THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
O. H. WEBBER & CO., PUBLISHERS.
No. 3, Nos. 70 Chartres Streets.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Subscribe—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1866.
AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
Sixteen Parlor suits, real estate, by G. de Verbois, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
E. H. Jumel—Sixteen real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
Also a general assortment of furniture, a Dealer's lumber, at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the premises, corner of Spain and Gentilly streets.
McKinnon & Co. sell sheeting, tape, boots, hats-caps, ship, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart, 126 Gravier street.
We call the attention of our readers to the sale of splendid real estate, to be made to-day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by G. de Verbois, Auctioneer, on account of the executors of Mrs. Pitman. The house on Rampart street is one of the finest residences in the City, having been built and finished for his own use by the late J. T. Ogden, then whose name it was once fashionable. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants to purchase a fine business stand at No. 62 Old Levee street, now occupied by O. Bernier & Co., to be sold at the same time and place by the same Auctioneer. For particulars see advertisement.
FOUR WALTHAM SALE—CEDAR WARE AT AUCTION—Messrs. McCorren & Co., will sell at their Auction Mart to-day, at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, a lot of Churns, Kegs, Knife-Trays, Nests Boxes, Tubs, etc., damaged on board of schooner Abby Burdsey, from Boston to this port. We call especial attention to their advertisement.
FOR FIRST CUT ICE.—The difficulty of obtaining reasonable fresh fish at reasonable prices in this city, which is so poor and convenient to some of the best salt water as well as fresh water fishing grounds in the country, has long been one of the mysteries and inexplicables by which New Orleans was unenviably distinguished. Fortunately we begin to perceive signs of a deliverance from that state of things; among which signs may be noted an advertisement in another column to the effect that a lot of fine red fish, snapper, sheep-head, trout and various other fish, just received per schooner Ice, will be sold to suit purchasers at the Fulton market. They may also be had by orders left at the Phoenix House, 96 St. Charles street, and at the schooner Friendship, in the Old Basin.
THE CARROLL RECORD.—A new weekly paper by this name will be started about the middle of June next, at Floyd, La., by Edward and E. J. Delony, Editors, as we learn by a neatly worded prospectus issued by them in reference to the projected publication.
The news from Mexico via Havana, concerning the late Gov. Allen's death, reproduce that, "by his own request, he was buried in full Confederate uniform."
THE MILITARY AND THE STATE QUARANTINE.—It is announced, by an order of the 15th instant from General Conby's Headquarters, that, in accordance with instructions from Headquarters of the Division of the Gulf, the employment of the Quarantine and Health Officers of the State will be turned over to the proper State officers, when the military supervision and control required by the order from the Headquarters of the Army, the duties of assume the expenses of the additional quarantine stations established for the purpose of enforcing those orders. The transfer will be effected on the 20th inst., when the Health officers of the State will receive and receipt for whatever property originally belonged to the quarantine stations, or was acquired after they passed under military control.
MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE GOV. ALLEN.—There was a meeting of some forty or fifty gentlemen friends of the late Gov. Allen at the St. Charles Hotel last evening, to devise ways to bring his remains to Louisiana. Gen. Jno. L. Lewis was called to preside, and B. W. Bishop, Esq., was appointed Secretary.
On motion, the following were appointed a committee to correspond, not in the premises: Gen. Dan. W. Adams, Col. John W. Sandige, Hon. Geo. Wood, Esq., Wm. M. Perkins, Esq., and Capt. Ernest Hilmenkopf.
The committee were requested to meet next Friday evening, at the office of Gen. Adams.
On motion of Mr. T. O. Selby, Gen. Lewis, the chairman of the meeting, was added to the committee. Mr. Hunter J. Phelps offered a letter from Gen. Conby, stating that he had no objections to the removal of the late Governor's remains to the State.
The meeting adjourned without any further definite action being taken, except passing a resolution to meet again, subject to the call of the committee. All the gentlemen present were remain out and distinguished citizens.
Among other things, it was stated that the Captain of the ship Mexico was willing to transport the remains to this city without charge.
Col. Sandige suggested that a monument should be built to the memory of the deceased.
CHANCE FOR A FAST AND PLEASANT TRIP UP THE RIVER.—It will be open that the passenger steamer Indiana will leave this city for Louisville and intermediate points on the 20th, at 5 P. M. We are requested to say that her departure on that day will be positive and punctual to the hour. The spacious and elegant cabins, and the general completeness of her appointments, together with her speed and the judicious command under which she is placed, render her coming trip an excellent opportunity for those who have occasion to go up the river. Skates-rooms have been engaged from her agents, Martin, Dollonde & Cobb, 37 Natchez street.

