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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1871.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

The New York *World* of a late date contains a review of a volume of decisions made by the late Chief Justice in the Circuit Court, of the Eastern District of Maryland, and recently published in Philadelphia. This volume was edited by his son-in-law, the late Mr. J. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore, a lawyer of distinction in that city, and includes reports of cases in law and equity, tried during the period from 1836 to 1861 before Judge Taney. The editor having died before the publication of this volume, Mr. Brightly, of Philadelphia, completed the work, which must be regarded as a valuable contribution to the legal profession. The *World's* review embodies an interesting sketch of the great Judge, and we have no doubt the book will have a large circulation. It is announced that Judge Taney's daughters, who are in indigent circumstances, are interested in the proceeds of sale. We extract those passages from the *World*:

"It may not be within the scope of daily journalism to venture on detailed criticism of works so purely technical and professional as this, and we shall not attempt it; but, in turning over its leaves, our eyes is attracted by one case—Lewry 310—which seems of enormous practical interest in regulating the duties of brokers and other corporations so as to protect the interest of *cestui que* trusts by preventing unauthorized and fraudulent transfers of stocks and registered securities of all sorts. It ought to be learned by heart by every cashier and transfer clerk and broker in the land."

The pretty malignity of Sumner, and the rancorous spite of Radicals who have impiously trampled upon the Constitution of the land, vainly seek to degrade this illustrious expounder. They may deny his best its appropriate niche in the gallery of the legal giants of the land, but they cannot displace him from the luminous records of national jurisprudence.

Mr. Taney took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court at January term, 1837. There were but seven judges in all then—Story, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin, Wayne and Barbour. The Chief Justice survived all but Wayne. The Chief Justice's antecedents had been Democratic, while nine of the early tenets of the Chief were those of a refined Federalism, but, like many others of his party, he had explated it by the most demonstrative Jacksonism. If there was any one topic as to which he did not ever seem able to maintain an intellectual equilibrium, it was the Bank of the United States, and everything connected with it. One by one his original associates passed away, and the tenure of the court was modified, or would have been so, but for the grand control which, as the presiding officer, Judge Taney was able to maintain. In 1842, Mr. Barbour, incarnadied in all that was scrupulous and infinitesimal in Virginia, strict constructionism, died. Then Smith Thompson—and in this, the marvel of judicial garrulity and multifarious learning, Judge Story, Judge Nelson succeeded Mr. Thompson in 1845, and through him only are we now connected with the dead. In this second phase of the period we are commemorating, the Court was not, with Daniel and Woolley and McKinley, as strong within as it had been previously, or as it was afterwards with Grier and Curtis, and that model judge, garded him, John A. Campbell. The last left, was the succession of Judge Clifford in the room of Mr. Curtis in 1857. Throughout nearly all the period, Taney, Wayne and Field were on the bench with Judge Taney, but Field was not as young down and heavy clouds were gathering round the aging luminary. Such was his career as Chief Justice. He had waxed into office no less than six Presidents of the United States. We may record with a blush that of all the Chief Justices his is the only bust whose memorial of political exclusion from the chamber he so long presided. Thus, monuments as Mr. Sumner, who guards the portal, considers it, is very small matter after all.

This is not the place, nor is ours the pen to do the poorest justice to this eminent man's judicial character as a member of an appellate tribunal. His style as a writer is superior to Chief Justice Marshall's, which was—we say it with due reverence—like his figure, shambling. Their manner on the bench was not unlike. What has ever been argued a case before Chief Justice Taney—there are few who personally remember his predecessor—can forget the dark but genial face, the eye which, emanating in what the derful psychic power, and a wonderfully or foolishly, addressing the counsel—the tap of the hand that admonished silence—the attention which, often sorely tried, never seemed to flag—in short, the combination of high qualities which make a perfect judicial manner. We remember to have heard that the valiant, blustering soldier, who was the bearer of General Cadwalader's defiant return to the *habeas corpus* in the case of Merryman, was so awed by the Chief Justice's manner that he actually trembled, and was hardly able to articulate the insolent message with which he was intrusted. This anecdote we find reported at length in this volume, and there is something grand in the simple eloquence with which the opinion ends. It will bear repetition:

"In such a case my duty is too plain to be mistaken. I have merely exercised all the power which the Constitution and the laws confer upon me, but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceed the authority intended to be given him; I shall therefore order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the clerk to transmit a copy under seal to the President of the United States. I will then remain for that officer, in fulfilment of his constitutional obligation, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; to determine what measures he will take—because the civil process of the law to be respected and enforced."

