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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1868.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock P M., on the premises, the balance unsold of the contents of a gas fitting establishment, No. 184 Rampart street, First District.

JUDGE J. S. BLACK.—We learn that Judge J S Black, the distinguished advocate and jurist of Pennsylvania, has arrived in the city Judge Black deserves to be welcomed by this community, in remembrance of his bold and unoompromising defense of the Southern States in connection with the McCardle case before the Supreme Court at Washington Previously to this occasion he had held high public stations, having been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and afterwards Attorney General of the United States. Judge Black is among the foremost pleaders before the Supreme Court at Washington.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The performance announced for to-night are of a varied character, being selections from the grand operas of the "Huguenots," "William Tell," "L'Africaine," etc The proceeds are for the benefit of Mr E Cabaret, one of the Managers and leader of the orchestra of the Opera, whose persevering and continued efforts to meet the demands of the habitués of the establishment and the music loving public, ought to be acknowledged in a marked manner.

THE RESOURCES OF THE CITY.

In the message of the Mayor to the Council we find the following expose of the resources of the city for 1868:

Taxes of 1867	$2,000,000
in arrears	500,000
Licenses	800,000
Markets	300,000
City Railroads	30,000
Cemeteries	10,000
Recorders' Court Fines	40,000
Wharves	175,000
Workhouse	33,000
State Contribution for Public Schools	96,000
	$3,984,000
EXPENSES:	
Pay Rolls	$4,728 000
Interest on Coupons	547,000
Floating Debt	369,000
	$5,644 000
Excess	$1,340,600

There is not, perhaps, on the old Continent as on the new, a municipal corporation which has an annual budget presenting an excess of receipts over expenditures, of more than one third the total of the receipts. European financiers would not believe, with such resources, that the city of New Orleans should have been struggling for a year in inextricable embarrassments—that her bonds had undergone a depreciation of more than twenty per cent, and that her currency had declined thirty per cent. below that of the United States.

How with an excess of resources of $1,340,600 for one year only with the possibility of the excess amounting to $1,500,000, by means of the most simple reforms, with the prospect of seeing a yearly augmentation of her revenues, for it may be set down as a fact that from the present time and for two or three years to come a million of dollars annually might be raised from the markets and wharves—how with such elements for reconstructing its credit, the city or rather its government does not discover a method of converting at one stroke the four millions and a half of its currency now in circulation and extinguishing in less than fifteen years the whole of the municipal debt, which amounts to scarcely fifteen millions of dollars is incomprehensible and unprecedented, for a financial situation never was more easily regulated than that which is exposed in the message of the Mayor. In truth, the Council have reason to reject the plan of selling the markets for ten years for two millions of dollars. There is not a simple motive for submitting to such sacrifices when they can be avoided. When the plan of selling the markets was first announced to the public its authors assured us that it would produce three or four millions, and that this sum would be sufficient to withdraw the city currency We made no objection then to this measure because, in the absence of any other proposition, we were disposed to accept this plan on the basis indicated. It became apparent when the market has yielded only $1,400 000 and the Council has refused to ratify them as it has also just refused the offer of $2,000,000, made by some speculators. The markets sold annually might easily yield in ten years five millions. There is no necessity for making a sacrifice of three millions for a project which would not relieve the city from its embarrassment. The sale at a sacrifice of the revenues of the city is more onerous than to borrow at interest, or the setting aside of a certain sum monthly which would clear off the capital and interest of the debt in ten years It is very clear that if the credit of the city had not been destroyed by the bad management of her finances since 1861, it might have been easy to borrow five millions, payable in ten years by instalments, and thus to place her affairs in a normal state. A gradual extinguishment of this debt might not have cost the city a sum exceeding six or seven millions. But since there is no confidence in the city administration, and since capitalists would rather lend funds to better advantage, they decline making a new loan to the city. The fact is that all these efforts in this direction have failed, and it is probable will continue to fail. It is absolutely necessary to have recourse to a new plan which would inspire confidence by the guarantees surrounding it, and which would attract capitalists by its large profits.

But, in the meantime, is it not necessary that the city should submit to too heavy a sacrifice Its budget is sufficient to guarantee the execution of the obligations it may contract, and will secure its relief in the lapse of several years time It may therefore reject all these harsh conditions. We have approved the principle of a system of obligations drawing interest and premium because it has the sanction of experience. It is the only one in the actual circumstances which can relieve the city from its embarrassments. As to the figures and practical details of the plan they may cause discussion, but we ought to say that the calculations which have been given to us appear equitable and reasonable, and that the plan will certainly be as advantageous to the city as to its creditors.

