New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

F. C. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 50 net.	$ 75 net.
Two	22 "	36 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	48 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	92 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	66 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	225 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	96 "	175 "	239 "	440 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	255 "	470 "	700 "
Twenty	125 "	230 "	320 "	590 "	875 "

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Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

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Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$5 net.	$8 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
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Three	12 "	20 "	30 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five	18 "	32 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	300 "
Thirty	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	450 "

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1866.

OUR JOB OFFICE is now the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the city. The type, presses, material and entire fixtures are new, having just been received from the foundries and machine shops of Connor & Sons, G. P. Gordon and R. Hoe & Co., of New York, and in variety and beauty cannot be excelled in the South. We have connected with this department one of the best ruling machines ever brought South, and can turn out all descriptions of job work, ruled, lettered and bound, at the shortest notice, in the most workman-like manner and upon most reasonable terms.

In addition to a corps of experienced printers, we have secured the services in this department of Mr. W. W. Brisbin and Mr. Charles W. Clark, so avorably known as job printers previous to the war, under the firm of Clark & Brisbin. Their friends and ours will bear this in mind and send in their orders.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

G. Badovick vs. Succession of Fabio—Train. Gurley.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

J. S. O. P. Cobb & Co. vs. Vose Bros.—Boyd. Sanctor & Michinard.

J. W. Huntington, agent, vs. T. R. Fisher—Huntington, Schneider.

A. Cologne vs. Lewis Levy—Train. Robert.

W. C. Harrison vs. John Gauche—Randolph & Singleton. Hardie, Buchanan & Gilmore.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Neil and Brother vs. W. W. McGarity—McCay. Mitchell.

J. Burckett, agent, vs. W. Hobson—Breaux & Fenner. Marr & Foute. Currell.

Peet, Simons & Co. vs. New York Mail Steamship Company—Breaux & Fenner. Sullivan, Billings & Hughes.

Marks Falk vs. Adere Bertrand—Wenck. Derbes.

W. F. Miller vs. P. D. Pratz—Zacharie. Day.

Thomas R. Howard vs. E. Gonvion—Barlett. Smith & Hopkins.

J. Rivers & Co. vs. Steamship Matanzas—Grivot. Tatum.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

D. Lounsy vs. Pontchartrain R. R. Co.—Castera. Grima, Briggs.

John Duray vs. captain and owners of steamer Fanny Pearson.—Wenck. Brown.

Mrs. Dominique Satrazé vs. Jean Terre. E. & C. Morel. Lambert.

Alfred Dedhonde vs. Alphonse Desmare.—Bische. Pitot.

H. Train, et al., vs. P. Lacroix, agents.—Train. Lombard, Bermudez.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

R. McNamara vs. Clark.—Edgerton, Hamilton. Lane, Buchanan and Gilmore.

J. P. Pepin vs. Jas. E. Dunham et al.—Magne. Walmker, Fellows and Mills. Day. Hunt.

Pierre Cossirat vs. Theodule Olivier.—Derbes. Durant and Hornor.

SUPREME COURT.

S. L. Gratia vs. his creditors et als.—Tissot. Castera.

Benoist Seller vs. T. Blanchard—Matthews. Lacve.

Wm. Nells vs. P. H. Collins & Frank—Durant & Hornor. T. W. Collens.

Wm. C. Gray vs. Thos. Griswold & Co.—Whittaker, Fellows & Mills. Lacey.

Ambrose Lanfear vs. Louis Mestier—Taylor. Eggleston.

C. J. Behrand vs. Celeste Riviere—Cohen. Legardeur.

Succession of John Francis Clay vs. Samuel M. Cornell & Co.—Cambray. Lea.

Dennis Sullivan vs. Dr. Edward Goldmann—Saucier. Durant & Hornor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A. S. Mansfield vs. B. F. Flanders—Roselius. Durant & Hornor.

S. S. Bevans & Co. vs. Edward Allen—Durant & Hornor. Sheldon.

Henry J. Sorrell vs. John M. Lear et als.—Durant & Hornor. Morgan.

Special Orders No. 108.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 14, 1866.
[Extract.]

2. Official information having been received at these headquarters that John T. Monroe has been pardoned by the President, so much of paragraph 2, of special orders No. 63, current series, from these headquarters, as suspends him from exercising the functions of his office as Mayor of New Orleans, is hereby rescinded.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby:
NATHINIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., Actng Ass't Adj't General.