Chief Justice Taney will live in the pages of "Peters" and "Howard" as the leading figure on that canvas where is portrayed the Federal judiciary.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1871. 24th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,366.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE YEAR BOOK.—We have received a copy of the above work, a volume of 475 pages, from Messrs. William B. Dana & Co., publishers of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, 79 and 81 William street, New York. Among its contents we find valuable and well-arranged information in regard to National Finances, Commerce, Internal Revenue, State Debts and Finances, the National Banks and General Banking, Railroads and their progress, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities, Gold and Foreign Exchange, Population Statistics, Cotton Crops and Manufactures, Breadstuffs, Tobacco, Coal, Iron and other subjects interesting to merchants, bankers, capitalists and manufacturers.

Price, $5 00, on receipt of which sum it will be mailed, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

IMPORTANT TO COAST PASSENGERS.—On and after Saturday, the 13th inst., steamers Laurel and Frances, of the Morgan Line, will make daily trips to the watering places, going and coming. On Sundays the steamer Frances will make excursion trips to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, leaving on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train Pontchartrain Railroad. Returning in time to connect with the early train leaving Lake End on Monday morning.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD. This line, which extends from Chattanooga, to Meridian, is on the eve of being completed. It is announced that the last spike will be driven on Saturday next. Immediately thereafter, two regular daily mail trains will run between the two points, making close connections at Meridian with trains for Vicksburg and New Orleans, and at Chattanooga with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OPERA HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. E. Wiltz, Secretary of the Opera Association, gives notice elsewhere to the stockholders who wish to engage boxes for the next season, that their notes must be furnished to him on or before next Monday, (May 15). Boxes not then engaged will be disposed of to subscribers, not stockholders.

☞ GO AND SEE the ICE KING REFRIGERATOR, at No. 5 Carondelet street, in operation daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Water is frozen in it from the low temperature produced. It is the only refrigerator that is a preserver of food for an indefinite time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Rosine, or the Wife of Two Husbands" went off admirably last night, except that Mr. Giddens entirely misconceived the character of the Count de Brissac, in impersonating him as if he were a Tony Lumpkins and not a French gentleman. It is due to Miss Cowell to say that as *Marielle*, as in every other thing she undertakes, she showed herself an appreciative artiste, who rarely fails to comprehend her part or contribute to the interest of a scene. To-night the comedy of the "Two Roses" will be performed.

Our Own Gulf Shores.

Why should our tourists go to Cape May when they can have access by our Gulf and Havana steam lines to such an aquatic paradise as Fernandina? The correspondent of the *Savannah News* says:

"When the tide is out, imagination cannot conceive of a finer drive. The road being so firm that a pair of horses and carriage scarcely make a indentation in the surface. The paving is God's own workmanship, being composed of white sand, cemented together by the tiny shells in existence. How the happy birds ride on the silvery foam, or flit across the blue sky and sea, and here the sea gulls and pelicans luxuriate and flap their wings in peaceful quietude, while the sand crab takes his walks standing upright like a pigmy of the human species, presenting arms in a soldierly like manner, and never turning back however hotly pursued. They are really very curious little creatures, and reminded one of the Lilliputians in Gulliver's travels. Here the turtle comes to deposit her eggs at high water mark, and when they are hatched returns to recent her one hundred and fifty babies to the ocean, and lately we saw the beautiful bright moonbeams dance upon the surface of the water, in silence and solitude. Many very pretty shells are to be seen upon this beach, of various sizes and designs, and occasionally exquisite and desirable cabinet specimens are thrown out by the waves.

"Here is the place for the anxious banker to forget the prices of exchange, the cotton broker the speculation and downward tendencies which flutter over the electric wires, the jilted lover his idol, and the disconsolate lady her imaginary devotee."

Lake Pontchartrain is now entirely filled with fresh water. The yellow color extends out into the gulf, forty miles to the East and Southeast, running out considerable distance. All the bayous leading from the lake look like the Mississippi, and Lake Borgne is pretty well filled up. By this some estimate can be formed of the extent of the great crevasse. *Republicans.*

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—Twenty-six immigrants passed through our town last Monday, direct from New Orleans, on their way to Mallet, (about 30 miles from here,) where a colony is being established, under the auspices of Mr. Joseph Fabacher, a gentleman who has been successfully engaged in business in New Orleans for more than twenty years.