Impeachment—Then Negro Equality.

Wendell Phillips, in the "Anti-Slavery Standard" thus projects the next step forward which the Radical party must take.

After impeachment, the safety and future of the Republican party demand the embodiment in its law and platform of the principle of equal national citizenship—the same in Michigan as in South Carolina. It must be remembered that the admission which Congress will draw around him, and more than that, the influences and associations sure to affect his policy, will be of the most likely to be felt by exactly what "practical" men sneer at—the over, ideal, fanaticism We must get our main work done now and during the ten months of Waite's administration—which it is expected will follow this trial Every day proves the truth of this Men of the Freedmen type, grumblers of the Grimes sort, well meaning politicians like Wilson, will have more to do with affairs than any others.

But they in their turn will be overslaughed by the West Pointers—not of the red tape school, it is true, but of the abler sort. Grant's admiration is much more likely to seek direction for the people in a semi aggressive "manifest" destiny sort of policy, than it is to gather the tangled and broken threads of our internal policy, and so weave them over again in the national loom, that they shall come out a perfect web, glowing with beauteous colors and instinct with the Radical harmonies of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity

Let us have one and one only rule of citizenship throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A change must be made to feel the pressure of the necessity referred to The platform to be adopted there must demand the enactment of equal suffrage Congress must be required to enact a law that will accomplish this, or it must submit an amendment to the Constitution establishing it The South will be there, in the person of her delegates, white and colored, to declare that without such declaration and enactment of the Republican in National Convention assembled, there will be no security for them or their party in the South

CROP PROSPECTS.—The present spring has been altogether very favorable for planting, but owing to a prevailing dampness in the atmosphere, and cloudy weather with rather too much rain, vegetation has made very slow progress for some days, and stands without any perceptible growth for several days Cotton does not at the same way, and will have to run the risk of being eaten by the bands, which, on account of protracted cloudy and cool weather, is a contingency most certain to arise. *Ouachita Telegraph, May 4.*

A poor family in Buffalo have been living on roasted rats.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,435

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Poisoning at Mrs. Janis'.—Below we give the analysis made by Mr Lanier, City Chemist, of the poisonous matter found in the corn bread of which some twenty of Mrs. Janis' boarders ate last Sunday and were poisoned thereby. It appears thereby that the rat poison used by Mrs Lease the Thursday previous could not have been used in any manner in the bread, it being arsenic acid, while the poison found in the cornmeal is undoubtedly arsenic itself. None of the boarders have left Mrs Janis's on account of the unfortunate occurrence, and the sufferers have all recovered or are out of danger:

CHARITY HOSPITAL, May 7, 1868.

Mrs Lease—The meal, hard and friable of which cakes are free from arsenic, of this I assured from having tested these substances twice within the last forty eight hours These substances are pure, excepting the bicarbonate, which contains as an adulteration a quantity of starch The corn bread contains, however, arsenic in perceptible quantity, half an ounce of the bread yielding over .06 gr. The package handed me at the same moment with the bread is arsenious acid, such as is commonly sold by apothecaries for poisoning rats

Respectfully, W. H. LANIER,
Chemist and Apothecary Charity Hospital

Important Case Under the Civil Rights Bill—The U S vs Dr R Tunney and "Big Sam," (colored)—Assault with Intent to Commit Murder.—This case, which is one of more than local importance, compared with those which have been tried under the "Civil Rights bill" before some of our U S Commissioners here, transpired at the prosecuting witness is, what is termed by the Radical press, a "rebel," and his two corroborating witnesses were colored men, while the defendant is a "truly loil citizen," as was tried yesterday before U. S. Commissioner J E Hilland

