The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

[illegible] & CO., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible]

John L. Lareche & Co. sell furniture, whisky, potatoes, sugar, butter, absynth, etc., etc., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their salesroom, Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—R. Scott, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, in store No. 54 [illegible] street, the [illegible] stock of imported and domestic cigars, of a dealer declining the business; the stock is composed of some of the finest brands of imported Havana, as also domestic cigars of the choicest brands, together with a large stock of Meerschaum and other pipes, seed leaf and Havana tobacco, Killikinick and other fine smoking tobacco, all of which will be sold without reserve, and particular attention is requested to this sale.

We omitted yesterday to return thanks to Messrs. Hawes & Owen, 40 Carondelet street, agents of the beautiful new side-wheel steamer *Elisabeth Reed*, for their very obliging invitation to join Capt. Charles H. Sinclair in his first trip to Galveston. The *Elisabeth Reed* belongs to the Lone Star Line; she has been fitted up as a lighter, towboat and passenger steamer on the Texas coast. She rates A 1 American Lloyd's.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!! The attention of the public and amateurs of choice furniture, is called to the sale of splendid furniture to be sold on Wednesday, 30th May, 1866, by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, at No. 116 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, over the store of Charles Cavaroc & Co. Parlor, bed-room and other furniture; clocks, (one of which is magnificent,) carpets, statuettes, &c., &c., will be offered and sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for the North.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution a few days before the sale.

FROM BLELOCK'S.—We are indebted to Blelock & Co., 130 Canal street, for a copy of a new novel by Miss M. E. Braddon, entitled "The Lady's Mile," and for late Cincinnati and Chicago papers and other favors.

PERIODICALS FROM HOLLE.—We are in receipt from Holle's establishment, 61 Exchange Alley, of the following: *Beadle's Monthly Magazine*, New York, for June; *Harper's Magazine* for June; *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, May 26; New York *Weekly News*, May 26.

SAILING OF THE CONCORDIA.—The fine steamship Concordia, Winthrop Sears, commanding, of the Merchants Line, sailed at 8 o'clock last evening for Liverpool, with a full cotton freight and the following passengers:

[illegible]

Passengers per steamship Monterey, from New York:

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The new drama, the "Fenian Chief" is up again for to-night. The Fenians, whatever else may be said of them, are not as small in numbers as the "chosen few" at Thermopylæ; and they should suffice, of themselves, to make its presentation a good pecuniary venture for the management.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A dramatization of Bulwer's novel of "Ernest Maltravers," was given last night, to one apparently well-pleased house. This evening, the same play will be produced, Mr. and Mrs. Bates filling the principal parts.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, with its numerous Anatomical Models and figures, is open daily to the curious, between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Crops and Overflows.

The Ouachita, La., *Telegraph* of the 17th says:

In this section, no adequate idea can be conveyed of the damage caused by the rain. At least, nothing like a full crop would have been harvested. Probably not more than one-half the land was in cultivation, and many of the planters were compelled to go to the field, and in many cases to plow the second time. Labor was not sufficient to do all the work. [illegible] The recent severe weather [illegible] in Louisiana is not more than a half of that planted before the war. Livestock may make a good rise for the staple now in market and rely on it that this year's crop will be open and woven by our freemen at home.

The Morehouse, La., *Dispatch* of the 11th inst., has the following:

During the past week we have had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with a number of planters from different portions of our parish, who concur with us in the opinion that they have never seen a more unfavorable spring. The prospect for an average crop of corn, and more especially cotton, is a doubtful one. If the torrents of rain which we have lately been visited almost every day during the past month does not cease in a few days, we very much doubt whether there will be so much as one bale made.

The Bastrop, La., *Pioneer* of the 19th says:

On Thursday night last a crevasse occurred in front of Mad. Pete's place, about a mile and a half below the village. The breach in the levee is about an acre and a half and still widening. The immense volume of water rushing through this break is frightful. This sad disaster inundates another section of our parish, ruining vegetation and crops, and causing families to abandon their homes and seek a refuge elsewhere.

[From the Bastrop (La.) South, May 18.]

THE WEATHER, CROPS, FLOOD.—For two weeks past we have had nearly every kind of bad weather, and, as a consequence, every one of our planters whose crops have not disappeared beneath the flood, complain that their prospects are not by any means flattering. They are very much behind hand, and it is feared cannot possibly catch up. Everything is grassy and wants work.

The river continues to fall, but we have too certain evidences not to know the reason.

The tremendous flood that rose in upon the Bayous, and "Grosse Tete" has already extended much further than the devastating overflow of last season, throughout that beautiful section of country. We are told the levees along the Fordoche ridge have given way, but the report lacks confirmation. We sincerely hope there is no truth in it, though we know they must be heavily pressed. Should they give way the ruin and desolation will be enormous, for nearly all the stock in the country would surely perish. Much, we are told, has already been lost along the "Grosse Tete," and we hear, several of the citizens of that parish have already moved away to Attakapas where to remain.

The tremendous volume of water, not yet at the highest in our parish, must soon spread destruction again over the lower Teche and Atchafalaya and all the country between Bushear [illegible] and the Lafourche. Throughout this [illegible] the water may not be so high as it was last year, but all it will lack may be attributed to the closing of Bayou Plaquemine.

Destitution and Distress from Overflow.

[From the Bastrop Pioneer, La., May 19.]

[illegible] are now suffering from hunger. Many of the inhabitants of eight great parishes are at this moment suffering extreme poverty and privation—we might say destitution. There is distress in many places. Great want is there in many! In this Christian land will women and children die of hunger? They must be relieved at once, and that right speedily. We call upon the Parish and State, and Federal authorities, to take action in this matter and now, or it will be too late.

We could lend mighty ships with food for starving Ireland. Shall we be less commiserate to our own people?

[illegible]

THE MEMPHIS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Washington, May 16.—The names of the House Committee appointed to proceed to Memphis to examine into the facts connected with the late riots, there are Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and Shanklin, of Kentucky. The two gentlemen last named were appointed in the place of Messrs. Bidwell and LeBlond, who declined. They [illegible] morning for Memphis, accompanied by Mr. Benton, assistant door-keeper of the House, and Mr. Francis H. Smith, the House phonographer.