There are already at Mallet about forty immigrants, half Germans, and some fifteen more are expected to arrive soon.

Mr. Fabacher has purchased 800 acres of land, and already has constructed thereon some temporary buildings, including a saw mill in operation, sawing lumber for the buildings, &c., for the colony; and a crop is already planted, which is a favorable evidence of Mr. Fabacher's enterprise in the industry. Col. Bridgeman is assisted in the formation of this colony, and we have reason to believe the enterprise will be crowned with success.

We are informed that these hardy immigrants are families recently arrived from Europe, principally from Alsace and Lorraine. May they prosper, and be an example to others who may come among us in the future.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land in this Parish that can be purchased cheap, and would yield rich returns under the industrious labor of the European immigrant.—*Opelousas Courier.*

Correspondence.

D. A. Chaffraix, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The artists of the French Opera of New Orleans, intending to give, at the end of the present theatrical season, a performance for the benefit of the Relief Fund of the Dramatic Artists' Association of France, have thought of placing this performance under the patronage of all who have so generously contributed to assist the victims of the late war in France, and specially of the various committees organized for that purpose.

Mr. J. Rochereau, President of the Board of the French Relief Fund, has therefore been requested by me to organize a special committee for this performance, but being on the eve of his departure, has suggested your name, and I consequently solicit your co-operation, and that you be pleased to name other persons to form with you a special committee, whose duties will be to co-operate towards the success of said performance, which is to take place on Thursday, the 18th instant.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. DUMESTRE,
Delegate of the Dramatic Artists' Association of France.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10th 1871.

J. Dumestre, Esq., Delegate of the Dramatic Artists' Association of France.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor of this date, I will suggest the names of the following gentlemen to constitute the special committee, designated to co-operate towards the success of the performance to be given on the 18th inst., by the Artists of the French Opera, for the benefit of the Relief Fund of the Dramatic Artists' Association of France.

Messrs. C. Cavaroc, A. Carrière, M. A. de Lamirel, Vr. Maignan, F. Lionet, F. Labeste, J. Aldigé, H. Peychaud, P. Gueydan, Dr. Tessier, Wahl, Emile Reynès, J. B. Cassard, F. Berriere, J. Fassman, Dumesnil.

I rely upon the people of New Orleans, who have already shown so much sympathy for the cause of the victims of the war in France, and who, I hope, will also, in this occasion, give you their cordial support.

Most respectfully,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX.

LIVING FAST AND FAST.—The deadliest foe to a man's longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable pace. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, husbanded or expended largely, as he deems best. Within certain limits, he has the choice to live fast, or slow, to live intensiously or extensively, to crowd the past two months, the existence of which has only begun, accidentally, called the EAST, and meetings are held with closed doors. The members, who already number close on fifty thousand, are men chiefly of the laboring classes. Their object is to influence elections favorably to the working classes, and, if possible, of nominating its members for municipal, legislative and Senatorial honors. Branch associations have been established in almost all the large cities of the Union.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wheeler & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 119 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. [sept 8 tf]

BENEFIT FOR SUFFERING ARTISTS IN FRANCE.—In another column will be found a correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Dumestre, of the French opera troupe, delegate of the Dramatic Artists' Association of France, and D. A. Chaffraix, Esq., member of the committee organized in New Orleans to collect funds for the relief of sufferers by the war in France. Mr. Dumestre states that the artists of the French opera in New Orleans, intend to give a performance at the end of the present theatrical season—say on the 18th of May—for the benefit of their brethren in France who have been thrown out of employment, and requests the appointment of a special committee to take charge of the project, and to bring it to a success. Mr. Chaffraix, in reply, names a number of prominent gentlemen as the special committee asked for by Mr. Dumestre. The programme of performance will be published in a few days.

AMMONIACAL MORTAR.—To those who are under the impression that ammonia destroys iron we can state it is far less destructive to the boilers than water, for when the air is expelled from the boiler the ammonia acts as a preservative of iron instead of destroying it. It is difficult for us to understand how ammonia can cost dearer to distill than water, when the former boils at 140 degrees Fahrenheit and the latter at 212 Fahrenheit.

The ammonia power is a substitute for make one horse power costs only fifty cents a day for each car.