The affidavit of Wm J Bartlett, the prosecuting witness, sets forth that on or about the 23d day of September, 1866, he was residing at Monroe's Station, in the parish of St Charles, and had been residing there several months, on said day, between the hours of 6 and 7 P M., while he was peacefully proceeding to his place of residence, he was hailed by some one coming behind him, who called out—"Hal, you d—d rebel son of a b—h;" deponent turned around and recognized E B Tunney, who was on horseback, accompanied by a negro man who carried a double barreled shot gun, recognized to be a negro as one called "Big Sam." Deponent asked Tunney if he was the person alluded to. Tunney answered "Yes, God d—n you," and dismounting asked deponent for his weapons. Deponent had no weapons; had only a small pocket knife with which he was whittling, and which he handed to Tunney, who took it and advanced upon deponent with a large hickory stick, with which he struck deponent several times over the head and shoulders until the stick broke, deponent attempted to ward off the blows, when Tunney drew a knife, commonly known as a gimlet knife, and struck at deponent's breast, which blow deponent warded off with his hand, the blade entering tightly with his left hand; Tunney drew the blade of the knife through his hand, cutting it to the bone and destroying the nerves. Tunney then handed another blow which deponent caught on his left arm, receiving thereon a wound about seven inches in length of a severe and dangerous character, deponent bleeding so fast as his condition would prevent, and Tunney ordered the negro Sam to shoot him. Sam fired once but missed him; deponent was so confused from the treatment he had received that he was not certain whether or not a second shot was fired.

Deponent continued his retreat until he reached the yard of his residence, where he fell fainting. He was there found by some colored men and carried to the house. Deponent was so closely confined to the house from the effects of said wound for about thirty days, and has not been able to do anything since in consequence of his having almost entirely lost the use of his left arm from the effects of the wound inflicted by Tunney.

Deponent further states that some time in the April following, he having sufficiently recovered so to do, he went before the District Attorney of said parish of St. Charles and informed him of the facts aforesaid Deponent was afterwards summoned before the Grand Jury of said parish, and said Grand Jury found a true bill against said Tunney for "assault with intent to commit murder." Tunney was arrested—released by Judge Heaviside, the Judge of said Court, on $10,0 for his appearance at the next term of Court. At the October term of said Court the case was fixed for trial, and deponent and other witnesses were present but Tunney failed to appear, and the case was continued indefinitely, Judge Beauvais stating that Tunney had a surgeon's certificate that it was necessary for him Tunney to be absent from the city. Deponent also says that no action has been had at any time of said Court since that time, though said Tunney was at his home in said Parish of St Charles, and allowed to go at large contrary to law. Deponent was present at every term. Deponent had used every means in his power to bring said Tunney to justice without avail, but on the contrary, he cannot obtain any redress from the judicial authorities of said parish, and cannot enforce the law in said parish; that no protection is afforded by said authorities of said parish against the criminal acts and deeds of said Tunney, and others living in said parish; therefore deponent prays that by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication," that the said E. B Tinney and Big Sam may be arrested, and dealt with according to law.

Hon T J Hunt said the testimony of Mr. Bartlett was the first witness called to the stand, and his evidence has already been stated in substance in the affidavit. From the statements there made he did not believe

"Big Sam," the negro included in the charge with Tinney, was sworn as a witness, distinctly understanding, before he gave his testimony that no promises were made to him, and persuaded in his wish to "tell the whole truth". His testimony in general corroborated that of Bartlett, but threw more light up in what might have otherwise seemed doubtful, and went further to establish Tinney's deadly intent. He stated, in his simple manner, that Tinney called upon him on the day in question, and said "Sam, are you from there?" I said "Yes," and he said, "Get your gun and come with me" Sam says he went along with him, thinking "some one was in the parish." Tinney called, rode, or trotted, or paced off, Sam could not decide which, and Sam followed with the gun, when Sam arrived where the coming parties were, Tinney was off his horse, which "Williams" was holding while Tinney was "cursing" Bartlett; when Tinney saw witness he called out for him to shoot Bartlett, "which I could do," Tinney ordered witness to shoot Bartlett several times, both before and after the struggle, as Tinney drew his knife and plunge at Bartlett; tried to separate them twice or three times; finally succeeded so far as to allow Bartlett to retreat After he retreated, Tinney again ordered witness to shoot him; witness did shoot but not at Bartlett.

Cross-examined—Tinney was under the influence of liquor, did not see Bartlett before he arrived, was sure Bartlett did not knock Tinney down; witness had been before the Grand Jury and attended court three times after, but was never called to the witness stand

Big Sam seemed to be determined to tell the "whole truth" notwithstanding the badgering the counsel for the defense, and at one time emphatically so expressed himself, regardless of consequences.

William Davis, an old gray headed colored man, was next brought to the stand. He was directed to look around the room and point out Messrs. Bartlett and Tinney, which he did after the searching hesitation natural to old age. He was the individual who had held Tinney's horse after Tinney dismounted to attack Bartlett. Translating Williams's testimony into common English, and his story is this After being called to hold the horse he heard Tinney and Bartlett quarreling, after which Tinney went at him with his stick Witness testified that said stick was hickory one and in comparison with his idea of size when several walking sticks were brought before him it must have been a large one! Tinney knocked Bartlett down three times. Bartlett made no attempt to attack Tinney but merely tried to ward off the blows and get away. Did not see any weapons in Bartlett's hands Saw Tinney draw his knife and strike at Bartlett several times. Heard Tinney order Sam to shoot Bartlett several times both before and after the scuffle. The rest of Davis's evidence corroborated that as before before. This closed the evidence for the prosecution

Mr Bartlett was at the time recalled by the defense.