THE WAR QUESTION IN EUROPE.

According to our latest foreign advices the question of Europe is becoming more and more absorbed in what is deemed the imminency of war. The dreaded contingency, in connection with its chief and rugged probability, has a certain influence which tends more to aggravate than to dissipate the terrors. Where it will begin, how it will begin, every one can perceive, but thinks he can perceive. But behind a thick veil of inscrutability lie the questions which have a keen interest for all, where it will end, when it will end, how it will end. It is as though the inhabitants of a densely populated and wealthy city should know that a fire will certainly to soon break out, but should be utterly ignorant of the course which it would take or the extent of its ravages. Every one feels that his own house may be in the line of flames, or that the hungry conflagration, if it happen to pass by his house, may engulph the principal depositories or securities of his wealth.

In Paris the Bourse continues in a panic, and in London the Stock Exchange is in a sympathetic condition; and this in spite of the official annonce of a neutral and pacific policy on the part of France, just given by M. Rouher, Minister of State, before the French Legislature. As occasion may possibly soon arise to compare the acts of the French Government with the position which it announces through M. Rouher, it is important to consider the precise words used by that Minister in making the announcement. This occurred in the session of May 3, the order of the day being the discussion of the bill calling out the hundred thousand soldiers from the classes of 1866. M. Rouher declined to consent, as it was desired by the opposition, to base on this army bill a debate on the German question. There were "grave and numerous inconveniences" to prevent the acceptance of such a course. "But," continued M. Rouher, "in presence of the rumors of war which have had circulation throughout Europe, the Government considers itself bound to make known to the Chamber the policy which it has followed, its present position with respect to the German Powers, and, above all, its situation relative to Italy. That which I come here to fulfil by a declaration which, if brief, shall not be wanting in precision."

M. Rouher then proceeded:

The policy of France with respect to the debates has always been pacific. From the very outset, as well as in all the phases which occurred afterwards, at Copenhagen, at the conference of London, at Vienna, and at Berlin, France has never ceased to give counsels of prudence and moderation. At present the French Cabinet continues its efforts not less energetically. In fact, what is pressure with such perseverance the development of prosperity at home, and encourages that tendency by international cooperation, how could it remain indifferent abroad to the shock of rival passions? The efforts of the government in favor of peace will have but one limit—namely, that it will not consent to enter into any engagement—it is determined to preserve its entire liberty of action. (Loud applause.) In those questions which do not, after all, affect either the dignity, or the honor, or the direct interest of our country, was it not the duty of the Emperor's government, after having proclaimed loyally its pacific wishes, to use and to pursue this line of rules of an honorable and sincere neutrality, and consequently to remain in face of complicated events perfectly free in its determinations? Therefore is it fully resolved to employ that liberty only for the advancement of a task which will be for the interest of justice, and all assist the power, security, and grandeur of France. (Cheers.) Special duties were imposed on us with respect to Italy—a nation to which we are attached by the strongest sympathies and by a common interest and blood. Italy may desire to associate her own or her to enter actively into the conflict which has arisen between Prussia and Austria. Every nation is the judge of its own affairs. We do not pretend to exercise over Italy any guardianship; Italy is free to act (Applause.) But the interest which we feel in her welfare obliges us to enter into the clearest explanations with respect to our intentions, and our dispositions by our reiterated declarations that in the one part of Austria against Italy, we are as determined in the most prudent manner to leave to the charge of Italy the risks and perils of any aggression on her part against Austria. (Loud cheering.) Thus, therefore, our statement in this Chamber may be summed up in three words—A pacific policy, a discussion neutrality and an entire liberty of action. Such is our line of conduct; and we consider it to be in conformity with truth and justice and worthy of the confidence of the Legislative body and of the country. (Long continued applause.)

Yet, as before observed, the Paris Bourse and the London Stock Exchange, in spite of these assurances of the French Minister, continued in a state of fluctuating agitation, oppressed and worried by one of the largest panics of panic which the financial history of Europe has known within the past half century. It does not matter for the time whether its terrors are real or phantasmal. The nightmare is an awful reality while it lasts; and this financial nightmare is not likely to vanish until daylight and certainty shall break through the portentous darkness which now shrouds the immediate future of Europe.

And somehow there is a wide impression in England as well as in France that the French Government has to the general situation a relation which makes it virtually the arbiter of peace or war. True, it is said, M. Rouher announces "a pacific policy," absolute neutrality, but he also significantly reserves "an entire liberty of action." Why not, then, it is asked, employ this "liberty of action" with sternest vigor to prevent war, or war in such a form as would almost necessarily break down the powerful barriers of France? The London *Times*, conceding the second and extended positions of England to the affairs of the continent with a candor which might well disturb the repose of the second Pitt in Westminster Abbey—some what querulously asks if France intends, by the obscure course she is now pursuing, to relinquish her control over the affairs of Europe; by which question the belief is evidently implied that France can if she so chooses, prevent a war which must have injurious to the commercial interests of both England and France. But since England has quite as much to apprehend on that score as France, perhaps much more, it would obviously seem to devolve upon her Government to do its utmost to maintain peace. When it shall do this it may gracefully urge upon the French Government the propriety of taking bold and decided measures for the same direction. But having declined to participate in the proposed European Congress in 1864, urged upon England and the other nations in order to adjust on a peaceful and enduring basis the very questions which now bristle with warlike portents, and having shrunk from its Danish kinsmen into a neutrality more remarkable than dignified when the Prussian and Austrian were making spoil of his domain, the English Government is in no position to complain if the French Government, for any reason, shall be so rigid in its neutrality as not to interfere between other nations which seem bent on going to war.

Meantime there is in the surface of the Austro-Prussian difficulty that the least necessity for a warlike issue. Ostensibly the quarrel stands about thus, as described by an intelligent and well informed London correspondent:

Prussia proposed to annex Schleswig-Holstein. Austria began to arm against Prussia, and Prussia against Austria. Each protested—each called on the other to disarm—each assured the world that the preparations were strictly defensive, and after a series of tremendous protocols, each agreed to disarm. So far, so good; but a third Power complicated the mischief. Austria as war is the opportunity of Italy. When Austria attacks, or is attacked by Prussia, then is the time to strike for Venetia. And Italy goes into a panic of patriotism, arming against Austria. Of course Austria prepares to defend Venetia—marching her Italian regiments north, and again south her Germans and Croats. Italy is all the more excited with these preparations, which are on a large scale, and very energetic Austria, to the question of Prussia, declares that she has suspended military preparations on the Prussian frontier, but that she is threatened on the side of Italy.