AMUSEMENTS.
VARIETIES THEATRE.—We are glad to see that, for the last night or two, there has been an increased attendance of the theatre. On Monday night, a fair audience witnessed the virtuous the comedy of "Charles II," and the drama of the "Jewess;" and there was a respectable house last evening at the representation of "Camille." Mrs. Hoskins's *Camille* was marked with that combination of power and delicacy which we have already noticed as characteristic her acting.
To-night she presents the brilliant comedy of "Peg Wellington," or "Before or Behind the Curtain."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is evident that Mr. and Mrs. Bates have produced a favorable impression upon those who have seen them. Mrs. Bates, particularly, from a greater familiarity with the "Academy's" stage, has exercised comparative want of freedom which was manifest in her first *Margaret Kinsee* on the opening night. Her *Lady Macbeth*, on Friday, displeased, dashing and sufficient enough to please any one.
"London Assurance," by the way, is a capital style of play for the summer season. It involves no tax upon either the morning or the sentimental faculties of an audience, and leaves them with no fine ideas, and no hale feeling, as a friend claim. Now-a-days, "Shamus (may be) too heavy," but "Thomas (assume possibly be) too light."
The performance to-night will embrace the play of "Still Waters Run Deep" and the farce of "Kiss in the Dark." Mr. Bates will appear as John Mildmay; Mrs. B. as Mrs. Hunter Shepherd.
MECHANICS OR ACADEMY, May 49 and 42 St. Charles street, with its numerous Associated Institutes and Societies, is temporarily open daily to the contest, between 9 a. m. and 10 p. m.
The Lake Ponchartrain and Gross Tresaunie to the Spiritualistic Cemetery.
We read in the Opelousas *Sentinel* of the 12th:
The hail did not extend over a considerable region of more than four miles in width, by ten or twelve miles in length, in the Ville Platte, in which there were five villages and one hamlet. Some of every kind, and gardens in this extent, were entirely ruined, or almost entirely destroyed; fences, and in many instances, buildings, thrown down, and trees torn up by the hailstones, including many so-cred with the lower limb. The Surgery of Gen. Andersen's upper house was blown down, and also the lower half of Dr. McDuffy and many other buildings. Never have we witnessed such terrific lightning, or heard such number of thunder so prolonged for about half an hour.
On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, one, several and other hard rain which has continued steadily up to the time of writing this, (Wednesday, 9 o'clock,) and bids fair to continue three days longer. This is a very discouraging to our planters, particularly to the half crown hard weather, which has been the hail crown last week, and who were starting every nerve in endeavoring to accept, as far from now compared as opportunity for several days to come.
Lafayette Bonds.—Washington, May 11.—Gen. Robb, the authorized agent of the Lafayette Bonds, which had been issued by the Government, has arrived here to receive the bonds from the New Orleans banks, which had been issued by them. The Secretary of the Treasury has requested Gen. Robb to receive the bonds, when positively ascertained to be genuine, and to cancel them, and to issue new bonds in lieu of the same.
Vaughan's Bonds.—Washington, May 11.—Gen. Robb, the authorized agent of the Lafayette Bonds, which had been issued by the Government, has arrived here to receive the bonds from the New Orleans banks, which had been issued by them. The Secretary of the Treasury has requested Gen. Robb to receive the bonds, when positively ascertained to be genuine, and to cancel them, and to issue new bonds in lieu of the same.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,795

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

It used to be said but too often in the old days of Whig and Democratic rallying and wheedling, that the last Presidential chief who was regular inaugurated than a new Presidential campaign was opened. The world which has changed so many things, certainly is not old to have changed all that. It is more and more evident that the course of events in the varying sequence of the problem of the late Presidency. Widely many of those the elements of which the highest result of their intellects. It comprises the elements that feed the hopes, sharpen the faculties, and stimulate the energies of the true party manager and the whole-souled office-seeker. Whether the President is to be power according to the intention of the Constitution, a power by dint of personal ability and character, or a mere puppet of a Congressional directory, or a party caucus, each man, woman, and every their pour little contribution, in order to obtain one of two things, both if that be practicable, namely: choice of the next President, or to control the President certainly who is chosen to that office. If we watch closely the movements and analyze the words of any prominent member of the so-called Conservative wing of the Republican party, we are sure to find that their or that plan of reconstruction or restoration does not in reality contain the superior object of their patriotic concern, but that the political labor to which they have so much fully devoted is the turning of certain "wheels within wheels," of which, if the outer seem to move as though designed to operate along all the concerns of the whole Union, the inner unquestionably turn on the spokes of the Presidency in its relation to parties and factions, and the distribution of the spoils. It is this Presidential question that more than anything else blights the road at present to the formal and practical restoration of the seven States to their former relations to all branches of the Federal Government. Made it certain that the admission of those States would not appreciably affect calculations for the Presidency, and if the fact might perhaps, shake the zeal of many who are now anxious to bring them in, it would scarcely fail to break the heart of the opposing, which is now so unpalatable, to our country.