Mr Michel, counsel for defendant, inquired if Mr. Bartlett had not instituted a suit for damages against Tinney, in the parish of St Charles, for the sum of $20,000. Bartlett answered in the affirmative

A Dureepaen, Clerk of the Court of the parish of St. Charles, was next sworn, and produced the minutes of the Court for the session in question The entry for the 23d day of April showed that on that day the Grand Jury found a true bill against E B Tinney for "assault with intent to commit murder.

Tinney gave bail to appear at the next term for trial The next term was in October. In October the case was not called.

(The testimony of the clerk as well as his minutes were so muddled that it was impossible for the reporter to make anything out of it, and the Commissioner seemed to be similarly situated.)

Cross-examined—Did not know whether Bartlett had been notified to appear or not thought that any party could get justice in the parish of St. Charles, but added that Tinney was not in the best repute in the parish

Col Geo Wailes had no reason to doubt, but that justice could be given Mr. Bartlett. He rather thought it a question of doubt if Mr Tinney could get justice in the parish, as he had more and more bitter enemies than any other man in the parish

Mr Michel, attorney for Tinney, at his own request, took the stand to show the reason why no session of the court was held in the parish in October, 1867—but acknowledged that a negro was tried on a criminal charge (rape) during the same term

This closed the evidence and the case was placed by the counsel on both sides in the hands of the Commissioner, who, summing up the evidence, pronounced Tinney to have premeditatedly been guilty of the intent to murder, on the evidence of Bartlett and the two negroes, against whose testimony no rebuttance had been offered He therefore sent Mr. Tinney before the U S Circuit Court, to be tried on the charge of "Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder," and placed the bonds of the accused at $3000.

Burglary—At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the boarding house No. 254 St. Charles street, was burglariously entered by an unknown thief, who stole from Mr Boyd, one of the occupants, a gold watch and chain, No 46, 826, manufactured by James Stodart, London, a pocket book, a coat and pair of pants. The house is easy of access.

Larceny—Between twelve and one o'clock, Wednesday, the residence of Mrs. Caroline Singer, at the corner of Annunciation and Third streets, in the absence of the occupants, was feloniously entered by a thief, who stole three gold breastpins, a silver watch, a gold chain, a set of sleeve buttons, two gold studs and a gold locket.

The Habeas Corpus Case.—The case of W. W. Whiteside, of Chicago, charged with fraud committed in that city to the extent of $25,000, came up yesterday, on application for a *habeas corpus*, before the U. S Court Lieut Governor Voorhies appeared for the Illinois Savings Institution, alleged to have been defrauded, and Messrs. Weller, Stuart and Atocha for the defence. Governor Weller contended that it had become the sharp practice of bankers and merchants of late years to turn their agents with criminal warrants for alleged delinquents. After argument on both sides, the case was taken under advisement by Judge Durell.

Case of the Shooting Star—A. S. Mansfield appeared yesterday before United States Commissioner Weller to answer to the charge made by W. M. Hall, of barratry in the alleged procuring of the destruction at sea by fire of the steamer Shooting Star, in the Bay of Mobile, the accused having had her cargo of cotton insured for $100,000. Gen Stuart appeared as counsel for the prosecutor and Mr Rosselius for the defense.

Mr. Mansfield asked for time to procure witnesses from the North, to rebut the charge and show that he was the victim of a conspiracy of extortion, and that as much as $5000 had been proffered by the prosecutor to one McRae for the purpose. Mr Mansfield's proposed witnesses are Walter Mason and Peter Butler, of Boston, and John M. Courtney, of New York.

McRae was to swear that Mansfield had employed him to cut away the vessel. Mr Mansfield claims that he can prove by Courtney that Hall, as agent for the Underwriters, offered to accept a bribe to make a favorable report as to the loss of the vessel, requiring therefor $12,000 or $15,000.

The Commissioner overruled the motion of Mr. Rosselius, because seventeen days had elapsed since the charge was made, but continued the case till 2 P M., to day.

