New Orleans. Will practice in New Orleans, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and in the Supreme Court.

Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included within the circuit of our practice, will be entirely relieved from [illegible] by corresponding and can obtain all needed information directly from our senior, at his office, 92 Camp street. jan9 3m

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:

EUROPE	Lemarie	Saturday, 4th April
ST. LAURENT	Bocande	Saturday, 18th April
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, 2d May
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, 16th May

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, unrivaled or board):

First cabin	$14[illegible]
Second cabin	$[illegible]
Third Cabin	$[illegible]
Do. including railway tickets	$57

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of 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, 127 Common street.

nov8 6nd

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gager, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, May 9th, at 8 P. M.

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, 41 Carondelet street.

my4 1y

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT	Capt. H. S[illegible]
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. M. P. HENKY
GEN'L MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

GEN. GRANT,
H. S. [illegible], Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite St. Louis street, on Sunday, May 10th, at 8 A. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$50 00

For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 19 Common street.

The Steamship UNITED STATES will follow, leaving, as above on SUNDAY, May 17th.

NEW ORLEANS AND MANDEVILLE DAILY PACKET COMPANY.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville.

THE elegant and very fast low-pressure steamer

CAMELIA,
Capt. W. L. Cozzens

will commence her regular trips for the above places, on MONDAY 27th instant, and will leave daily on the arrival of the 12 o'clock Pontchartrain Railroad train, and on SATURDAYS at [illegible] o'clock P. M. train. Returning will leave Madisonville daily at [illegible] Mandeville [illegible] arriving at the Lake end in time to connect with the [illegible] A. M. train to the city.

On every Sunday morning an EXCURSION TRIP will be made for the above places, leaving the Lake end on the arrival of the [illegible] train from the city, and returning same evening will leave Madisonville at 3½ o'clock, Mandeville at [illegible] o'clock and arrive in time to meet the 7 o'clock train to the city.

The Camelia being a large boat offering superior accommodations and having been newly painted [illegible] for this trade will commence to run winter and summer.

For further particulars apply to COHEN & SORIA, Agents.

ap23 tf

To Sunday Excursionists.

THE low-pressure Steam Ferry Boat PORTER, runs daily from [illegible] Ferry Landing, opposite the French Market, to the Opelousas Railroad Depot, Algiers.

Fare only 5 cents.

Trips every forty minutes daily [illegible]

The PORTER can accommodate [illegible]

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 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight by this route to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner of Carondelet and Common streets, can have their goods 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 St. Martinsville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche between Labadieville and Napoleonville, for Brashear City, Houma, will be received and transported [illegible] Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations [illegible] through steamboat rates.

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

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

dec1 tf

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

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

[illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam trains from city to end of Lake every [illegible] minutes [illegible]

GEO. PANDELY.

mr31 tf

New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

THROUGH RATES OF FREIGHT

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

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

SHIPPERS are respectfully informed that this company is now giving Through Bills Lading to all 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, Calliope street, or at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Carondelet street.

JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent.
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec9 tf

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 has [illegible] form his friends and the public [illegible] Teeth set on [illegible] The Aluminium Sets are far superior to Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being oxidized by acids.

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.

DR. F. H. KNAPP, Dental Surgeon

HAS removed to 127 CARONDELET STREET, where he is prepared to attend to the practice of his profession in all its branches according to the latest scientific improvements. The success of his operations for [illegible] years in New Orleans is to [illegible] the public [illegible] any comment from himself.

Teeth extracted by the latest improved method. POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN and not the LEAST DANGER OR INJURY to the patient.

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHOEA, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

Paris: [illegible] 35 Boulevard de Strasbourg
New York: J. [illegible] SPRAGUE & CO.
San Francisco: B. LEEVER & Co.
New Orleans: MAUSSELL & B[illegible]

For sale by all Druggists.

Ripley & Co.,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
88 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

nov12 1m