But the case is made, on its face, still less significant of war, by the declaration of Italy that she has no designs against Venetia, that she, too, was on the defensive wholly. Of course, there can not be actual war among these nations if they all remain on the defensive. But there are undeveloped motives and policies at work under the diplomatic surface. Italy longs for Venetia; Prussia hungers for the Duchies. They have not too much reason to suppose that, by attacking Austria at or about the same time, they can each get what they want. Speculating as to the sub-current of motives and policies to be developed in case of war, the correspondent above quoted says:

It may be that Prussia and Italy, with the concurrence of France, are about to destroy Austria—that the other Powers will divide her as Poland was divided. Prussia will get Austrian Poland and the Danubian Provinces. Italy gets Venetia. Hungary becomes independent, and the head of a great Sclavonic Confederacy. Prussia takes the Duchies and rules Germany, while France gets the boundary of the Rhine, Belgium and the Island of Sardinia. This is what some people think is on the cards. I do not believe it. Austria has too much vitality for that, and if Prussia will readily remain neutral, and assure the neutrality of the other Powers, England and Russia, I believe that Austria with the aid she will have from friendly German States can whip Prussia with one hand and Italy with the other.

Of course, this is only my opinion. I am well aware that it is not the common one in America, or in England. To be English, a certain class at least, have strong Italian, Garibaldian and Mazzinian sympathies. A good many Americans are of the same way of thinking, and it is natural that most Germans in America should take the side of Prussia. But Prussia has a small population compared with Austria, and a flat country, destitute of strong military positions. Austria has a strong military population—it has the sympathy of Bavaria, a strong military State, and has strong military positions on both frontiers. Let Italy and Prussia attack simultaneously, and, in my opinion, both would be beaten. Prussia has a certain amount of partisan disaffection at home, and the jealousy of some of the smaller States. Italy has a reactionary party and interests large enough to be dangerous.

The same correspondent sees the probability of a peaceful solution, after all, through the agency of the Emperor Napoleon's favorite idea for pacifying Europe, a Parliament of Nations sitting at Paris. We again quote:

My present impression is that these difficulties will grow more and more threatening, until the apprehensions of war have become so general and disastrous that people will want peace, and that at the proper moment the Emperor Napoleon will renew his proposition for a Congress, and that the whole matter will be settled at Paris. This will place him at the head of Europe, and fulfill his saying—"the Empire is peace." It is agreed that not an army can move in Europe against the Imperial veto. Every one looks to the Emperor for peace or for war. If there is a war he will be blamed for it, and it will be attributed to some sinister motive. If he really have the power to preserve peace, why should he not do it, and if he wishes the aggrandizement of France a Congress would give him as much as he might gain from a war.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Adjourned Meeting of Friends of Governor Allen.—There was a meeting of a number of friends of the late Governor Allen last evening. It was resolved to send for his remains as those of one whose history and fame is part of the history of Louisiana, and to erect a suitable monument over them; also, that a Committee of fifteen be accordingly appointed and a Monumental Association be formed in this city to receive the assistance of all citizens throughout the State desirous of co-operating in the patriotic work.

The President, General Lewis, appointed the following Executive Committee:

General D. W. Adams, Ernest Miltenberger, General John L. Lewis, Harlow J. Phelps, Wm. S. Pike, Dr. W. G. Austin, Colonel Henry Denis, Samuel Smith, Colonel Ig. Szymanski, Colonel J. O. Nixon, J. W. Overall, John Pemberton, Captain James McCloskey, A. H. Isaacson, Colonel J. M. Sandidge.

On motion of General Adams, the names of Dr. J. S. Copes, R. C. Cummings and Robert M. Lusher were added.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the association be tendered to the proprietors and editors of the *Bee, Picayune, Times* and *Crescent*, for the aid rendered in publishing the notice of the present and recent meetings, and that their great influence be earnestly solicited in carrying out the purposes of the Allen Association.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Bari & Co., for their offer to transport gratuitously the remains of the late Gov. Allen from Vera Cruz to New Orleans on board of one of their line of steamers, as well as for their further offer to superintend the removal of the remains of Gov. Allen from the City of Mexico to the city of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Adams, chairman of the executive committee, gave notice that the first meeting of the said committee would be held on Thursday evening, May 31st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at parlor P, St. Charles Hotel.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

E. W. HALSEY, Secretary.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Bosworth presiding.

A resolution was adopted allowing square block pavement in front of the Customhouse; also, one to allow a hydrant in Jackson Square; also, one to extend the time of the contract of D. McCobrd & Co.; also, Mr. Montamat's, from the Lower Board, relative to the Chief of Police.

A petition from the Sheriff relative to the want of chairs, &c., in the First District Court was referred.

A resolution to pay acting Mayor Clark $650 for his services as such was adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of allowing wharfinger laborers $60 per month, adopted. In favor of leasing the Canal street ferry was adopted. Upon the resolution to allow William Renshaw lease of the Third District ferry by virtue of his contract, adversely; approved and substitute to recall the contract, adopted. Upon the contract of P. Drusse for lease of the Fourth District ferry, adversely; approved and substitute to recall adopted.

Upon the resolution to repair Bayou St. John bridge for foot passengers, the committee reported a substitute to sell a contract for rebuilding the bridge suitably for vehicles upon the old site. Substitute adopted.

A resolution to remove booths, sheds, etc., from the neutral ground and squares was adopted. Also, one to call a contract for delivery of 350,000 feet of lumber for Surveyor's department.

The committee reported against calling a contract for the building of the steamboat wharves from Lafayette to Notre Dame street, and in favor of allowing the Controller an extra clerk at $100 per month. Report adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—*Meeting last Evening—Mr. McCulloch in the Chair.*—A report from the City Controller in reference to additional appropriations, was referred.