Inquest—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Corporal Brady brought to the First District Station a pasteboard box containing the dead body of an infant female child It was found in a vacant lot owned by Mr. John Sullivan, on Emphronie street, between Willow and Claiborne. The child was richly dressed, and is described as being very pretty The lace on its frock is also exceedingly fine and costly The Coroner held an inquest on the body, but was unable to give any opinion concerning the matter, from the fact that it had been removed from the box before he saw it

Shooting.—Peter Gerwais has been arrested in the Third District, charged with attempting to shoot David Dunlap.

Suicide in a Hotel—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of R S. Bingham, found dead in room No 120 of the Gem Hotel. The deceased, from all accounts, was probably a native of Bowling Green, Ky, and of very respectable family. He lived in Galveston, Texas, about two years ago, since when he has been a messenger for a transfer company in this city. He wrote directions for the disposal of his body, and is supposed to have committed suicide in consequence of disappointment in some love affair. The inquest showed that he had taken poison. He was apparently about 30 years of age.

Fire—About 2¼ o'clock yesterday the one story frame building, at the corner of Canal and Dorgenois streets, owned by M. Gernon and occupied by Louisa Kaster as a grocery, was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the disaster has not been ascertained.

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—Mr Aubert, charged with assaulting on the 21th of March, a boy seven years old, son of Mr. Manuel Hernandez, was yesterday discharged by *nol. pros.*

Jacob Boots, charged by Louis Charbeton with assault and battery, committed March 12th, was similarly discharged

M. E Stack, charged with knocking down Thos. H. Cunningham, Clerk of the First District police station, and wounding him on the head with a stick, on the night of the 6th of March, was tried, found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Kate Lee, alias Mary Ray, charged with larceny, and Pat Kenny, charged with assault and battery, failed to appear and an attachment was issued against their securities.

Recorder Guitnott's Court.—James B Lee, a cab driver, arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the robbery of the store of Mr Theo Danziger, on Canal street, was arraigned yesterday on affidavit, and held for examination.

Recorder Neville's Court.—John Francis, charged with burglariously entering the premises of Samuel Alonzo, and with being armed at the time, was yesterday sent for trial before the First District Court.

E F McGuire, charged with breach of trust of $100, in city money, was held for examination.

The Presidential Election.

Col. John Forsyth, now in Washington, thus writes to the Mobile *Register*:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1868.

The issues of the next Presidential election are unquestionably important to the interests of free government in this country, and especially so vital to tolerable social and political existence in the South, that I have felt it to be my duty to make close observations here with reference to a sound judgment on the question of who is the fitting man to be trusted with the standard and leadership of the Democratic party. While my own preference has not been concealed, while, indeed, it has been declared by Mr Pendleton, whose intellectual quality of private life, and distinguished position as a statesman, make him so eminently acceptable to the South; and while there are strong personal reasons and ancient associations to urge me to adhere to him over all others; and while, if I desired only to run smoothly with the popular current among my own people I should adhere to him, I am yet moved by higher aims, to look to the public good, and to subordinate my own desires, preferences and interests, to the great end of victory in the coming fierce struggle with the enemies of free government It needed neither argument nor persuasion to convince the White men of the South that Mr. Pendleton's standard should be the nominee of the July Convention. But it was necessary to prepare and reconcile our people to what might become a national calamity in the choice of a war Democrat. And this is the key to the suggestions I have lately made to the readers of the *Register*. To time and disposed to do nothing rash and not vigilant to seek for causes of fault finding in my political views, this might have been sufficiently apparent At all events, the unanimousness of the stake might to have spared from unjust imputation one who, if he has any virtue at all, has the public virtue of love for his country and a burning desire to see his Southern countrymen reinstated in their lost liberties The same consideration should also have spared the cause from any attempt to create division and excite mackerings, where forbearance and unanimity were the counsels of a most solemn duty. No man South of the Potomac will be more delighted than I shall be if the National Democracy, in Convention assembled, shall, after mature deliberation, decide that Pendleton, Pierce, or Tom Seymour, or any gentleman of the political record, is the best and safest man to pit against Gen Grant and his Radical cohorts, and no man is more ready than I am to give the cordial predilection to the good of the common cause As to the general question, there is diversity of opinion among Northern Democrats, and it is my business to get at the truth between them and lay it in its most catholic aspects before our readers In the West it is stoutly denied that Hancock or any war Democ that would be a strong candidate than Pendleton I have before me a letter just received from a prominent Democrat in Illinois, who writes in this strain:

