THE DAILY BEE,
C. F. WHEELER & CO.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1857.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1857.

MR. A. L. FRASER, commission merchant at Vera Cruz, is our authorized agent in the Republic of Mexico for collecting moneys due for subscription to, or advertising in the Daily or Semi-weekly *Bee*.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE WEST.

There was a time, and that, too, within the memory of the present generation, when the term "to go West" conveyed a much more limited signification than is now done. The down Easter, the New Yorker, or the Virginian, who, tired of his native soil, or sick of adverse fortunes, prepared to travel to the West, considered himself on the very confines of the setting sun when he reached Arkansas or Missouri. Gradually, however, as the tide of population continued to flow, first scantily and then abundantly, beyond the ultima thule of emigration, and Territory upon Territory sprung into existence, the domain of the West has retreated farther and farther. Iowa and Wisconsin were not long ago considered the extremes of Western progress; but they in their turn have been densely peopled, and have sent forth their exuberant offshoots into Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. In a shorter period than is generally anticipated, these remote Territories will be filled with an active, hardy and enterprising population, and then, true to the restless instincts that render so many thousands of Americans the pioneers of civilization and government in distant regions, the superabundance of life will begin to escape, and wander deeper into the desert and the wilderness. So it is likely that progress Westward will be arrested, until every acre of habitable soil between the confines of organized society and the Rocky Mountains, and between the Rocky Mountains and California, is occupied by our countrymen.

We are told that the rage for Western emigration is beginning to tell upon some of the towns in New England and New York, and it is stated that a recent census of Newburyport, Massachusetts, shows a decline in population, since 1855, of between five and six hundred. No doubt an accurate comparison would prove a falling off in the number of inhabitants of many other places, from the great cities of the North would exhibit little or no increase in population, but for the regular and large addition derived from foreign immigration, and which more than counterbalances the loss of those who are constantly on the wing towards the West. In the rural districts of the North this decline is more particularly to be observed, as it is very imperfectly replaced by emigration from Europe. We do not know that these changes are to be regretted. In densely peopled States life is a perpetual struggle. The vast majority are condemned to incessant toil for the wherewithal to obtain the mere necessaries of existence. The young and ardent naturally chafe at the dull monotony of laboring unremittingly with out further return than the pittance of the day. The West offers to this class almost irresistible temptations. There land is cheap, the demand for labor constant; a virgin soil promises teeming fruitfulness, and industry and perseverance are sure to receive their reward. The man who goes West with a firm resolve to avail himself to the utmost of the advantages offered by it, who lives soberly and works diligently, is, humanly speaking, entirely certain of amassing a competence which he may enjoy in maturer age. Hence we are far from discouraging those who seek to better their fortunes by emigration Westward, and could wish that thousands, as well South as North, who are wasting the energy of manhood in fruitless efforts to win wealth in our large cities, and feeling ever disappointed hopes and frustrated ambition, would try their fortunes in some distant field of labor, where competition is less formidable, and where the muscles are generally in good demand, and their possessors richly compensated.

It is seriously remarked by a cotemporary, that the distribution of active, intelligent and enterprising men from the old States among the fast-rising cities of the West, is an advantage to the whole nation. That for this emigration prosperity among the new towns and the whole States would be peopled only by foreigners unacquainted with our institutions, and likely to bring with them, and plant on American soil some of the absurd and exploded political and social theories of the old world. A large admixture of native-born talent is necessary for the healthy prosperity of all our new States. The spread of the Anglo-Saxon element throughout the whole domain is necessary to produce that homogeneous character which every nation ought to possess, and the old States can sacrifice a portion of their pride and their wealth in order to extend the influence of their institutions over a country from their loss of individual strength.