A report from the Street Commissioner alleged that the City Railroad Company failed to perform its duty in keeping the streets in order.

City Treasurer reported on hand $39,318 37. Referred.

The City Surveyor reported, urging that the Pontchartrain Railroad Company be compelled to fill up the middle of their track. Report adopted.

An ordinance from the Upper Board, that no under penalty of $50, for first offence, and double the amount for each subsequent violation, be allowed to post on curb stones, fences, etc., any advertisement.

A petition from Schneider and Scheibler, praying for the privilege of building a flag house in front of a Theatre in the upper story, on the corner of Baronne and Canal streets, was referred.

An ordinance from the Upper Board, No. 6662, in regard to the double track railway on Levee street, was referred.

Mr. Montamat offered a resolution declaring the late suspension of the Chief of Police operative, the appointment as he acted under orders of the Mayor, and that he be paid during the period of his suspension. Adopted and sent up for concurrence.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of the opening of new bridges on Lafayette Avenue; in favor of providing the Convent of Good Shepherd's with water pipes; also, favorably upon the Surveyor's report, dividing the city wharves into sections. Resolutions accordingly were adopted.

Mr. Kaiser presented a minority report which was lost. The majority report with a few amendments was adopted.

The Police and Health Committee reported in favor of allowing Hy. Benou to establish a Stock Landing below the city. Laid over.

The report of the Special Committee to revise the salaries of city officers, was read and ordered to be printed for action next meeting.

A resolution to sell the contract for repairing the ballast roads was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Second District Court.—The will of the late J. M. Caballero who was accidentally killed by being run over by one of the cars has been open in this Court. His estate, by the will presented, amounting to about forty thousand dollars, is left to Mr. Bascaldo, his business partner, between whom and Mr. Caballero there is said to have existed an enmity for many years.

The will was drawn on the 21st of October, 1852, but from the fact of the enmity between deceased and Bascaldo occurring between that date and this, it is conjectured another will, revoking the present one, is in existence. The bulk of his fortune is left to Bascaldo. The remaining distribution is as follows:

To the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Third Municipality	$1000 00
To do of the Second Municipality (Third District)	1000 00
To the Asylum of Aged and Infirm	1000 00
To the Firemen	1000 00
Other Charitable Institutions	2000 00
Total	6000 00

The Convention of 1864.—The members of this Convention, it is stated, have recently held two meetings in caucus despite the refusal of Judge Durell, the President, to participate. At the last meeting, Monday night, it was determined that the opposition of the President should be resisted. As the meetings are held in secret we are not advised as to the objects proposed; but it is conjectured that a general rehabilitation of State affairs is contemplated.

Appointment.—Lieut. Thomas H. Dryden, formerly Lieutenant of the First District police, has been appointed a special Aid to Mayor Monroe, to whom on account of his experience he is calculated to be of very material assistance in police regulations.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—A. Bernstein, charged with false imprisonment of Henry Stamm on the 10th of February last, was yesterday released by *nol pros*. Also B. P. Callaghan, charged with assault and battery.

The cases of Geo. F. Bags, charged with assault with intent to murder and of J. B. Young, W. M. McKenna and H. B. Greene, charged with assault and battery, were ordered and transferred to Jefferson parish, where the offences were committed.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted to Philip Williams, who alleged that he is confined in prison without occasion.

Morris Phillips, charged with bigamy, was discharged by *nol pros.*

Informations were filed respectively against Geo. Littlejohn for forgery; Chas. Ambers and R. J. Murphy for robbery; Saml. Scott and James Curry, for receiving stolen property; Theodore Montegut for obtaining money under false pretences; Wm. Devine for assault with intent to commit rape; Hyman Tatto for stabbing with intent to murder; Edwd. Gannon for carrying concealed weapons and Joseph Lacon and John Ricoiana for embezzlement.

The case of Palagie Brown, charged with poisoning Fanny Crouch, is fixed for trial this morning.

Sharp Negroes.—Two negroes, one a boy and the other a girl, stole a gold ring, yesterday, from a store at the corner of Royal and St. Ann streets. The owner missing the ring after they left concluded to follow them, but as they saw him they went into a store, examined some bolts of calico and went out. The boy was, however, arrested, and Sergeant Thomas suspecting that something sharp had been done at the store went and examined the calico and sure enough there was the ring carefully concealed between two bolts of the goods.

Fatal Fall.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John H. Leach, aged 40 years, native of South Carolina, found dead. Verdict: Killed by accidentally falling from the window of his house, at 140 Gravier street.

General G. T. Beauregard, President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, accompanied by General Wirt Adams and Mr. Robertson, directors of the road, were passengers on the Bienville, from New York on the 19th, for Liverpool.

The most burning thoughts of the past may produce the greatest coldness in the soul of the artist. It is as true in the laws of mind as in those of chemistry, that fire can generate ice.

Solitude gives boldness. It enables us to see and calmly comprehend those truths, at the thought of which we would, in society, tremble.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Additional from Europe.

Detention of Austrian Troops on a Limited Furlough after Mr. Motley's Protest.

CULMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL PANIC IN ENGLAND.

HEAVY FAILURES.

SIR MORTON PETO AMONG THE NUMBER.

Large Fire in New York.—Academy of Music Burned.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 129¾ to 129⅞.

Halifax, May 22.—The steamer Cuba brings the following additional intelligence:

Vienna telegrams report that Minister Motly had protested against the further shipment of Austrians to Mexico. The troops were then retained on a limited furlough.

The financial panic in London culminated on the 10th of May in the suspension of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., with liabilities of from ten to twelve millions of pounds sterling. The failure is attributed to very heavy speculative sales of shares at a heavy discount. The run was commenced by depositories and the Bank of England declined assistance in consequence of the crisis. Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Betts failed to the amount of four million pounds sterling. The suspension is reported of the Liverpool Mercantile Credit Association and of other establishments. Intense excitement exists in financial circles and business is almost suspended. The Government has resolved to suspend the Bank Charter act.

New York, May 22.—The Academy of Music, the Lutheran Church, the Medical University, two piano factories and some other buildings on 14th street and 3d avenue have been destroyed by fire. Maretzec and Grau's troupes lost their valuable wardrobes. The total loss is estimated from three to four million dollars—Several firemen were killed.