"*My Dear Sir:*

"I see that you are leaning Hancock ward in the suggestion that he would get more votes than Pendleton, in, for example, Illinois This is a mistaken idea Pendleton would get thousands more votes in Illinois than Hancock. Our "Copperheads" by thousands would not touch Hancock, nor would many soldiers vote for him, as against Grant, who would not vote for Pendleton Pendleton is very strong in the whole West on the financial question (our "stronger hold", in this quarter) and I do sincerely believe can get more votes in the West than *any other man* the Democracy can nominate

"Differences of opinion like these are well calculated to attract the attention and alarm the anxieties of any one who is conscious of the magnitude of the issue involved Let us trust that Heaven has not in its far absorbed this country and people as to forbid unity, harmony and forbearance to prevail in the July Convention, and that all personal and party aspersions may be laid upon the altar of the public good.

After Mr. Evarts' and Mr. Nelson's truthful expose of Mr. Butler, the beast actually begins to see himself as others see him. On Wednesday Mr. Nelson offered the manager the Alta California papers on the wholesome condition "that he should return them." Knowing that his practice has always been never to return the property of others entrusted to his hands, Butler refused "emphatically to receive them on such conditions" We thought the conditions would be too much for him—*New York World.*

Spanish Ladies.

In a recent lecture, Mr Adam Black gave an interesting account of the ladies of Spain. He said:

In Prado few of the ladies wear bonnets; they cover their heads with the mantilla of black lace (a very few of white), which is thrown gracefully over a high comb at the back of the head This, which is the most simple and becoming part of a Spanish lady's dress, they have still preserved; but, like the woman kind in other parts of the civilized world, they copy the Parisian fashions in other parts of their dress The fan is an indispensable part of a Spanish lady's accoutrements. Some of them are of very costly material Women of all ages and all ranks are armed with them everywhere They go through the manual exercise with them with a rapidity and decision worthy of a drill sergeant. So to manouvre the fan is an exercise totally unknown in the United states It opens, shuts, returns in their fingers so quickly as to produce a strong current to be felt Two ladies sat behind my box in the theatre, and plied their fans with such vigor that he actually caught cold from the breeze which they raised. A thoroughly accomplished fan bearer can give to it certain signs of intelligence by which she can communicate what she would be afraid to speak out, and by it she can express and return the ordinary compliments of courtesy. A Spanish lady never walks arm in arm with a gentleman, but always walks stoutly, which, it is supposed, tends to give them that easy and graceful carriage for which they are distinguished. As for the ladies themselves, they have the reputation of being beautiful; but I must confess they did not appear to me captivating. For one good-looking woman on the Prado, I have met ten on the walk of Central Park or Fifth avenue.

A Parisian gentleman, while bathing his feet in a china basin, attempted to reach a towel from the rack, and, in doing so, broke the basin, which wounded an artery so seriously that he bled to death.

The new Methodist Church to be built in Washington will be an elegant Gothic edifice, costing $200,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress.

Ships of War to be sent to Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Resolution to Expunge Impeachment Resolutions.

Stevens' Arkansas Bill.

Rules for Impeachment Court Adopted.

The Virginia Conventions.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, May 7.—HOUSE.—A bill providing for the deficiency of $87,000 for administering the Reconstruction acts in the Third Military District was referred

A joint resolution was offered, ordering the President to send war vessels to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to protect the fishing interests of the Dominion of Canada, during the ensuing year.

Rollins offered a resolution expunging the impeachment resolutions from the journal. The Speaker declared it was not a privileged question. Rollins appealed from the decision—that it was a mere question of time—it would ultimately be expunged

Stevens introduced a bill for the admission of Arkansas. Ordered printed.

Adjourned

Washington, May 8.—Stevens bill admitting Arkansas is as follows:

Whereas the people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a Constitution of State government which is Republican in its form and character, and have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress, and known as article 14th Therefore, be it enacted that the State of Arkansas is entitled to be admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the fundamental condition that the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who is entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

A delegation with the North Carolina constituted authorities, complained of the congressional delegation have arrived

Internal revenue receipts to day $448,000.