The struggle for the Presidency is between the proclaimed enemies of President Johnson, who control the Republican organization, and those who support his policy and desire his support in turn in either defeating that organization or wresting it from the hands of its present controllers. Mr. Henry J. Raymond has been one of that class of equivocal Conservatives who has labored to prevent the consolidation of the Republican party, to which it from Radical leadership, and to support the nomination of President Johnson without being desired identity to the party which he undertook to oppose, and open war with the President.

But, above all these considerations, it may be hoped that some of the Radical leaders of Mr. Raymond's conduct in Congress, that he has been strenuously engaged in studying to counter the problem of how to make the next President, or to know who he is to be made the next President. Whatever expectations may have Mr. Raymond may have had, or may still have, under the present Administration have not been clearly defined, but it is obvious that he has not yet finally indulge unfounded expectations, which, if not to be consummated under the Presidency of Johnson, may be crowned with fruition under the rule of Raymond's successor, be it Grant or Seward, or Chase or some other Radical Republican. It would be difficult, indeed, to any effused Republican, that appears irrational, but it is true and scientific in the relations which the nation horse to the struggle between Congress and the President. The uncertainty as to the result of that struggle would seem to be the true cause of the uncertainty of Mr. Raymond's attempts to the best success of the one and of the other. His "dodged" a constitutional amendment Thirteen bill by a convention whose Iowa Washington when is passed the House. The Senate, in which it originated, having sustained the President's veto of it, it did not again come before the House for Mr. Raymond to face or to fly from it, but he undoubtedly managed to have the credit with the President's friends of being already to be in favor of the Civil Rights bill. Mr. Raymond voted for that, after mature discussion, but voted also to sustain the President's veto of it, the veto message having opened his eyes to transparent Constitutional objections not before apparent. His last performance in the line of Political Cabinet, having a forward veto of reproof, was witnessed in the passage, the other day, of the Reconstruction amendment. The day before, Mr. Raymond argued at length against the third section, distinguishing the great body of Southern whites until 1870, as obnoxious to every point of view, and concluded by begging that the House would strike it out and allow the other four to go to a vote, by which same "they would receive his hearty support." The House did not strike out the third section, and the next day Mr. Raymond, in the place where he sat, the "centre of neighboring eyes," overshowed himself in a lamp at one gulp, and gave a grimace which the hawkeyed, mind-fingered reporters detected or noted down. There was a flutter of surprise on all sides followed by awkward laughter and cries of congratulation and welcome from the Radical benches. What next?

But Mr. Raymond did not neglect the occasion afforded by the defeat of his amendment to change his ground. He made a speech where a fortunate Presidential gale is likely to blow. Wendell Phillips and Thaddeus Stevens having come out in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, Mr. Raymond hastened to put himself on the broadest ground and the most eligible position possible in that regard, by saying:

He knew, too, that the charge would be made that the third section was intended to influence the Presidential election, and he did not wonder he should be asked if he would be compelled to concede the charge. The experience with which the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) had accosted the day to what he supposed (he Raymond) had suggested in reference to Gen. Grant being the candidate of the Union party in 1868, gave him the impression that the Pennsylvania Representative would be the man who would be the party on that occasion when the fight should come. He (Raymond) did not think it necessary in order to secure the election of Gen. Grant, that the proposed amendment should be inserted in the Constitution. If Gen. Grant should be the candidate of the Union party, or of the country at large, wherever people were found who opposed the rebellion, and who, in the language, stamp in the hour of victory, and moderation in political action, there would be found men who would appreciate him as a candidate for the Presidency, and with the American people might have to bestow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Colorado Bill—The Veto.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

CRITICAL SITUATION—MARKETS.

New York, May 14.—The *World's* special gives the following additional points contained in the veto of the Colorado bill. The document is brief but pointed. It shows the gross inequality on which the largely populated Southern States will be represented by the admission of Colorado. The President cites the fact that the present basis of representation is a representation for one hundred and twenty thousand population, while Colorado has not 30,000 inhabitants. He adds that the new State would have representation for that number, while New York, with 4,000,000 people, only has 33. He also speaks of the injustice to the other States of the Union which are unrepresented, which would be accomplished by admitting Colorado. There seems to be little or no doubt but that the veto will be sustained and the bill rejected.