We understand that Dr. Lamm will use at the Clay Statue this morning, at 9¼ and 10¼ o'clock, and in the afternoon, at 1¼, 2¾ and 5¾ o'clock. The books of subscription for the capital stock of the company are open at the office of G. L. Laughlan, 175 Common street.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—*A Powerful Secret Political Organization Discovered.*—*New York, May 2.*—A secret society has been formed in this city, within the past two months, the existence of which has only leaked out, accidentally, called the EAST, and meetings are held with closed doors. The members, who already number close on fifty thousand, are men chiefly of the laboring classes. Their object is to influence elections favorably to the working classes, and, if possible, of nominating its members for municipal, legislative and Senatorial honors. Branch associations have been established in almost all the large cities of the Union.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Resignation of Gen. Rossel.

Dissensions Among the Communists.

Secret Meeting of the Commune.

The Tri-Color Floating from Issy.

Orders of Sub-Committee of Organization.

A Real and Durable Peace Treaty Effected.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Discussion on Joint High Commission Treaty.

Proceedings of Tax Payers' Convention.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 16—At a secret meeting of the Commune on Tuesday it was decided to insist on the resignation of the Committee on Public Safety, and that the appointment of their successors be made immediately. The Commune also decided to meet three times a week, except in a case of emergency, when sitting will be held permanently. Sessions will be held in the Hôtel de Ville.

Delescluze announced that Gen. Rossel adhered to his resignation, and appealed to the Commune to forget all animosities. The meeting was characterized with recriminations between the members of the Central Committee and those of the Committee of Public Safety.

The tricolor is floating from the corner of Port d'Issy, but the fort is apparently not occupied by the Versailists. The Commune announces it is unoccupied and untenable.

Paris, May 10.—The sub-Committee of Organization, in a proclamation issued today, orders the most relentless measures towards the besiegers. No soldier will be allowed to depart in the slightest degree from his duty, and all the officers are forbidden to cease firing upon the Versailist who may attempt to surrender, while fugitives and straggling soldiers will be caught, or if in numerous bodies, to be fired on mercilessly by cannon and mitrailleuses.

Versailles, May 10.—120 cannon were captured at Issy, 50 of which were brought to this city. The capture of Fort Issy causes consternation among the Parisians. It is claimed by the Government that the Communists' statement that the garrison escaped from Fort Issy before the capture is untrue.

Versailles, May 10.—The fire from Vanves ceased at 8 o'clock. It is believed that the fort is evacuated.

Several members of the Assembly made speeches over the flag captured at Issy. Congratulating the troops on their bravery

Frankfort, May 10.—It is believed that the Paris fortifications now occupied by Prussian troops, will be delivered to the Versailles Government, even before the payment of the first installment of the war indemnity.

Frankfort, on the Maine, May 10.—A definite treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed at 9 o'clock, today.

Berlin May 10.—A dispatch from Frankfort to the *Provincial Correspondencia* says the negotiations completed to-day will result in effecting a real and durable peace, and not merely in removing temporary difficulties.

London, May 10.—The following is another version of Rossel's communication to the Commune, resigning the command of the army. He says: "I cannot endure to hold the responsibility where everybody deliberates; where no body obeys orders; where nothing is organized, and where the men depend for service upon a few volunteers."

In continuation, the General complains that reinforcements have had not been granted him when urgently needed, and that the point of fact the Commune was incapable of discharging the duties appertaining to it. He therefore retires from its service, and demands a cell in the Mazas prison.

VARY LATHER.—Vanvres is still burning; an attack is momentarily expected. General Rossel persists in his resignation.

Dissentions between the Commune and the Committee, and between the members of each, are growing.

London, May 10.—The government bill, requiring a registration of voters, was carried by only 16 majority.

A steamer left the Thames to-day, to repair the broken Atlantic cable.

London, May 10.—A *Daily News's* special from Paris says: The Column in the Place Vandome will fall Thursday night.

There was a sharp engagement yesterday at the bridge of Neuilly, in which the insurgents were beaten.

A dispatch dated Paris, late last night, says Lisbon has been no consuming since 7 P. M. The National Guards and partizans of the Commune are discouraged.

Autuell and Point-du-Jour were bombarded to-day from Montmartre.

The official journal of the Commune reports all quiet in the neighborhood of Issy.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 10.—The *Diario* claims a decrease of sugar, as compared with last year, of 90,000 tons.