IMPEACHMENT COURT—A prolonged secret session was spent in discussion of the following: That the Court adjourn on Monday at 11 o'clock, when it will consider rules, and votes on the several articles shall be taken at that hour, without debate, after which opinions shall be limited to fifteen minutes on the entire subject, and not on each article. Members may file written opinions within five days after vote on articles, to be published with the proceedings. Motion regarding the form in which the Chief Justice shall put questions to Senators, was laid

Washington, May 7.—It is stated that adjournment until Monday was at the instance of Chase, who desires time to reflect on the proper manner of putting questions involving other details

At present, public feeling is not changed by to day's proceedings.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, May 7.—The Republican Convention to day nominated A M Crane, of Winchester, Congressman at large, and George W Brooks, of Petersburg, for Congress from Orange Tream'n, a negro, and J H Platte, John Hawkins and Charles Wickham were appointed delegates at large to Chicago Resolutions of preamble and resolutions were adopted The preamble pledges the State to pay her honest debts The first resolution asserts that the Government was and is a Union of States, and admit her when the reconstruction acts are complied with The second asserts the equality of all men in their rights The third sets forth the advantages of the new constitution The fourth endorses the necessity of free schools for all The fifth pledges the party to use all its influence to secure the adoption of the proposed reconstruction laws, and for the removal of political disabilities from those who participated in the rebellion. The sixth urges the speedy payment by the United States of losses of loyal citizens during the war The seventh indorses impeachment testify The eighth indorses Grant for President and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. Tumultuous cheering followed the reading of the seventh and eighth resolutions

A motion to insert Ben Wade's name instead of Wilson's, was defeated by a considerable majority

J W Hunnicutt appeared and made a speech, promising to support the nominees. Adjourned *sine die.*

Richmond, May 7.—The Conservative Convention met here at noon to-day and sixty-three counties were represented. Owing to a railroad accident, none of the delegates from the Southwestern counties had arrived.

Gen. J. H. Rolston was chosen President. In his speech he said the Convention was assembled to try and save the life of the Commonwealth, which was threatened by a gulling disgrace. After appointing a committee the Convention adjourned until night.

The Conservative Convention to night adopted resolutions that conclude that the selected men are true to the Constitution of the United States, with the honor of Virginia, and without reference to their ability to take the iron clad oath. Also, authorizing the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Several names were put in nomination for Governor, including A. H. H. Stewart, Robert E. Withers, and others. Without balloting the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention to day appointed twenty delegates to the Chicago Convention, endorsed Gen. Wells' nomination, and gave Schofield's administration of affairs in Virginia.

There was a heavy storm here this afternoon.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Jackson, May 7.—The Conventioners are revising the Constitution, making some material changes and no proposition to adjourn.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Albany, N. Y., May 7.—The Cole-Hiscock injury hung. They stood six and six and were discharged.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 7—John Bright and other Liberals petition for commuting the punishment of the Fenian Barrett, convicted of murder in connection with the Clerkenwell explosion.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 7—Evening.—Consols 91 to 91¼. Bonds 70¾ to 70¾.

Frankfort, May 7.—Bonds 75¾ to 75¾.

Paris, May 7.—Rentes dull. Rentes 69:22.

Liverpool, May 7.—Cotton dull and ½d lower Sales 5,000 bales. Uplands 12¾d. Orleans 12¾d. Corn 38s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 7.—Cotton dull and lower. Sales 1000 bales middling at 32c, closing with no buyers at over 31¾. Gold strong—139¾. Sterling firmer—109½ to 109¾. 5-20's, of 1862, 108½ to 108¾.

New York, May 7.—Money easy at 6. Prime paper. Sterling firmer. 5-20's, of 1862, 108½ to 108¾; of 1864, 106¾ to 106¾; of 1865, 107¾; of 1867, 109¾ to 109¾; 10-40's, 103½ to 103¾.

Mobile, May 7.—Cotton market closed dull and unsettled—sales 150 bales middlings at 29½. Receipts since Friday 965 bales, against 2286 same time last week. Exports 101 bales

Louisville, May 7.—Tobacco very quiet and lower. 254 hhds sold at fell prices—lugs $5 75 to $8 Flour—superfine $8 75 to $9; fancy $12 75 to $13 25. Cotton dull at 30½ to 31c

Cincinnati, May 6.—Flour dull—family $11 to $11 25. Wheat held at $2 to $2 25. Corn dull—sar 92c. Tobacco—lugs to leaf $2 60 to $31 20.

St Louis, May 6—Tobacco active and unchanged. Flour quiet and firm—superfine $7 25 to $8 25.

Weather wet and very cold.

RIVER NEWS.

Southeast Pass, May 7.—Barometer 26:95. Wind south-east. Arrived.

Vicksburg, May 7 - Passed up—Governor Allen at 3 P. M River rising slowly

Louisville, May 7 —River rising very fast, 9 feet 8 inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cool and showery.