Washington, May 16.—There is much opposition to the tobacco tax in the new tax bill; also, in the House, against a reduction of the income tax.

New York, May 16.—The steamers Scotia and Kangaroo left this port to-day, with a large amount of specie.

Chas. Kelly's cotton warehouse at Brooklyn was burned to-day, with a large number of cotton, and several other buildings. The loss is heavy, but the amount has as yet not been ascertained.

New York, May 16.—Flour 15c. lower. Mess Pork $39 75. Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange 108½.

Portress Monroe, May 16.—The situation of this post urges a less rigid confinement of Jefferson Davis.

New York, May 16.—(Per steamer Java.) *Vienna.*—Prussia is said to have declined all negotiations on the question of Duchies on the basis proposed by Austria. Prussia has demanded to the Diet that the warlike preparations on her part are entirely defensive. The Austrian reply to the last Prussian note was conciliatory, but she declines to disarm under the present circumstances.

Warlike preparations are being pushed forward with great energy. A popular demonstration took place in Prague where great excitement prevails. It is rumored Venetia will immediately be placed in state of siege.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy with rentes at 64 to 65c.

The Bank of Frankfort has raised its rate to 5 per cent.

Liverpool, May 6.—The amount of cotton taken by speculators and exporters embraced 1300 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and easy. Provisions dull.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16.—The notion picking establishment of A. B. Blanchard & Co., and its contents, were destroyed by fire this morning.

New York, May 16.—Mr. Smythe has assumed the Collectorship of the port of New York.

Liverpool, May 6.—Two ships have left Queenstown to assist the steamship City of Washington, supposed to have passed Cape Clear yesterday.

The political situation continues critical.

Paris.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that Prussia has made energetic representations at Vienna relative to Austria's armaments.

In Vienna it is mentioned that one object of Austria in assuming Prussian and Austria is to force England to assent to the Convention of a European Congress.

Latest.

London, May 6.—Prussia has declined to the Diet that the warlike relations on her part are entirely defensive. The Austrian reply to the Prussian note was conciliatory, but declines to disarm under the circumstances.

Warlike preparations in Venetia are pushed energetically.

It is rumored Venetia will soon be placed in a state of siege.

Nothing has been heard of the steamer *City of Washington* since the Queenstown.

London, May 6.—English funds continue drooping and uneasiness prevails. The discount demand at the bank is heavy and the drain of gold for the continent continues.

Armaments are pushed vigorously forward by Austria.

A Florence telegram says Gen. La Moraite is about to assume the command of the army.

Boston, Mass., May 16.—Lynde block has been destroyed by fire, including the East Indian Marine Hall buildings with its collection of curiosities.

Washington, May 16.—The President has vetoed the Colorado bill on the ground of scarcity of population.

Washington, May 16.—Nothing of importance has transpired in the Senate or in the House.

Washington, May 16.—Cotton firm and advanced 1 to 2 cents; sales 1600 bales at 23 to 26c. Gold 130½.

Washington, May 16.—*Senate.*—The Colorado statehood bill was taken up and passed, ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table.

House.—The bill passed to provide for the safety of passengers on steamships; it contains provisions against the transportation of nitro-glycerine.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the Senate quickly resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

Portress Monroe, May 16.—As a sequence, Secretary McCulloch late visit President Johnson has directed the Surgeon of the post to make a special report on the health of Mr. Davis.

Mobile, May 16.—Lightning struck the city yesterday afternoon burning five hundred bales of cotton.

Southport Pass, May 16.—The steamship I. C. Morris, from Galveston, crossed the bar at 2:30 P. M. Monday, with 300 bales of cotton. Wind south south-west, very strong.

Vicksburg, May 16.—The steamer Belle passed down at 5 P. M. River receding slowly.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

News from Havana—Gen. Toombs Goes to Europe—South American News—Later from Kansas—Liverpool Cotton Market—Gold and Cotton Market.

Southport Pass, May 16, 12 M.—The steamship Exact, from Russian, four days and ten hours, with a cargo of fruit, passed up last night.

Nothing in sight—no change; wind, west—light. Heavy high tide this morning.

Quarantine, May 16.—Passengers per steamship Corsica, Capt. J. W. Dix, from Havana: Gen G. Napoleon, Berman, J Smithe, L. J. Salomon, B. Raymond, C. Vicente, Beard, J. Beudro, Mrs. Beard, W. Cummings, Mrs. Cummings, J. McGivern, A. Pasqueria, M. Domgieara, David Hill, R. McCall, Voulgaro, Friedeis, W. B. Krumber, E. C. Hancock, Dr. Davidson, F. Deauwell.