Havana, May 10.—An Italian passenger by the German steamer Koln, from New Orleans, stabbed the second officer so seriously during the trip that he is not expected to live.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 10.—The President signed a treaty between the United States and Labrador.

Joseph Belknap was nominated Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, add John M. Francis, of New York, Minister to Greece.

The Maryland Regiment had a Champaign lunch, at the Arlington House, this evening, provided by the citizens. The affair was brilliant and very orderly.

Washington, May 10.—The joint High Commission treaty was read in Executive session to-day. The reading required about an hour. Mr. Cameron spoke in commendation of its provisions, and hoped it would be adoptable to the Senate and people. He moved that the text be given to the press, but withdrew the motion at the suggestion of Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Sherman spoke in deprecation of the treaty, suggesting amendments which he hoped some one would suggest.

Senate adjourned to Friday.

Washington, May 10.—The Treasury Department decides that hide cutting without the hair is subject to 10 instead of 20 per cent, as heretofore charged.

It is calculated that the custom for the fiscal year will exceed the estimates.

Washington, May 10.—A number of cases involving the effect of the President's pardons, have been postponed by the Court of Claims to await the action of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of Drake's amendment.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, May 10—7:20 P. M.—Synopsis of past 36 hours:

The weather remains unchanged, with high barometer and brisk westerly winds on the Pacific coast. The high barometer which prevailed on Thursday in the northwest has spread in the southwest into Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. The low pressure then prevailing in the Eastern Territories has extended to the Eastern States. The temperature has risen on the lakes and in the northwest and fresh and light winds from variable on the lakes and have prevailed in the northern States. Rain has fallen in Lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee. The rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in the Atlantic States extending to the Gulf States and Delaware is now confined to a few points in Tennessee and the Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable for the Ohio and Gulf on Thursday, and cloudy, followed by clearing weather on the South Atlantic. Rain is probable in the Middle and Eastern States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 10.—The Court of Claims to-day heard the argument in the case of Alphonse Hahn *Morrell* vs. the United States, which involves in a novel manner the question of the validity of certain Confederate notes before the war. It appears that Morrell was the owner of sequestered $1000 bonds of the Republic of Texas, payable in gold by the United States, according to the terms of annexation.

Portions of the bonds were subsequently paid by the United States Treasurer on forged endorsements.

Myrrell now brings suit to recover the difference between gold and greenbacks, on the 20th of April, 1870, on the sum paid him, and also the full amount in place of the three bonds which were paid on forged endorsements, together with the interest upon them in gold.

New York, May 10.—The arrest of Joe Coburn in North Pennsylvania is asserted and denied.

A reduction of passenger fare westward has been inaugurated by the Erie Road, and a general reduction by competing roads is expected before the summer travel begins.

Cincinnati, May 10.—The Merchants' Bank of this city paid a draft from New York altered from $1300 to $13,000.

Hartford, Ct., May 10.—The Legislature convened to-day.

The committee reported Jewell elected by 32 majority.

A debate is progressing in the house.

Philadelphia, May 10.—A dispatch from Pottsville says everything has been arranged for work to commence immediately.

Cleveland, O., May 10.—Mace and Coburn are at Erie *en route* for the battle field. There is no reason to anticipate a failure of the plans for the fight.

Boston, May 10.—The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled to-day; General Logan presiding; 150 delegates present. Nearly every Northern State is represented. The proceedings are in secret.

Scranton, May 10.—Three dead laborers were found in the swamp, beaten and kicked to death. Other outrages occurred.

The police and military are in strong force, but the irritation is great.

Rockland, Me., May 10.—The schooner George Henry, of Brooklyn, was found bottom up. No signs of the crew.

Philadelphia, May 10.—The contest of switzer type setting occurred throughout the Union and Canada to-day, for a silver composing stick offered by the proprietors of the *Printers' Circular*. The following is the result here: George Ansenberg, 1822; Richard McLean 1807 ems in an hour.

New York, May 10.—Arrived: Steamers Montgomery and Russia.

Charleston, S. C., May 10.—The Tax-payers Convention met in Columbia this morning. Delegations of the most prominent and influential citizens were present from every section of the State. Among the delegates are four ex-Governors, three ex-United States Senators, five ex-Congressmen, one ex-Chancellor, one ex-Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, eleven Generals, five bankers and 30 ex-members of the Legislature.