It would be a truism to add that whatever increases the productive population of the country augments its wealth and consolidates its power. As the West becomes peopled, her farmers send the yield of their agricultural industry to the markets of the East, and the East in turn supplies the West with implements of husbandry and manufactures. The raw cotton and hemp of the West are returned to it in linen, calicoes and cordage, and the reciprocal benefits are received by both sections. Under our admirable system of government, there is no danger of disruption in mere distance of the extremities from the centre. Other things being equal, the beneficent action of the Constitution is felt as strongly in California as in Virginia, as if drawn together the several parts of our Union were equal force, however physically remote they may be from one another. Absurdities, misunderstandings, and disputes may sometimes arise between the several parts of our Confederacy, but these will be found to originate in the old States, and to be the result of the jealousies and heart-burnings which are the inevitable consequences of the close proximity of large communities. The West, with its boundless resources, its vast capacities, and its rapidly increasing population, is the true field for the statesman, the philanthropist, and the patriot.

COTTON STATISTICS.—We are indebted to E. T. LOUDERBACK, SON & CO. for an accurate and carefully prepared tabular statement of the range of prices of Rio coffee from July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857. We find that the highest prices obtained for the article was in October 1856, and in March 1857, at which periods Rio coffee commanded 11½ cents. The lowest price reached was in July 1856, when it fell to 8¾ cents. Accompanying the tableau is an elaborate annual statement of the imports and sales of coffee during the past year.

HEAVY VERDICT.—Among the suits disposed of last week at the Common Pleas, Canfield, Mahoning county, O., was that of Henry Mansfield vs. O. & P. R. R. Co., motion for damages sustained by the collision at Darlington, in December, 1856. Verdict for plaintiff, $5,660. Both parties gave notice of an appeal. Mr. Mansfield is a cripple for life—is a native of Florida, and for many years was mate of a steamboat on the Mississippi.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF UTAH.—We hear that Hon. Emory D. Potter, of Ohio, has signified his acceptance of the position of Associate Justice of Utah, and will soon be commissioned for that position.

This gentleman was for some years a prominent member of the Congress which elected the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speakership, and often, in that arduous struggle, received a large vote for the Speakership of the House.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mrs. Ellen Harrison, a resident of McConnellsville, Ohio, was killed by lightning in Perry county, where she was on a visit on Saturday, the 20th ult. She was sitting near the middle of the room, engaged in reading the Bible. The shock upon her right foot was torn, and near the centre of her foot was a small round hole through the foot and the upper and sole of her shoe. Her clothes were set on fire; but she was not moved a particle from the position in which she was sitting.

NOVEL MATE MAKER.—Week before last, two young alligators were received at the Postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., having been sent from Smithville, N. C., through the mail bags. This is the first instance of transporting alligators, through the mail, known to us. They were in a box, with stamps attached to pay the postage.

SOME LAUGH.—It is stated that at the German jubilee on Lemon Hill, Philadelphia, on the 2nd ultimo, there were issued four hundred kegs of lager beer were consumed—or two hundred and forty thousand glasses—which, at six cents per glass, the price charged, would be $14,400. Besides this, an immense amount of wine was drunk.

A DUEL EXPECTED.—The Mayor of Baltimore has received the following dispatch from the Mayor of Petersburg:

PETERSBURG, Va., June 26.

To the Mayor of Baltimore:

J. W. Scott, editor of the Raleigh *Register*, and Mr. Hale, both of North Carolina, passed through Petersburg, this morning, supposed to be on a dueling expedition.

COL. FOWLERS, of the Memphis *Financial Express*, pays a high compliment to the press of New Orleans. Let the reader imagine our Sir Nashes in transcribing what the Colonel says, speaking of his return from this city. He says:

Every thing which could please or gratify steamboat travelers was grouped together; dancing by the ladies, and such hearty courtesy from the most agreeable character, as well as many kind and esteemed friends, to whom we were introduced. Exhibits such recollections of the most pleasing nature—since at these we especially cherish the remembrance of our brethren of the press of New Orleans—the Picayune, the Delta and True Delta, the Crescent, the Creole, the Courier and the Bee—for talent, influence, and high character, the press of our city in the Union is superior. We shall ever remember the editorial corps of New Orleans with fond regard, for cherishing the utmost fairness and reciprocating their cordiality, and when in our power to serve either or all of these three editors of newspapers—unconquerable advocates of truth—these bold and fearless promoters of public enterprise and decided and private character, we feel to be commanded freely and promptly, and ready to cooperate and aid them in whatever wise measures for public good, for the attainment of which they are enlisted—for prosperity, elevation and happiness! Our *revolutionary* offerings of *words* shall be followed up by our endeavors and efforts in *acts*, whenever occasion shall present itself. We have never known *superiors* to these editorial brethren; and all freely tender expression, now, in their behalf, and in the future our acts shall establish our sincerity of feeling.