The steamer Ceres brings very interesting news from Havana.

Gen. Duke has returned from the Isle of Pines, and is preparing to leave via of New York. Mr. Slidell, commissioner, left Havana, and shortly, has already left Spain for his next post. It is rumored the present commissioner has also been recalled.

The Peruvian iron-clad, Huascar, gave chase two Spanish vessels, off the coast of Brazil, captured and burned one, the other escaped.

The fiscal budget for the years 1865 and 1866, exceeds for dense alone $13,000,000, a great advance over any previous year.

A corps of Italian troops has joined the south side and carried safely to Betabana.

Sedition circulars are everywhere in circulation, calling on the people to rise in defense of their rights. The seditionists have seized several batches of them.

The news from Mexico repeats that Gov. W. H. Allen died at the capital, on the 3d inst. By his own request, he was buried in full Confederate uniform.

Gen. Toombs left Havana for Europe, on the 10th inst.

On the 2d inst. the dry dock exploded one of her boilers while taking up the steamer St. Domingo, killing two and wounding six others.

Arrangements are on foot to effect a postal treaty between Cuba and the United States. The United States steamer Corwin was in port on the 24, sounding for the laying of the new telegraphic cable. The authorities offered them every facility.

Carthena is being fortified. The city council has proposed for a loan of $3,000,000—so far unsuccessfully.

The rouge rop this year is estimated at half a million boxes. Freights dull. Stock of sugar in Havana heavy.

Quarantine, May 16—12.30 P. M.—The steamship Exact arrived this morning from Russian.

New York, May 16, 12 M.—The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool 5th and Queenstown 6th, has arrived at her port with two days later news.

Liverpool, May 6.—The sales of cotton yesterday (Saturday) reached 7000 bales, the market closing unchanged. Middling Uplands 13¼d.

London, May 6.—U. S. 5.20's 67¼ to 67¾; Consols 86¼ to 86¾.

Washington, May 16.—The President refuses to listen to the application for pardon of Kansas, the government swindler.

Washington, May 16.—There is little or no doubt that the veto of the Colorado bill will be sustained.

Gen. Santa Anna, convening with the *Herald's* correspondent, denied all connivance with Maximilian. He intends to dispatch a staff officer to Juarez to-day, and send a commission to Senor Romero, explanatory of his intentions here.

Liverpool, May 6.—The stock of American cotton in ports is 349,000. The decline on the week ending Friday, 6th, was 14d. on all descriptions.

It is understood a mutual understanding has been arrived at between France and Austria, in accordance with which Austria undertaken that should Italy attack Venetia, independently of France, none of the unfavorable results of military will happen to Austria without the diplomatic intervention of France.

It is asserted one object of Austria in assuming Prussia and Italy, is to force England to assent to a European Congress.

New York, May 16.—Gold 130½. Cotton quiet and firm at 26 to 27c.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE. *Washington*, May 11.—There was an informal meeting of a good many Republican Senators and members to-day, to see if some action could not be had in the Senate to strike out the third section of the Constitutional amendment, which disfranchises rebels from voting for Federal officers. There are a large number of members who will vote for it in the House, if it can be brought back there.

The *Standard* and *Courier*, at Jackson, Miss., have blended into one.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF EX-SENATOR GWIN.—This distinguished gentleman, so long confined by the military authorities in Fort Jackson, has arrived by our city and been given his freedom on parole. He was over here months in prison.

F. B. M. C.—A great dramatic entertainment is to be given by the F. B. M. A. at the new Opera House on the evening. If the performances are half as entertaining as the programme promises, it will be an exceedingly interesting session. We shall certainly endeavor to be present.

APPOINTMENT.—Mayor Monroe has appointed Mr. George Mossman as a special aid.

The *Bee Correspondent in the Sheriff's Office*. The newly elected Sheriff, Gen. Harry T. Hays, was duly qualified yesterday, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The following gentlemen were duly qualified as his Deputies: John L. Lewis, for the Supreme Court, E. H. Hubbard, First District Court; G. Long, Second District Court; E. Albert, Third District Court; G. Robert, Fourth District Court; Calista Tournard, Fifth District Court; G. Tournard, Sixth District Court; E. S. Wormbourne, Chief Deputy; Armand Dupré, Thos. J. Flynn, Octave Audry, Jr., Samuel Barnett, J. W. Manday, A. Desbonnels, John F. Smith, J. Sampers, Joseph Taylor, W. Colescott, A. C. Van Benthuysen, George H. Case, Robt Swain, Chas Chalmers, H. Demanet, John Hector, Philip Lacoste, Arthur Hare, A. F. Lynd, L. E. Gardette, F. Lascur, M. D'Armas, S. P. Forge, L. L. Jacobs, T. Kalsbach, Wm Walsh, J. C. Henderson and Joseph M. Baker, Assistant Deputies.