Hon. D. Porter, of Charleston, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the State, a gentleman of marked conservative views, was elected President. Ex. D. H. Chamberlain, the present Attorney General of the State, and a strong Republican, was selected one of the four Vice-Presidents, and Myron Fox, editor of the *Charleston Republican*, was made one of the Secretaries.

Mr. Porter in taking the chair said, that the object of the Convention was to rebuke corruption in high places, while taking measures to save themselves from irretrievable ruin on the public credit must be unauncioned and unsuspected by honest men of reputation, but whatever new obligations are imposed on the taxpayers of the State, they take at their option. A committee of 11 was then appointed to confer with the Legislature.

The Governor was invited to a seat on the floor; it is understood he will speak to-morrow.

Richard Lathers made an elaborate speech on the State finances. The Committee of Ways and Means presented a statement of the public debt, to make the total funded debt of the State to November 1st, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven million six hundred thousand dollars.

Several resolutions on various subjects were presented.

The tone of the convention was calm and moderate, and all parties now anticipate good effects from its action.

Augusta, Ga., May 10.—The Georgia Railroad Convention meets here to-day.

The Cotton States Fair Horticultural Exhibition opened. . large crowd was in attendance.

The Georgia Press Association met and elected Col. Christy, of Athens, President for the ensuing year.

The weather is cold and rainy.

Wilmington, N. C., May 10.—Last night Lowry and his band of outlaws went to Lumberton, in Robeson county, broke open the jail, released several of his followers, and retired without molestation, though a company of United States soldiers were quartered in the town.

Confederate memorial was celebrated here to-day, and with great spirit in the afternoon all banners were suspended and thousands visited the cemetery where a decoration of graves took place.

There was an imposing procession, and an eloquent address was delivered by Major Robert Strange.

Harrisonburg, Va., May 10.—There was snow last night on North Mountain, 10 miles from here, 3 inches deep.

St. Louis, May 10.—The first drove of Texas cattle, numbering 1600 head, arrived at Abeline, Kansas, to-day.

Louisville, May 10.—Memorial day was observed here, as usual, to-day; 3000 or 4000 people visited Cave Hill Cemetery this afternoon, when flowers were strewn by relatives over graves of the Confederate soldiers. $810 was contributed on the ground for the purchase of marble headstones appropriately inscribed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 10—Evening.—Cotton closed steady—uplands 7¼ @7¼d; Orleans 7¼ @7¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3000.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 10.—Nugent, Governor, and the Council of Antigua Knighted Census of Barbadoes, shows a population of 100,000

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 10—Evening.—Money closed easy, 5@6. Exchange 10¾@10¾. Gold 11⅛@11⅛. Government bonds declined 1@2 per cent. Sixes, 1881, of 1862, 110¾. Southern securities dull and nominal. Tennessees, 69 new, 69¼; Virginians, 69; new, 67; Louisiana, 76; new, 60; Loyal 8s, 70; 8s, 84 7s, 91; North Carolines, 57; new 25 South Carolinas, 73; new, 60¾.

New York, May 10—Evening.—Cotton closed easier and unchanged; sales 2394 bales.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Liverpool, May 10—Noon.—Cotton market dull. Estimated sales 10,000 bales; Uplands 7¼ @7¼d; Orleans 7¼ @7¼d.

London, May 10—Noon.—Consols 93⅝. 5-20s of 1861, 94¾.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

London, May 9.—Thiers in a circular exults over the capture of Fort Issy with the loss of twenty-seven guns and artillery. The circular concludes: "The reign of the infamous faction is drawing to a close."

The Communists lost heavily before Issy.

Gen. Douay, having crossed the Seine, is entrenched within 300 yards of the walls of Paris.

The Italian Chamber passed the Papal guarantee bill with the Senate's modification.

The motion to disestablish the English Church failed in the House of Commons by 295 majority. Disraeli and Gladstone both opposing the move.

Paris, Thesday Night.—Last night the insurgents, convinced of the impossibility of holding Issy, evacuated the place, going by way of Vanvres, thereby escaping the fire of the Versailists. The capture of the Vanvres, by the Versailists, became fearful, causing an explosion in Issy and a fire in Vanvres. Meanwhile the insurgents attempted to attack in the directions of Neuilly, but were swept down by the mitrailleuses with great slaughter. The cannonade of Neuilly is now violent.