[PRESS DISPATCHES.]

Washington, May 6 —The vote on the motion tabling the resolution that the debates on retirement be published, stands 28 to 20. Nays—Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill, of Vermont, Patterson, of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey.

The only doubtful Senator voting with the majority is Trumbull. Republicans claim that his votes go to the public as official shape. Nation, who is regarded certain for acquittal, voted with the majority.

The message of Governor English, of Connecticut, was delivered to the General Assembly to day. He alluded to the fact of there being not a semblance of Republican Government in over one third of the settled Territory of the United States, and reviewed the policy of the governing majority in Congress.

Albany, N Y, May 6.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day. The Assembly passed the following: The evidence elicited at President Johnson's trial has established the innocence of that high functionary.

His conviction would be regarded by the people as a false judgment of a partisan court and as a crime against the form and being of a Republican government.

London, May 6—A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Mullaney, who testified.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that Van Valkenburg, United States Minister to Japan, is at Osaka, and has demanded redress for the damages occasioned by the recent disturbances He was supported by the presence of the East India fleet.

Later from South America reports the Cabinet Ministers at Bogota have all resigned, and a new Cabinet is to be formed.

Another revolution had broken out in Bolivia but it was speedily quelled. No news from Central America.

The Paraguayan war still continues, notwithstanding the passage of the fort at Humaita.

The slaughter in the recent engagements was terrible Cholera is raging; 27,000 persons died o' it in Buenos Ayres

Argentine journals state that the Emperor of Brazil was determined to abdicate, fallow they was on the increase at Callao and Lima.

Richmond, May 6.—The Republican State Convention met to day at Metropolitan Hall All counties were represented, and there was a full attendance

The two races were about equally represented on the floor. Jas H Clemente, of Portsmouth, presided.

Gov. Wm Cabell was nominated for Governor to-night by the following vote: Wells 153, Hawkins 45, Hunnicutt 11, Pierpont 6

James H. Clemente was nominated for Lieut Governor After having a short address from Gov. Wells, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

About 150 delegates to the Conservative Convention, which meets to morrow, have arrived at Richmond.

H Johnson Barbour has declined the Conservative nomination for Governor.

The Ashland Hotel property, near Richmond, was sold for $40,000 to Randolph Macon College is to be removed there

Southeast Pass, May 7.—Barometer 29:90. Wind S. W. and light. No arrivals. Sailed: Schooner Ellen Morris.

Washington, May 7.—The South Carolina committee, with the protest against the Constitution, will appear before the Reconstruction Committee

Delegations and personal representations regarding the situation attract the attention of Conservative Republicans

The aggregate contribution foots up 10,254 whites and 6037 blacks.

London, May 7—Noon.—Consols 93⅞ to 91 Bonds 70¾ to 70¾.

Liverpool, May 7—Noon.—Cotton heavy Sales 10,000 bales Middling uplands 12¾d; middling Orleans 12¾d. Corn 38s 6d. Red Wheat 14s 3d.

London, May 7—Afternoon.—Consols 94, for money.

Liverpool, May 7—Afternoon —Provisions quiet Lard firm Pork dull. Sugar firmer.

Washington, May 7.—The Court opened, but immediately closed its doors and went into secret session.

A Massachusetts member of Congress to day remarked, in alluding to the impeachers, that the friends were much disturbed.

The House is in session, but nothing is doing General Gillem has made a report to General Grant stating that the incomplete tables show a majority of voters, 1434, for the ratification of the Constitution of Arkansas.

If his order had been complied with, the result would have been disputable, but there are no majorities of Pulaski and Jefferson 1900 voters which cannot be ascertained to be either for or against the Constitution.

Where there were contradictories each party charges the other with fraud.

New York, May 7.—Stocks active and strong Money easy at 6. Sterling 109¾. Gold 139 Old bonds 108¾, new 109. Flour unchanged Wheat a shade easier. Corn 2 to 3c better Pork lower—new mess $24 90. Lard quiet at 14½ to 15c. Turpentine 47c. Rosin 2 cents lower Middling uplands 32. Freights steady

FROM MEMPHIS.

[From the New York Times, April 11.]

There are some little ones whose existence is pledged to a theatrical life while that existence is, at most, problematical. Some, who inherit the pasteboard crown and the canvas domains, have a lineage which reaches back to the dignified real princes and real heirs—whose fathers and mothers were the children of actors sons and daughters of performers who were actors as well as the theatrical, and no inheritance is so nearly indisputable. The lawyer, the merchant and the clergyman most