The appointment of Clerks and other officers of minor importance have not been completed. Capt. Robert Swain was appointed Keeper of the Parish Prison.

The District Court Clerkships.—The newly elected Clerks and their respective Deputies for the several Courts are as follows, those marked in office being marked (e) and the others being new appointments:

First—M. Tempagnier, Clerk; P. Gravois, Deputy.

Second—P. R. O'Rorke, Clerk; Julian Mi-chel, minute clerk (e) and A. J. Villere, docket clerk, (e).

Third—D. C. Byerly, Clerk; Jules Vienne, minute clerk, (e) J. O. Chalon, docket clerk (e) and Wm. Porter, transcript clerk.

Fourth—E. C. Bond, Clerk; J. F. Dick, minute clerk, (e), Geo. W. White, docket clerk and Dennis Cronan, Jr., transcript clerk.

Fifth—Oliver Pecoy, Clerk; St. Colombe Davis, minute clerk, (e) F. A. Laminak, docket clerk (e) A. D. Bernondy, transcript clerk.

Sixth—William Weber, Clerk; Leonard James, minute clerk, (e) F. J. Laiser, docket clerk (e) and transcript clerk.

Dual Pronunciamento.—Two gentlemen of the Washington Artillery, anticipating fighting, at dual yesterday morning, were prevented by the timely interposition of the Chief of Police, who informed them that they were under bonds $2500 each to keep the peace for 6 months, by which time it is to be hoped that their difference may be honorably adjusted as should be the case between two such gallant and worthy gentlemen who have distinguished themselves on many a harder fought battle field than the duelling ground.

Embezzlement.—Jno. Whidden, late a collector of accounts for the New Orleans *Price Current*, was arrested by special officers Pecoya and Howard on a warrant charged by J. J. Wright, of that office, with embezzlement, the extent of which is as yet unknown to the proprietors of the paper, but supposed having been absent some time on a collecting round.

Accident on the City Cars.—The Jury of inquest before Coroner Delery, return the following verdict in the matter of the killing of P. H. Cain: "We the undersigned, having been summoned and duly sworn by the Coroner to investigate the case of P. H. Cain, killed by the cars on the Faubourg Marigny, about 8 o'clock p. m., at the corner of Felicity Road and Frenchmen street, after hearing the witnesses, declare that we are of opinion that it was not the fault of the driver, but a pure accident, unavoidable. Moreover, we are of opinion that the blame in such accidents must be charged on the City Authorities, for not making such regulations as would prevent the occurrence of such accidents (Signed) Charles R. Pagel, P. Macias, E. B. Kennedy, Jno. Ryan, Jas. J. Fitzpatrick."

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Before the hour fixed for proceedings in the Criminal Court yesterday, District Attorney Lemonnier filed informations as follows:—W. J. Ham Marks, *alias* William Hays, for burglary committed in the house of Charles Stratton; Daniel Baillwas and John McCauley for forgery, committed in the dwelling of C. W. Gould; John Thomas, Wm. Schmitz, Carman Wetstead, Henry Brown and Mary Baptiste, respectively, for larceny and John Lambillotte for assault and battery.

The Grother Murder Trial Continued.—The Court opened yesterday pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. E. Abell, Judge; Attorney General Herron; District Attorney Lemonnier, and a number for the accused. One of the jury, Mr. A. Gubert, announced to the Court by letter that he was suffering very much and his nervous system irritated on account of having passed two nights without rest, and that by reason of his age (72 years) and nervous prostration he did not feel able to undergo the fatigues of the trial, though anxious to serve in his country and willing to force his nature to the amount if the court thought the trial could be concluded by next week. He did not think it possible for him to pass another night. It appears that the jury had to sleep on the floor or benches.

Dra Dowey, Foster and Mitchell were requested by the Court to make an examination of the jurors, and reported that he was able to serve if allowed intervals for repose. The appearance of the juror was one of great prostration, and evinced general sympathy.