FURTHER OF THE MEMPHIS EXCITEMENT.—The Memphis *Eagle*, of the 27th ult., has the following:

Since the murder of Evenson by Abie, on Wednesday, the people of Memphis have been in a state of excitement never before known here. During the whole of yesterday the excitement was intense, and at night a vast crowd of the people assembled in the Court-room, in the Exchange Buildings.

An organization was effected, but such was the excitement that the Court-room (numbering at least 2000 persons) that nothing could be done. Upon a suggestion the crowd rushed out of that building, and gathered around the jail, first overcoming (without harm) the police, who had been stationed at the door of the jail.

The jail doors were forcibly wrested from the sheriff, the door unlocked, and Abie brought out. The cry was then hurried him to the market house, but by the timely intervention of there executing him. The mother of Abie also appeared upon the scene, and implored the crowd not to execute him, and so did what saved his life. He was recovered to prison. At the hour of writing this, the crowd is still in excitement for his execution, and are thundering at the prison door.

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN CLARKE COUNTY.—Intimated briefly in the last issue of the Courier in Clarke county, which resulted in the death of John William Price, and the serious wounding of James Price, his father, we gave a detailed account of the case. We have since then received a letter giving us further particulars concerning this most deplorable tragedy.

It will be recollected that the Messrs. Price, father and son, were riding in the road near Winchester, when James P. Gay met them, and fired, wounding the father, and then shooting the son, so that he died in a few days. Gay was arrested and held to bail by a Magistrate's Court in $10,000 to answer.

The origin of the affair was a sketch written by Mr. Price, and published in the Clarke Courier. It is said that she depicted with fatal faithfulness the career of Gay and family, and he was thereby made to feel himself called to exercise himself of his fancied wrongs. Previous to the murder, however, a brother of Gay met Mr. Price (James Price I learned the author) at Mr. R. A. Alexander's. There Mr. Price seated in writing that the article was not written at his dictation, nor with his knowledge. Indeed, the wood-cut *plate* of Mrs. P. was attached to the article without her authority or consent, by the Ohio editor.

This was not found sufficient to allay the excitement in the county in which it transpired. Mr. James Price is recovering from his wounds, but the youngest died a victim to the enraged passions of Gay.

The mother, to whose pen all these woes are attributed, is almost frantic with grief. Innocent of wrong, for the sake of amusing her leisure hours, she penned the sample sketch which has brought upon her head this ire and vengeance.

We are scarcely cognizant of an instance where the sympathy of all true hearts is so justly tendered for the deep affliction Mrs. Price has our heartfelt condolence, with the hope that she may find in the courts of justice that atonement for her wrongs which the law provides.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE NEW MOTIVE POWER.—The Baltimore *Patriot* says:

We some days ago wrote a notice of this great invention, having seen its practical operations, and did not hesitate to speak most favorably thereof. Its ultimate triumph seemed then to us beyond all contingency. We again, to day, saw the engine in operation, performing many feats quite satisfactory to ourselves, but in the presence of several scientific gentlemen and practical mechanics, all of them fully corroborated the statements we have heretofore made. The article published by us on the 19th inst. was the first public account ever given of Professor Safford's wonderful invention, and it has, very naturally, attracted general attention, having been copied into the leading newspapers in the country, North, South, East and West. Confirmatory of our statements, adding still stronger testimony in proof of the triumph and workings of this new motor, we now give the following.

The *Patriot* gives a series of experiments, instituted by Wm. R. Sands, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, amply corroborating all that has been argued in favor of the new motive power.