New York, May 22—10 A. M.—Gold 129¾ to 129⅞.

St. Louis, May 22.—The Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies have met here for the first time since 1837. The project of reunion was discussed. Two moderators presided.—Twelve hundred persons voted in favor of reunion. It is definitely stated that measures will be immediately instituted to effect this object.

New York, May 22, 2 P. M.—Wm. P. Wright's reports cotton quieter, but firm under the Cuba's news. Sales thus far 1500 bales. For the week 20,000 bales. Middling uplands 39c, and Orleans middling 40c. The receipts for the week at all ports were 21,000 bales, and the exports 24,000 bales. Gold 129⅞. Sterling exchange lively at 109¾.

Southwest Pass, May 22.—Arrived inside at 8 o'clock this evening the bark Rio Grande, H. B. Anderson, master, from Genoa on the 26th of December, and Leghorn the 23d of April, with a cargo of marble, oil, wines, cheese and macaroni, consigned to Piaggio Bros.

Nothing new in sight. Weather clear and calm.

Vicksburg, May 22.—The steamer Grey Eagle passed down at 6 P. M. River falling.

Memphis, May 22.—Messrs. Washburne, Leland and Broomall, the Congressional Committee to investigate the late riots have arrived, and will commence their investigation to-morrow.

The tournament for the benefit of married Confederates to-day was a great success. Five thousand people were present.

Washington, May 22.—The bill in relation to the public lands of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida has passed the Senate. It provides that they be disposed according to the homestead law of 1862, without distinction as to color. The price patent five dollars allows the privilege of purchase land to persons who have served in the Confederate army by taking the oath of allegiance.

The bankrupt bill has passed the House by yeas 68, nays 59.

Gen. J. B. Palmer, of Tennessee, has been pardoned by the President.

New York, May 22.—Private advices indicate a large return of 5.20 bonds per steamer Cuba.

The shipment of specie to-morrow will probably exceed $3,000,000.

Eighty-seven cases of arms have been seized by Government at Erie, Pennsylvania, belonging to the Fenian Senate.

Lemuel Cook, a revolutionary hero, aged 108, died at Clarendon on Sunday.

New York, May 22.—The cotton market closed firm, with sales of 3500 bales at 38c. for Middling Uplands and 40c. for Middling Orleans.

Sterling Exchange 109¾ to 109⅞. Gold closed at 129⅞.

Halifax, May 22.—Additional news from London, dated May 12th, stated that the Bank of England yesterday (11th) raised its rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent. and its charge for special advances to 10 per cent. The pressure in these terms was immense, and there is only on unexceptionable bills that accommodation could be obtained, meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were announced, the most serious of which were those of commercial and banking, including the English Joint Stock for £2,000,000 sterling; then came that of Peto & Betts for £4,000,000 sterling; then that of William Thompson, railway contractor, for £200,000 sterling. Finally, it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid up capital consisted of £550,000 sterling, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a paid up capital of £250,000 sterling, must, with extremely heavy amounts, pass into liquidation.

The London *Times*, in an editorial says if anything can justify the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, the panic which reached the city to five on Friday, the 11th of May will warrant the act. Although we believe the reign of terror was approaching its end and would speedily have ceased had an infraction of the bank law been permitted, even now, it is probable the license allowed to the Bank will not be used. It cannot, however, be denied that about mid-day yesterday, the tumult became a riot. The doors of the most respectable bank ing houses were besieged more perhaps, by a mob actuated by that strange sympathy which attracts and keeps a mob together, than by the creditors of banks. Throngs heaving and tumbling about Lombard street made that narrow thoroughfare impassable.

Such excitement on all sides has not been witnessed since the great crisis of 1825. Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor and, until a report, at that time unfounded, was circulated in the afternoon that the Government had authorized the Bank Directors to issue £3,000,000 sterling additional in notes, it seemed as if the fear and distrust of the commercial world had suddenly become boundless. The statement was baseless at the time but it served to allay the panic which had no solid foundation. Even the announcement of Peto's suspension did not revive the panic in its first intensity, and the statement of other stoppages produced little effect.

The London *Times* adds "we need to be persuaded that had the Government stood firm the panic would have subdued itself, and, if, as we are led to expect, confidence will be speedily restored, we shall attribute it to natural causes rather than to the interference of the Executive Government. The action of the Government was announced in the House of Commons on Friday at midnight, by Mr. Gladstone, who had been engaged all the evening in consultation with bankers and others, who represented to him that the panic in the city was without parallel in the financial history of the country. Mr. Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England to the effect that if they should find occasion to afford relief to the wants of legitimate commerce and make such advances as would require the issue of notes beyond the amount allowed by the act, the Government recommended them not to hesitate in doing so and intended, in the event of that emergency to make immediate application to Parliament for an act of indemnity.

Several failures have occurred in Liverpool.

Washington, May 22.—Judge Hughes, of Indiana, of the Court of Claims, has been appointed General Agent of the Treasury Department vice W. P. Mellen, of Cincinnati, resigned.

Cincinnati, May 22.—A fire broke out this morning on Sixth street near Harriet which destroyed Dagenhart's harness factory and Cook Parcell's extensive stock stables.

The foreign news had much more effect on the markets than was supposed.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

New York, May 22—12 M.—The cotton market is quieter but firm, with sales thus far of 1500 bales, at 38 to 40c. for Middling. Gold rules at 129⅝. Sterling exchange lively at 109¾.

Southwest Pass, May 22—12 M.—The steamer Texas, from Galveston, crossed the Bar at 10 o'clock last night.

The schooner Western Star, Sears, master, thirty five days from New York, with a general cargo, arrived at 12 this noon.

A bark is in sight to the eastward, bound in, supposed to be the bark Rio Grande.

Nothing else in sight. High tide at 9 this evening. Wind northeast.

THE PRUSSIAN PROJECT OF FEDERAL REFORM.—According to the *Journal de Bruxelles* the following are the bases of the plan proposed by Prussia to the Diet:—

1. A Parliament to be elected by universal suffrage, with some restrictions in respect of the qualifications of deputies.

2. An executive power shall be constituted in which Austria, Prussia and Bavaria alone shall exercise preponderating influence.