The Attorney General withdrew the plea declaration to which objection was made the first day, and the examination of the witnesses commenced. The first witness was the father in law of deceased, testified in substance that he was with him in company with others, among them Jeff Dalmas, on the day of his death; that the deceased told him he had nothing to complain of—that everything was right; that he complained of having cold hands, cramped feet, etc.; that he said nothing of his condition, but seemed to have given up all hopes of his recovery, and that he did not seem to care about convering and to die death.

Officer Dalton testified that the deceased said: "If he died it made no difference, but if he lived he would be revenged on everybody." There was a Mr. [Major] Campell in the room.

Notice was here given to all witnesses not on the stand to retire. Attorney General Herron re-offered the dying declaration which he had withdrawn, when counsel for the defense proposed to offer testimony to show that the document was not properly a dying declaration.

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Abell remarked that he thought the sick juror, who had been getting rapidly worse, and had reclined on a settee in Court, was insensible to the proceedings. The Attorney General admitted that this worked a mistrial. The jury were accordingly discharged from the consideration of the case, and the Court adjourned. So the proceedings will have to be gone over de novo at a future day.

Shakeham in Jamaica.

A Kingston, Jamaica, correspondent of the *Tribune* writes as follows about the Obeah prisoner:

Some of the most amusing episodes of the rebellion are connected with Obeah practices. Wellington was a professional Obeah doctor, and had his house and Obeah tabernacle a distance of four hundred yards, to convince the spectators that there was no efficacy in the mystical art and the power of gunpowder and lead. A Baptist preacher entered into the contest, and a jubilee meeting held last week by stating some circumstances that have recently occurred in connection with Obeah. He said that he had a black girl in his congregation at Bethlehem, and that he lost sight of her for some weeks. At last she showed up, he inquired the reason, cause of her absence from chapel, and she told that it was because she had no vinegar. "No vinegar?" said the preacher, "what has vinegar to do with your attendance at chapel?" "Well, parson," was her reply, "my brother died four weeks ago and I have not had any money since, and I have to go to Clay Tenancy four miles to get a vinegar, without the vinegar, dobbos will trouble me on the road, or I will catch Obeah." This was something new in the pharmacopoeia for the cure or prevention of Obeah, and of course the audience joined in a hearty laugh at the idea.

"But," said our Baptist informant, "I will tell you another fact in connection with the superstition of the lower orders. I went to visit a sick member of my church, and saw on a table in his hall a small house built of wood. I asked what it meant, and the man cautiously took me aside and showed me a model foot, so carved as to represent with excellent accuracy and elephantine foot. I asked him what the model was intended for, and he replied that if any one robbed from his premises ground while the foot, was in his house the thief would immediately be afflicted with incurable elephantiasis. I then gave the stamp of parents to whom Br. Gordon administered the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in unconsecrated chapels, and he bade me next forth to preach the gospel of Christ.

The Merchants' Bank Failure.

Washington, May 11.—The Merchants' National Bank swindle is still undergoing investigation, both by the Treasury and War Department. A number of witnesses were examined to-day, among them Mr. Sherman, the member of the defunct institution. The deeper the Government officers get into the details, the plainer it is shown that the whole affair, from beginning to end, was a swindle. The indebtedness of the bank to the Government, as taken from the books of the bank, is $782,312 57, of this amount $369,181 69 were deposited between the 10th of April and the 30 of May, the date of the failure of the bank. Among the depositors having in their keeping Government funds were H. A. Risley, Superintendent Agent of the Treasury, who had there $23,549; Elijah Selle, Superintendent of Indian Agency, who had nearly $31,000, and Thos. J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department, who had upwards of $35,000. All of the last mentioned sums were deposited within six to three days previous to the failure of the bank, and after its shaky condition was known to nearly every bank officer and clerk in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The Government officer interested getting the matter thinks that if the Government realizes $5000 from the assets of the concern, exclusive of the $100,000 held as security for Government deposits, it will be extremely for. Certain a considerable number of officers and soldiers have also been victimized. The firm of Bayne & Co., it appears, are indebted to the bank $780,000.

VOLUNTEER FORCES TO BE FURTHER REDUCED.—Gen. Grant has instructed military departments commanders to reduce the districts under their command as rapidly as circumstances will permit. In some cases, he has recommended the conversion of the district into a military post. Every means which may consistently with the welfare of the country, be used to reduce the number of the volunteers yet in service, has been adopted.

The New York Tribune and the next Cotton.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of the 8th.]