MRS. SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing of S. A. Douglas's recent speech in that place, says:

Mrs. Douglas, the new wife of the Senator, has been with him during his stay here, and has excited quite a sensation here among the society of our quiet city. She attended the meeting last night, and as I learn, for the first time heard her liege lord make a speech. Mrs. Douglas is quite handsome, but I do not think her beautiful. She is tall and stately, has fine, regular features, with a sweet, amiable smile, which renders her quite attractive, and as she is the center of her admirers.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A RIOT APPREHENDED.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A dispatch from Kansas states that a Free State man named Hallar had killed James Lyle, County Recorder of —— county. Hallar had been apprehended.

There was much excitement, and it was feared that a riot would take place.

TERRIBLE STORM IN VIRGINIA.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 2.—A terrible hail-storm occurred yesterday. Some of the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. The railroad is badly damaged from this place to Aequia Creek. Much other damage was done.

GEN. WALKER EN ROUTE FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Gen. Wm. Walker left this city last Thursday. He intends visiting Nashville and Charleston, and will then proceed to New Orleans.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—All the rivers are receding. In the Mississippi there are ten feet to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—There are six and a half feet in the canal. It is now raining. The thermometer points to 73.

VICKSBURG, July 2.—The *Woodford* passed down at 8 this morning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—A passenger car of the train hence for Marietta, last night went off the track down an embankment fifty-three feet high. One lady and two men were killed, and several others injured.

THE TELEGRAPH SOUNDINGS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 2.—The British steamer *Cyclops* arrived here to-day, having been engaged in taking telegraph soundings between here and Ireland. Her report is favorable.

ANOTHER SHIP ASHORE.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The ship *Sam. Willetts* is ashore off Squan Inlet, and supposed to be a total loss. She is fully insured.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour $6 50. Whisky 23c. Provisions quiet. Bacon nominal; Shoulders 9½c. Grain dull.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton closed firm. Flour $6 25 to $6 45. Wheat $1 95 for White; new Canadian $2 25. Corn firm. Provisions dull. Prime Pork $17 10. Rio Coffee 11 to 11¾c. Muscovado Sugar 5½ to 6c. Muscovado Molasses 50 to 54c. Rice 5¾c. Freights firm. Stocks lower.

The New Tariff—Goods in Bond to be Entered under Reduced Duty—Large Importations and Low Prices of Dry Goods—Necessity for further Reduction of the Revenue—Large Surplus for next Congress to Appropriate.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The new tariff will go into operation on the 1st of July. It was estimated by the framers of this act that it would reduce the revenue about six or seven millions immediately; and ultimately to a greater extent, by the substitution of articles of domestic manufacture for imported articles.

The first effect of the passage of the act, in anticipation of its execution, has been to invite large importations. These have been warehoused, and will be entered for consumption under the reduced rate of duty after the 1st of July. The amount of duties to be paid on the goods in bond is estimated at eight millions—making the revenue from customs, from importations of the present fiscal year, about seventy millions.

The importations for the coming fiscal year will, no doubt, be full 40 per cent largely, in consequence of the impending commercial revulsion. There is already much stringency in the money market. Trade between the West and the Atlantic cities has been remarkably dull. Dry goods have fallen much in price, and will fall still lower. The late importations of dry goods were not, as is well known, been made at a profit.

A considerable diminution of revenue may be anticipated, therefore, from the coming fiscal year, from causes independent of the reduction of the tariff. After a while, the reduction of the rate of duties and the enlargement and reciprocating their cordiality, and when in our power to serve either or all of these three editors of newspapers—these unconquerable advocates of truth—these bold and fearless promoters of public enterprise and decided and private character, we feel to be commanded freely and promptly, and ready to cooperate and aid them in whatever wise measures for public good, for the attainment of which they are enlisted—for prosperity, elevation and happiness! Our revenue from customs will be reduced upon the public lands may be relied upon for about $12 millions. The revenue from the customs may be safely reduced to forty four millions.

When Congress meet, they will find a large surplus in the treasury, which will be a great temptation to extravagance and corruption.

It is in vain that laws are enacted for the protection of Congress from outside influences, while a surplus of twenty or thirty millions is the stake to be scrambled for.