3. Germany shall be divided into three military groups, formed by Austria, Prussia and Bavaria.

4. Prussia and Bavaria to have the supreme command of the military forces forming the two last mentioned groups; Prussia to have the command of the federal fleet, which shall be at once created.

5. The Diet will cease to guarantee the possessions of Austria, but an ulterior understanding upon that subject may be arrived at.

6. The Parliament shall have the function of voting the contingents of the subsidies for the army and navy, and all laws applicable to the entire Confederation.

7. The diplomatic direction to be left exclusively in the hands of Prussia, which, however, will allow of the different other States retaining the power of naming their respective [illegible]

Trial of Mr. Davis.

[Special to the New York Daily News.]

Washington, May 13.—It is a noteworthy circumstance in connection with the efforts that are now being made to bring Jefferson Davis to trial, that the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred, weeks ago, the question whether any legislation on the part of Congress was necessary in order to bring him to trial, have confined their labors exclusively to the collection and examination of testimony to prove the complicity of Mr. Davis in the assassination of Lincoln, but have not taken a single step towards bringing him to trial. To judge from their labors, it would seem that they at least have no intention of having Jefferson Davis tried for treason.

Whatever the ground of their action in this matter may be, it is certain that the recent indictment of Mr. Davis at Norfolk, was brought about by Judge Underwood on his own responsibility, and that it has not received the sanction of the Government for any officer or branch thereof, as I stated in my last dispatch. Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason by order of this same Underwood, last Summer. At that time the Attorney General directed the overzealous Underwood to let the matter drop, and that indictment was quietly withdrawn.

The present indictment is a mere copy of the former one, but it is well known to the Government and to all its law officers, that Jefferson Davis' crime, whatever it may be, does not amount to treason, and that, tried in any civil court, a conviction for treason cannot be secured. To place Jefferson Davis on trial for treason, is to have it proclaimed that he did not commit treason, and it is a knowledge of the fact that has hitherto prevented his trial. If he is put on trial under this indictment, it will simply be in order that he may be honorably acquitted. Underwood, and such men as Nye, who thirst for the blood of Jefferson Davis, do not see this, but Thaddeus Stevens sees it, and hence his anxiety to get Mr. Davis tried as an accomplice of the assassins.

Strong nature may be created by adversity Misery, almost always a step mother is sometimes a mother.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1866.

The foreign news published in the morning papers excited an unusual sensation in our money market and caused the banks and others to raise their pretensions for Foreign Exchange about five per cent., while it enabled sellers of gold to realize prices showing a material advance. The press telegrams made no allusion to the Bank of England excepting that it had raised its rates to ten per cent. against seven per cent. at the date of our previous accounts, but private dispatches stated that the operation of the provisions in the Charter with regard to issues had been temporarily suspended, in order to enable the Bank to act for the relief of the market free from the restrictions which would otherwise check its movement. A like course was pursued in 1857. On that occasion the Bank was authorized to make additional issues of £10,000,000 in one pound notes for the purpose of supplying the void of specie in the general channels of trade, but it was found necessary to emit only £2,000,000 which affected the object proposed. It is supposed that the relief furnished by the measure now adopted has one of the exciting causes of the active movement in the Liverpool cotton market, on Saturday, the 12th instant, when 20,000 bales changed hands at a recovery of ⅛d of the previous decline.

The Gold market opened buoyant under the influence of the decline in American securities on the London Stock Exchange, and the consequent advance in prices at New York, and sales were made at 133 to 135. The movement was then checked by telegrams which reported the New York market at ¼ p. 10 A. M., at 130¾, but when later dispatches came through quoting at 129⅞, the upward tendency was checked and sales were made as high as 136, the closing rate being 135¼, against 131 last evening. The sales included $4000, $5000 and $3000 at 133; $2000, $2000, $10,000 and $25,000 at 133¾; $1500 at 132½; two lots of $2000, $5000, three lots of $5000 and $10,000 at 133¾; $1500 and two lots of $10,000 at 134, $5000 at 134¾, $5000 at 134½; $1300, $3700 and $3000 at 135; $5000 at 135¼, $2500 and $2700 at 135½; and $5000 at 136. We also heard of a lot of $10,000 at 136. Silver also improved, although not to the same extent. The sales of American half dollars included $500 at 122½, and $500 at 123. Dealers paid 119 for the small amounts offered at their counters, and sold at 123. Mexican dollars were quoted at 130.

There was very little Foreign Exchange offered, and nothing of any moment was reported in private hands. The sale of Sterling included a good clear bill for £700 at 143, a private bank er's bill for £1,080 at 142½, another for £1100 at 143, and a moderate amount of bank bills at 120, which was the general asking bank rate at the amount said for gold at 109¾. We omitted to report last evening, 3,800 first class at 141 and £5,000 at 142½. The same signatures could not have been bought to day under 147. In Francs we noticed sales of 20,000 very good private at 3.75 and some bank bills at 3.75 and 3.60. The market is too unsettled for quotations, but good clear Sterling may be put down as nominal at 143 to 145, and A1 to first class at 146½ to 147½, the banks asking 150.

Domestic Exchange exhibited but little variation. One of the banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, but the others stand ⅜d. Outdoors, $160,000 New York sight was sold at ⅛ premium, a moderate amount of three day's sight at 7/16 premium, and $45,000 three days at ⅛ discount.

Nothing of any moment was reported in Stocks, excepting some City Railroad at about $34. In City Bonds we noticed sales of 10 shares of the Railroad issues, with the November coupon, at 83¾, and 19 at 83¼. The Consolidated are quoted at 92 to 94, and the Railroad issues at 83 to 83½, according to the coupon.