Rossel now renounces the Dictatorship and accuses the Commune of weakness. He also complains of the cowardice of the officers of Issy, and says the officers are talking most disgraceful of fighting men.

Gen. Rossel closes a communication to the Commune, complaining that he has not received proper support, in the following words: "Two courses are opened to your forces, either to break through the obstacles which environ Paris, or to retire. The former has been found impossible, therefore we have retired. I have the hoque to ask of you a cell in the Mazas."

Montretout is furiously bombarding the Southwestern portion of Paris, whence the people fled.

Versailles, May 9.—All the Republicans are uniting.

Eighteen hundred thousand projectiles, chiefly shells, are being taken to Valerien, ready for the bombardment of Paris.

An assault will be made by Douay, with 10,000 men.

The Column in the Place Vendome will be destroyed to-night.

The tri-colors now float over Issy.

Washington, May 10.—The Senate met at noon and the proclamation convening the session was read.

A committee of two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased or disposed to make.

Hudson, the great English railroad king, though once worth his millions, is now dependent on his friends for support. And now comes Dr. Strasburg, the railroad potentate of Prussia, whose fields will swamp his whole property. Whose turn will it next be?

It is stated that the new jury law of Tennessee provides that no man shall be excluded from a criminal jury on account of having formed an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused, if he has done so from a personal knowledge of the fact.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A New and Superior Refrigerator.—Housekeepers will find it well worth their while to call at the office of Mr. J. A. Weiner, No. 8 Carondelet street, and examine the superior refrigerator, called the "Ice King," which he has on sale. It is incomparably the best and most economical article of the kind, in our judgment, that has ever been exhibited in this city. Thirty pounds of ice a day will keep the temperature constantly below the freezing point, and so low a temperature is rarely required for domestic purposes, a less quantity at less will do. The ordinary manner of taking ice is to put it on the articles to be preserved—meat, butter, fish, etc., but contact with the ice injures the articles, extracting their nutritive properties and rendering them insipid. In the "Ice King" this is avoided. The ice is in a separate compartment, and however low the temperature caused by its presence, the air in the dry meat safe is not affected by it. Meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, butter or wine can be kept and the wine frapped. On the whole, it seems to us that the "Ice King" is one of the most economical pieces of furniture that a housekeeper can possibly invest in. And its claims upon the consideration of our citizens are not diminished by the fact that it is manufactured in our own State, at Baton Rouge, for our fellow-citizens, Messrs. O'Fallon & Hatch.

Suit Against Alleged Vendors of Havana Lottery Tickets.—The Louisiana State Lottery Company have entered a suit against Messrs. Sonthalter & Justinian, a firm on Carondelet street, between Common and Gravier streets. Sonthalter claims $12,000 from defendants. The charter of the company gives to it the exclusive privilege of selling lottery tickets in this State and imposes a penalty not exceeding $5000 for each sale by any other party. It is alleged by plaintiff that it can be proved that defendants have recently sold tickets on two occasions. J. P. Hornor, Esq., for plaintiff.

No Warrants on the State Treasury, Home Preference.—Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, rendered a decision yesterday, in the case of Neuman vs. The State Treasurer, involving a question as to the right of holders of warrants issued for legislative expenses to preference upon the Treasury over all others ordinary warrants, and, in deciding the case, the Judge ruled: "That the Legislature has no power to pass any law to give preference in one class of warrants over another. When the State issues warrants a contract comes between the State and every section of the State. Among as money comes into the Treasury, and any law which gives a preference opens no less inquiring the obligation of contract and is therefore invalid."

The Augueuar Legislative Corruption Case.—Judge Dibble, in the Eighth District Court, yesterday rendered a decision in this extraordinary case, which we submitted about two weeks ago. As the nature of the suit may have escaped the memory of some, we give an outline of it, as follows:

E. H. Augueuar and a person named Charles Lanier were appointed by the Governor of the State Special Legislative Commissioners. In that capacity they visited Washington City. To compensate them for their services, and pay the expenses of the journey, they claimed from the State something like $10,000. In order to secure an appropriation, they offered a claim for $21,000, intending to distribute the difference between the former sum and the latter, who might sell their services of the Legislature. The bill passed and became a law. The appropriation was provided to be made from Levee Board funds. The State Auditor refused to warrant upon the fund, and issued a certificate of indebtedness in the amount, which Augueuar sold, he said, at 45 cents on the dollar, so that the appropriation only yielded the sum of $9,000, upon which was claimed to be justly due.