The next Congress will, it is hoped, find proper objects of public expenditure, in the increase of the mail service, in finishing public works, for permanent and general value, to exhaust the surplus, without resorting to appropriations for objects of doubtful expediency, in subservience to private interests.

To open communications between the Mississippi valley and the coast is one of the most national object, and the policy inaugurated by the acts of the last session for the construction of wagon roads, should be sustained. The fortification of certain strategic points on our coast should be prosecuted. No more favorable opportunity will ever occur for ample appropriations for completing the public buildings and works which are now commenced, or are contemplated, in this city and District.—*Washington States.*

INDECENT HASTE.—The haste with which the dead are often buried is as perilous as it is indecent and unfeeling. A remarkable instance in point is just related in a letter from Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio, which says:

Mr. Eckman, a wealthy citizen of this place, was taken violently ill on the morning of the 14th, and apparently died about 5 o'clock of the same day. Next morning the deceased was shuffled and jolted in a market wagon to the Berea church, a distance of two miles, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Lee. The service was already concluded, the last hymn was read and the choir was about to "strike up," when they were suddenly annoyed by discordant and very unmusical sounds and kicks, which it seemed obvious were going on inside the coffin. At least half of the congregation broke for the door, and the balance were not much behind. To make short Mr. Lee descended from the pulpit, and in a loud voice ordered the coffin to be speedily opened, which was done, when it was found that the supposed deceased was not only alive and kicking, but was struggling manfully to free himself from the bands which had been put on him—mysterious confinement. The blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose, but in a very few minutes he was able to speak. He was carried to the house of Abram Patterson, Esq., about two hundred yards from the church, and a physician sent for, who remained with him the next morning, when he was able to walk about the house.

COLORED MASONS.—The Columbus (O.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says in a late letter:

The city has been filled for the past few days with a number of well-behaved, intelligent-looking colored men. Many were curious to know who they were and what was their mission at this central point of influence in the State. It appears that, from some authority in England, a charter has been granted to colored persons in America to hold Lodges said to be Masonic. They are not recognized by the Grand Lodges in this country, and are of course abandoned in Ohio. On the 24th, the anniversary of St. John, the colored Grand Lodge of this State held its session here, I learn, and installed its officers.

The following persons fill the offices named for the coming year:

Grand Master, R. H. Gordon, Cincinnati; Grand Master, J. Parsons, N. O; Grand Chaplain, Rev. David Smith, Columbus, O.; Grand Treasurer, Geo. Peterson, Cincinnati, O.; Grand Secretary, J. D. J. Harris, Cincinnati, O.

Representatives of Lodges holding charters from the colored Grand Lodge of this State were present from New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago, as well as from the constituted Lodges in this State. They made a procession through the streets of Columbus. Their next annual session will be held at Cincinnati on June 24, 1858.

Sarsaparilla Lozenges.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

I had been effected, for six years, with rheumatism and gout, followed by opthalmy. I had frequently been utterly unable to move, and had become almost blind. At certain periods of the year, my whole body was covered with a kind of leprosy. I had resorted to all the remedies, and been attended to by several distinguished physicians, but I had found no relief, and was getting worse.

Having read in your paper that Dr. Heron had made a very important medical discovery, I recovered to me that the remedy you advertised would, perhaps, benefit me. I called on Dr. Heron, and asked him whether he thought he could relieve me. He answered in the affirmative, and he has succeeded. I am radically cured. He is, therefore, entitled to my heartfelt gratitude as a benefactor. Two boxes of Lozenges, and another Sarsaparilla which he recommended to me, have restored me, and after six years of horrible pain, which would probably have brought me to the grave, I am now enjoying a repose which I had not had for years.

My friends, a 6 all those who know me, are yet surprised at the improvement. They intend it as I am, if accompanied the valuable remedy which has restored my health, and which I feel in duty bound to commend to the public.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES MORA,

corner Gravier and Dryades streets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26th 1857.

STRAW PAPER—500 reams assorted sizes for sale by JOSEPH M. MARKS & CO.

BRANDY—100 bbls White, a splendid article, for sale by JOSEPH M. MARKS & CO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of the board of Aldermen was held last evening for the purpose of appointing judges to conduct the general municipal election to-morrow. Mr. Landry in the chair, and five aldermen present.