In Uncurrent money we noticed a sale of $500 Louisiana State Bank notes at 85½c per dollar. We understand that the State Auditor has received the hypothecated bonds belonging to the Free Banks, and will no doubt be ready to surrender them to the extent of the circulation redeemed. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 80 to 81c, and 84 to 85c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 80 to 81c, and 83½ to 85½c, Merchants' Bank at 88 to 90 and 93 to 94; Bank of New Orleans at 93 to 94 and 96 to 97; Union Bank at 92 to 93, and 96 to 97½, and Crescent City Bank at about the same. The inside figures represent the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside quotations the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes at a ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount. They continue to be the general medium of exchange in our local trade. State Treasury Notes, on their first emission ruled at 2 to 4 per cent. discount, but are now quoted at 5, with only few buyers. A considerable number of small dealers advertise that they will receive them in trade at par. No one doubts their ultimate redemption, but their immediate inconvertibility, excepting for the payment of State taxes, depresses them in the market.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Tuesday Evening, May 22, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a moderate enquiry, but the limited supply on sale was mostly held above the views of buyers, and the business was consequently confined to 1100 bales, taken by five brokers, at about previous rates for the lower grades, but at fuller prices for the better qualities. We now quote Ordinary at 27 to 29c., Good Ordinary at 30 to 32c., Low Middling at 34 to 36c. and Middling at 38 to 40c. The sales of the past three days sum up 5160 bales, (2200 on Saturday, 1800 yesterday and 1100 to-day.) The receipts proper since Friday evening, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements,) embrace 2916 bales against 3316 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 400 bales. The exports for the three days comprise 6486 bales, 4563 of which were to foreign ports, and 1943 coastwise.

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday comprise 71 hhds. Sugar, no Molasses. The market is well supplied with both the foreign and domestic productions, but there is very little demand for Sugar and none for Molasses. The sales to-day were confined to 15 hhds. Good Common to Fair Louisiana Sugar at 12¼c., and 19 hhds. Seconds at 14c per lb. There were no sales of Molasses and quotations would be entirely nominal. Common to Fair Louisiana Sugar is retailing at 12 to 13c., Fully Fair 14¼ to 14¾c., Prime 15 to 15¼c., Yellow Clarified 15¼c., White 16¼c. per lb. No 12 Cuba Sugar 12¼ to 12¾c., No. 14 13¼ to 14c., No. 15 15c. per lb. We heard of the sale of a small lot of Cuba Molasses a day or two since at 60c. per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There was a good demand for Corn to-day and prices are fuller. The market for other Western products is somewhat depressed. For full particulars we refer to the following remarks, which are set forth in detail:

FLOUR.—The market is quiet but steady. The stock on hand is small and consists mostly of the grades below Superfine, which are not wanted, while those above are in request. There were sales to-day of 1000 bbls., of which 100 Good Extra at $11 50, 95 and 150 do. at $12 50, 80 Choice Extra at $13, 100 and 100 do. at $13 25 per bbl.

CORN.—Is in fair supply and in good demand at fuller prices, some showing an improvement of 5c. per bushel. The sales to-day embraced 9060 sacks, of which 600 and 1000 Mixed at 90a, 600 Mixed at 90 to 92½c, 2000 Yellow and Mixed 90 to 95c., 1500 White Mixed at 92 to 93½c., 400 White Mixed, 720 White Mixed, 175 Yellow and 1080 White at 95c., and 500 White at $1 per bushel.

OATS.—The market is steady and prices are looking up. There were sales to-day of 2000 sacks, of which 1500 and 360 at 55c., and 200 at 56c. per bushel.

BRAN.—We note a quiet market. The sales comprise 100 sacks at $1 20 and a boat load of 40 tons in bulk at 85c. per 100 lbs. These sales were to a dealer.

HAY—Is in good supply but not much in demand. A lot of 195 bales Good Western sold to-day at $31 50 per ton.

LARD—Is in light supply and in request, and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. Yesterday, not previously reported, 250 tierces Prime sold at 22½c per lb. Holders are now asking 22¾ to 23c. per lb. It has been retailing at 24c. per lb. in tierces and 24c. in kegs.

PORK—Appears to be in request and prices are said to have given way a little. There were sales to-day of 100 and 200 bbls. Mess on private terms. It is retailing at $33 25 and $33 50 per bbl.

BACON—Is in light supply and in request. There were sales to-day of 40 casks Shoulders and 40 casks Clear Ribbed and Clear Sides on private terms, and 60 do. Clear Sides at 19c., and 16 casks Shoulders in pale lots at 14¼c. per lb. We are advised the Ribbed Sides and [illegible]. [illegible] are retailing at 14¼ to 15c., Ribbed Sides 18 to 18½c., Clear Sides 19½c., Plain Hams 20c., and Sugar cured 20¼ to 21c. per lb.

GREEN MEAT.—There is very little on hand. The last round sales of Shoulders were at 12¾c. per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 14c. and Sides at 16c. per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Common and No. 2 Rosin is selling at $2 to $3 per bbl., No. 1 at $5; Virgin Dip at $7. Pitch at $3; Tar at $3 50 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine 92½ to 95c. per gallon.

WHISKY.—The market is well supplied but dull. There is only a retail business doing at $2 25 to $2 35 per gallon for Western Rectified.

INDIA BAGGING.—The stock is small and is mostly held by dealers and speculators. The demand for the country is supplied at 29c. per yard in rolls and 31c. in bales.

BALE ROPE.—We have no round sales to report, but the market is very firm and round lots are quoted at 17¾c. per lb. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 18c. per lb.

STAR CANDLES.—There is a fair stock and a fair jobbing demand at 19c. per lb for 12 oz, 21c. for 13 oz, and 25c. per lb for 16 oz.

SALT—Is quoted by the cargo at $1 55 per sack for Liverpool Coarse and $1 60 for ⅛ to ¼ Fine. Dealers are supplying the demand for the interior at $1 90 to $2 per sack for Liverpool coarse, and $1 80 to $1 90 for Fine.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter and Good Western Butter are in better supply and prices are lower. The former is selling at 60c. and the latter at 50 to 55c. per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 16 to 20c. for Northern.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $2 50 to $2 75, Onions $2 50 to $3 50, Apples and Beans $6 to $6 per bbl., Eggs at $28 to $28 per bbl., Sour Krout at $15 to $16 per bbl., Chickens at $7 to $7 50 per dozen, Geese at $9 and Turkeys at $30 per dozen.