The prospective Cotton product of the United States in 1866 is a subject of National solicitude and general discussion. Very wide differences of opinion exist as to the number of bales to be up to and even above 2,000,000. "Georgia," in *The Savannah Republican*, bearing that the Hon. A. H. Stephens had estimated the Cotton crop of 1866 at three million bales, states that a gentleman friend has made bets that the crop will not exceed 1,500,000 bales. He says of Stephens's alleged estimate that it "is one million of bales in excess of any other I have seen, and two thirds of an average crop before the war, when from North Carolina to the Rio Grande the labor of the country was under perfect organization and control—every negro stripped and equipped to go for his life—and trained and experienced overseers—unlimited peale power—large supplies of guano and other fertilizers—and, above all, a paddle constantly applied to the rear of every hand, to make him stoop and grass of June and July."

This writer had evidently great faith in "the war" and "before Sedan's error;" while we believe Cash is a more potent inducement to labor than Lash. And we look to the Cotton crop of 1866 to prove it.

We believe the crop of 1866 will exceed 2,000,000 bales, and that, at an average of 25 cents per pound in gold, it will bring more money than the crop of 1860, which was the largest ever grown, over did. We base our estimate on various advices and considerations, including a decided increase of energy and productive industry among the Free Women of the upland regions of Alabama and other States. We are quite aware that this population has suffered terribly by the War—that it has not only been slain in battle and perished in bivouac, march and hospital, but has lost its animals, fences, etc., so that it has far less capacity to produce than it had ten years ago. Just the South had voted to Cotton as it never was before—it has a good honest Blacks and some Whites hand at work in the cotton field—and we hope for a crop of 2,500,000 bales, and shall be disappointed if it falls below 2,000,000. Such a crop, were properly cultivated, neither Whites and Blacks will want ship from abroad until their region shall again be devastated by war.

(From the N. Y. Tribune of the 9th.)

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune—Sir: Your estimate of the cotton crop in to-day's Tribune is, in my opinion, entirely wide of the mark. You will remember I last fall went South, where I have just returned, after traveling extensively through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. I was down the river from Montgomery to Mobile—from the latter city to Vicksburg, which place I spent some weeks in each State named—and conversed freely with particular reference to the cotton crop. The very planters I met, all of whom I know, gave me to understand that the present year at 500,000 bales. They will be disappointed, of course. I understand how important it is for manufacturers and buyers to keep up the delusion of a big crop for the purpose—but I know you please to put my figures on record, you can see how near I am to the result, and how accurate my information has been.

Very truly yours, J. TARBELL.

New York, May 9, 1866.

[Well [illegible] "Mr. Tarbell's idea of the cotton crop is not entirely wide of the mark. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 1c. Ribbed Sides 12c. Clear Sides 12½ to 13c. Plain Hams 12c., and Sugar cured 25 to 26c. per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock on hand is small. There is a good demand for small lots and 50 bale lots, and yesterday 180 bales *sold* at 30c. per yard. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 30c. per yard in rolls and 31c in bales.

BALE ROPE—The lot of 80 coils which sold yesterday was at 17¾c. per lb. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 17 c. per lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There have been small receipts of Good Northern which is selling at 40 to 45c. per lb. Common is selling at 35 to 45c. Cheese is in good supply but dull at 15 to 22c., and English Dairy at 27c. per lb.

GREEN MEAT—There's very little on hand. It is retailing at 12½c. per lb for Shoulders, 12 to 14c. for Hams, and 14½c. for Sides.

WHISKY—The market is well supplied, but there is only a retail demand which is supplied at $2 25 to $2 35 per gallon for Western Red-eye.

STAR CANDLES—There is a fair stock and a fair jobbing demand at 19c. per lb for 12 cts, 21c. per lb 25 cts, and 22c. per lb for 16 cts.

SALT—It is selling at the range adopted at $2 50 for Coarse, and $1 60 for ½ to ¾ Fine. Dealers are supplying the demand for the note at $1 70 to $1 per sack for Liverpool coarse, and $1 60 to $1 90 for fine.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 75 to $2 75, Onions $2 50 to $3, Apples and Onions Sour Krout at $15 to $16 per bbl, Cheese at $6 50 to $7 per dozen, Geese at $11 and Turkeys at $35 per dozen.

COFFEE—There is a fair retail demand to day at 24 to 28c. per lb for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—There has been a little more go ing forward coastwise and the rates are firmer and fuller. They are to-day 1c. per lb for Cotton and 40c. per bbl for Flour by sailing vessels for New York and Boston. 1c. per lb for Cotton and 75c. per bbl for Flour by steam. Foreign Freights are quiet and unchanged. The rates are 7d. to 8d. per lb for Cotton by sail and ¾d. by steam for Liverpool, and 1¼c. by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 17, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 16 Texas Steers 28 Calves and