Mr. Townsend moved that $500 be the sum appropriated. He wished only to discharge his duty as a good citizen—he did not want any thing—and thought such large appropriations were a disgrace to the city.

The resolution appropriating $1500 was lost on the motion to reduce the sum to $500.

It was moved to dispense with the rule, and to amend by inserting $500.

The motion was carried by yeas 3, nays 1, and Messrs Howell and Harrison were appointed the fourth of July Committee on the part of the upper board.

The board then adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. G. G. Hunt.*—*M. J. Doyle, Prosecuting Attorney.*—Wilson and Benjamin Rucker, German sailors, were tried Tuesday for larceny, in stealing goods from the store of Louis Bonne, on Poydras st., and were found guilty, with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The Grand Jury reported two bills as follows: Edward Butler, manslaughter; Daniel McLeana, murder; Andrew McDonnell and Richard Daley, accessories, before the fact, to the murder of Adams, assault and battery.

Motion for a new trial for argument for a new trial in behalf of J. N. Burns, convicted of rape on a child.

Motion Francois Charles, charged with larceny, and Constantin Roland, with embezzlement, were released by bail, each.

The case of Francisco Brunette, charged with murder, was continued.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. H. B. Eggleston.*—*Decisions.*—In the Kenneth Will—City of New Orleans *vs.* City of Baltimore et al.—The respective parties as above are ingulfed under universal title of the late John McKenna, and suit was brought to effect a partition, either in kind or by licitation. Judge Eggleston, presiding, caused experts to report on the practicability of such division, and the said reports properly from a rule taken by plaintiff to have defendants, the Archbishop of New Orleans, the Sisters of Charity, the Christian Society and the Society for Destitute Orphan Boys of New Orleans to show cause why the report should not be homologated and made the basis of the partition. The rules served to sur-prise had their origin, up to the present time, in objections were opposed to such division as is proposed.

No one says Judge Eggleston, in keeping with article 1224 of the Code of Practice, can be compelled to hold property with another, unless the contrary to have agreed upon. Further, by services 1228 and 1232, a stipulation that there never shall be a partition is null and void; and a will thus prohibiting a partition is not to be read or acted upon. The legislative provisions demonstrate beyond contradiction the right of a co proprietor of property in common to call for a partition.

The next question, then is: Has the societies in question, and who are parties to this suit, a natural and natural revenues of the estate opposite the partition? I should say no according to article 612 of the Code, and the decisions of the 9th Louisiana Reports, p. 514, recognized by the Legislature in the acts of 1855, p. 135, sec. 3, and 1857, p. 34, sec. 1, a life rent maintains. Courts of Equity, 2 Story R., p. 790; 1 Johnson Chan Reports, 180; 2 Wheaton, 194; 4 Mason, 562.

The next question, Are the societies aforesaid as usufructuaries? can also be determined under the above decisions. I think they are. The right of usufruct; the second clause of the next article declares that the usufruct is imperfect usufruct, and article 605 that the is by the nature of the reversion of a property is a kind of usufruct. Now, if the usufruct proved by the will is a perfect, or to be paid annual y, one eighth of the net revenue for the use of the general estate, for certain general purposes. The Sisters upon whom the character of legal usufructuaries or quasi usufructuaries. He is, article 607 of the Code, subject to the duties of the former, action is corporations, cases 9, these 1 to one note with the existence of the corporate be. The reasons to the contrary there must be limited to forty years ago from the death of McDonogh.

The principal subject of the experts in estimating these legacy is Girard are founded in law as I rest on a literal case, in giving $94,250 27 to certain persons, and to the Girard College, which case is the decision reported in the 4th Louisiana Reports, p. 1. Decision asserts in the estate's having accepted it, the provision was only the experts, there can be no opposition from that quarter. The law clearly authorizes the reversion of their communion of property, which public policy and national wealth require.

The next question is, Are the experts competent to report on the value of the legacies? Their reports are founded in law and in fact, and are based upon the opinions of men who are known as experts, and who have been appointed by the Court in other cases