COFFEE.—The total direct imports since the close of the war sum up 44,665 bags. We quote Good Fair to Prime 20 to 20½c., Choice 21c. Gold duty paid. Stock on hand 9420 sacks. There is a good demand for the country at 24 to 28c. per lb for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a little more going forward coastwise and the rates are firmer and fuller. They are now ¾ to ⅞c. per lb for Cotton and 40c. per bbl. for Flour by sailing vessels for New York and Boston. 1c. per lb for Cotton and $1 per bbl for Flour for New York. Foreign Freights are quiet and unchanged. The rates are ⅝d. per lb for Cotton by sail and ⅝ to ¾d. by steam for Liverpool, and 1⅛c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 22, 1866.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 23, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD .... Lessee.
CHAS. BRISBITT .... Manager.
WM. PETRIE .... Stage Manager.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented the great Irish Drama of Ireland's Champion, or the Fenian Chief.

"Cogga na Callie."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

[illegible]

Destruction of Bondage Insects.

THE VICAT INSECT DESTROYER, does away, by the mere touch of [illegible], with all insects injurious both to man and domestic animals, also to vegetables, flowers, fruits and provisions. [illegible] The VISCAT INSECT DESTROYER can be taken even internally, by man and animals with impunity.

[illegible]

The Powder can be had at Mr. G. PELLEGRIN'S, corner Canal and Liberty streets.

[illegible]

For Sale or Rent.

A SQUARE OF GROUND at Mandeville, four squares from the wharf, together with the improvements thereon, comprising three tenements, having four rooms with out-houses, well and cistern, stables and carriage house, wharf and bath-house.

—Also—

[illegible]

Wanted.

A WET NURSE, one who is willing to go North for the Summer; none others need apply. Enquire at 418 Camp street.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of PACKWOOD & HARRIS, Clinton, La. was dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent.

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD.
THOMAS B. HARRIS.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of business in Clinton, La., under the firm of PACKWOOD & HARRIS.

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD.
MARTHA F. HARRIS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from this city, Mr. P. M. NICE holds my full power of attorney.

PIERRE POUTZ.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17th, 1866.

[illegible]

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Earthenware, China and Glass.

[illegible] HENDERSON & GAINES.

MULES. MULES. MULES.

FOR SALE BY MATHEW KELLY, at Wm. Beatty's Stables Stock Landing, Jefferson City.

[illegible]

Paul W. Collens.

Third Justice of the Peace of New Orleans.

[illegible]

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK (female), at No. 94 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Notice to Planters.

IN addition to our stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats, we have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Plantation Clothing.

From our own manufactory in this city, which is offered at very low prices.

WALLACE & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

61 CAMP STREET ...... 61 CAMP STREET.

PRICES REDUCED.

[illegible]

S. ANDERSON, 61 Camp street, N. O.

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,

[illegible]

JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

FOR SALE—

[illegible]

E. K. CONVERSE, 56 Magazine street.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. LARECHE'S SALES.

Butter, Whisky, Potatoes, &c.

BY JOHN L. LARECHE & CO.

[illegible]

FORSTALL & SPEAR'S SALES.

Forwarders' Sale of French Calf Skins.

BY FORSTALL & SPEAR.

[illegible]

HOFFMAN & MARKS'S SALES.

BY SOULE & COPPENS,

[illegible]

A. FERNANDEZ'S SALES.

Property on Union street, Third District.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer. Office, No. 37 Exchange Alley.

[illegible]

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Property Forming the Corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen Streets.

SUCCESSION OF H. P. BORGE

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Sale to Close a Joint Interest.

106 Squares and 80 Portions of Ground fronting Piety, Desiree, Elmire, Congress, Independence, Pauline, Jane, Barthélemy, France, Lesseps, Poland and other streets, Third District. Also, 96 Lots of Ground in the Third District, fronting on Levee, Barthélemy, near Greatmen, Goodchildren, opposite Macarty Square, Clouet, St. Bernard, Frenchmen and other streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

ALF. BOULIGNY'S SALES.

Counting-room Furniture.

Lobit & Charpentier vs. their Creditors.—No. 20,625.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Railroad Stock, Insurance Company Stock, &c., &c.

Lobit & Charpentier vs. their Creditors—No. 20,625.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

T. Emile Sourdes vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Sourdes and Chassaignac.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of H. M. Summers.

[illegible]

A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TURNER, THE PHOTOGRAPHER, AT 67 CAMP STREET,

Has reduced his prices for Cartes de Visite to $3 per dozen during the summer months.

IVORYTYPES made photographically, and finished by superior artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS of every size, Plain or Colored, which defy competition.

C. J. AUBERT & CO., 20 ...... CHARTRES STREET 20

Having made heavy purchases when prices were lowest, are enabled to offer to their customers and to the public a splendid selection of GOODS which cannot fail to give GENERAL SATISFACTION.

N. B.—Country Dealers will find the most suitable and varied Goods in their line.

Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO., 20 Chartres street. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

BACHELORS' HALL, BAY ST. LOUIS, KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

[illegible]

C. Ravelet & Son, WHOLESALE DEALER, 66 ...... CUSTOMHOUSE STREET 66

IMMENSE REDUCTION ON ALL GOODS.

THE WHOLE STOCK MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST BEFORE THE 31st INSTANT,

When Mr. A. Ravelet will go to Europe to make new purchases.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES' WINES, BORDEAUX.

J. RIVIERE & CO., 70 AND 72 COMMON STREET.

BUSH & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

[illegible]

85 CHARTRES, CORNER CONTI ST.

Chocolate Manufactory AND CONFECTIONARY, SODA AND CAKES.

D. LOPEZ, At the OLD PLACE.

E. RICHARD. BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER. 160 ...... St. Ann street ...... 160 NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

[illegible]

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

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

LEEDS & CO.

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

[illegible]

GREAT ALL-RAIL NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTE.

NEW YORK CITY REACHED IN 100 HOURS.

—VIA—

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

QUICKEST LINE OF TRAVEL From New Orleans to all the Great Commercial Centers and Resorts of Pleasure in the United States and Canada.

[illegible]

VULCANITE SETS IMITATING THE COLOR OF THE GUMS.

[illegible]

O. B. GRAHAM & CO., 130 ...... Chartres Street 130

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

[illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

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

[illegible]

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

[illegible]

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

[illegible]

REGULAR LOUISVILLE LINE.

[illegible]

B. ANTOGNINI, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS, 15 ...... CONTI STREET 15

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]