The suit arose in this wise: Augueuar deposited the bill with Judge George H. Brangtin, who was a member of the Legislature at the time, a number of notes or drafts to be used to induce Senators who had agreed to sell their support of the Levee bill, to vote or drafts were to be delivered when the bill passed. A list of sixteen Senators was filed in the suit, who were to receive pay for their votes. We have reproduced the list of the list to take a copy of the list, but was stolen from it by the clerk, because the Judge had given assurances that reporters should not be allowed to see the papers in the suit, if we are informed. These notes or drafts were marked at bottom:

"For H. B. 103."

Which, with two readings of the cyphers preceding the figures "103," is interpreted: "For his ballot, for House bill No. 103," which was Augueuar's and Lazard's bill. It was upon one of these notes that the suit was instituted. Mr. Augueuar having repudiated the notes or drafts he gave to buy votes because he only realized half the amount appropriated by the bill. It was a draft drawn by Augueuar upon his partner in the stationery business, Mr. Wm. Barrett, for the sum of hundred dollars, payable to Augueuar's own order, and accepted by Barrett. The plaintiff in the suit was Mr. C. Lanier, who averred that the draft came into his possession in the usual course of regular business. Judge Dibble has given judgment in favor of plaintiff and against Barrett for the amount of the draft and costs. The Judge, in rendering a decision, stated, orally:

"In this case, the question is that plaintiff is not a bona fide holder of the draft; that the consideration given for it was not a legal consideration, and that he has not acquired it in the usual course of business. On the trial defendant insisted that the draft was given for unlawful consideration, and the suit should be dismissed. It is a rule of law that the accepter cannot be heard as to consideration, as between other parties; with whom he has no priority of contract, and it is a settled rule of commercial law that notes and bills in the hands of innocent third parties, before maturity and within a reasonable time, can be received, even though the consideration for which notes or bills may have been given was illegal. In this case, the plaintiff swears that the draft came into his possession in the regular course of trade, and no evidence has been offered to disprove his statement. Although it was given that the draft was originally drawn for an illegal purpose, the court cannot avoid the principle that a bona fide holder cannot be made responsible for illegal debts. Let there be judgment for plaintiff."

The Right to Collect Levee Dues Contested.—Capt. John M. Dawson, master and owner of the steamboat Robert E. Lee, has sued the city, in the Eighth District Court, to recover from it the sum of $4410, paid by him for wharfage, and to restrain the corporation from exacting wharfage or levee dues hereafter. The petition avers: "That he paid the sum upon the demand of the officers of the city, who alleged that the several amounts from time to time were due under the provisions of the ordinances of the city, and that unless he paid the same, (50 per week) his steamboat would be seized. He alleges that he is informed and believes that the said ordinances of the city are illegal and void; that they violate the Constitution of the State and the laws of the State.

That the levee in front of the city of New Orleans is a public place, the use of which belongs to all the inhabitants of the city, and even strangers, and most especially to the citizens of the other cities of the Union. That the attempt on the part of the said city to set up such charges upon the exercise and use of the rights thus secured, is illegal.

That the said ordinances, on their face, do not purport to be founded upon any consideration of wharfage or benefits conferred on the petitioner by the city of New Orleans; they were or are not imposed upon him on any such grounds, but are, in fact, simply and purely an exaction, for the purpose of raising a revenue for the city.

That the revenues thus raised enter the coffers of the city administration in the same manner as other revenues derived from legitimate taxation.

That the revenues thus realized by the city amounts to a large sum annually, and that it is thus illegally levied upon the trade and navigation of the Mississippi River.

That the said ordinances are in violation of the 10th paragraph of section 10, article 1st, of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except for the support of the 10th paragraph, section 8, article 1, viz: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except for the support of the 10th paragraph, section 8, article 1, viz: "No State shall remain bound to or from one State to obliged to clear, enter or pay duties in another." Also, 3d paragraph, section 10, article 1, which declares that "Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

That said ordinances are in violation of the acts of Congress regulating commerce between the States, granting licenses to vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and especially of the act of Congress of 1811, admitting Louisiana into the Union.

RECRISTENED.—Some wag who has a perverse knack of twisting an facts, says that South Carolina is to have a new name, viz: Congo-lina. We think it ought to be changed to Ku Klux, as it is quite more descriptive of her present condition