RICHMOND UNDER A CLOUD.—The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of May 3, says:

One of the heaviest and most remarkable storm-clouds which we have noticed for years passed over our city on Tuesday night. It was of inky blackness, circular in form, and seemed to revolve spirally upon an unseen axis, as it swept over the heavens from southeast to northwest. Its passage was accompanied by a furious wind and vivid and incessant lightning. As the cloud reached the zenith a furious hail-storm come up, which lasted nearly an hour. The wind prostrated several fences, and tore off large branches from trees in various portions of the city.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 6 St. Charles street.

Sunday before last, Mr. Robert Holderness, of Terre Haute, caught with a fish net, out of the Wabash river at that point, a catfish which weighed 122 pounds, avoirdupois!

(Charleston (Ill) Courier, May 3.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Grimes, from the Naval Committee, reported with an amendment, the bill to provide for the better organization of the pay department of the navy.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill repealing the charter of Washington and Georgetown, and providing for their government by commissioners.

A bill to incorporate the National theological institute of the District of Columbia was passed. The object of the institute is the education of colored men for the Christian ministry.

The bill to prevent the introduction of cholera was taken up in the Senate.

Mr. Chandler, speaking in favor of the resolutions, said he did not pretend to know as much about the cholera as other Senators who had spoken yesterday. He had only had the disease twice in his life, and had only spent three or four years of his life where it was. A commission of the best medical men in the world had been endeavoring to determine the nature of cholera, but if they had heard the debate in the Senate yesterday they would have learned all about it from the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan. He (Mr. Cowan) had solemnly declared that the disease was not contagious, but was epidemic. That was more than the greatest physicians in the world knew.

After a discussion the joint resolution was laid over.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to regulate appointments to and removals from office. It provides that no person appointed to civil office by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, shall be removable by the President unless the same be consented to by the Senate; provided, members of the cabinet may at any time be removed by the President without the consent of the Senate. If the fixed term of any office, however, expires during the recess of the Senate, the President may appoint a successor, who shall hold office until the next succeeding session of the Senate, unless sooner superseded. Officers whose appointment is by the President or heads of departments alone may be removed at any time by the same. The President may suspend, during recess, and by advice of the attorney general, any corrupt or dishonest office-holder, and appoint an officer to hold office until thirty days after the commencement of the next Senate, the fact to be laid before the Senate within ten days after such commencement, the Senate to exercise the power of confirming or rejecting such action.

No suspended officer is to receive pay. In case of suspension, which the Senate rejects or refuses to take action on, such office shall be vacant and no salary allowed. No person rejected by the Senate shall be again appointed by the President during recess, nor shall the President appoint any person to fill a vacancy, happening during recess, except caused by death, resignation or expiration of term, and not depending upon the will of the President.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, in the course of his remarks, said: I have never sought any controversy with the President. I have endeavored at all times and on all occasions, in public and in private, to prevent any disagreement between the President and Congress, and any disruption of the ties among the men who brought him to power a year ago.

Within thirty days after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, I learned from various sources that there was a class of public men among us who hoped to have a new cast of administration, a reorganization, a reconstruction of political parties. It was said, sir, on the one hand, that the radicals would be sloughed off, and that there would be a great political organization composed of the conservative men; and the belief was expressed by these managers that the President of the United States would be the founder of a great party, as was Jefferson and Jackson; and, for one, sir, I want no more blood, no more confiscation. I want none of their houses or their lands, and, from the day Kirby Smith surrendered his army to this hour, no person from the rebel States has ever asked a favor from me or an act of mine that I have not freely given it, and I mean to give both act and thought, and everything I have in the future to elevate, improve and build up that blasted section of the country; and, sir, I believe that what I say of myself I can say of the great mass of the men of the free States.

I repeat we would send and build a church, erect a school house, send capital, send aid, everything in our power to build up the war-worn, war-wasted places of the rebel States. Mr. Wilson next adverted to the effects of the president's policy, stating that under that policy nearly all the men elected to Congress in the South were rebels, who could not take the oath prescribed for senators and members of the House. Under Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy, every officer elected in the State of Virginia was a traitor to the country, and most of them unrepentant traitors. One man among them he believed to be a truly loyal man now, but even he had taken part in the war. In Georgia they had not elected a single representative who could take the oath, and not one elected in Florida could, nor could one from Alabama, and possibly only one from Mississippi. Of all the Southern representatives elected, five, he thought, were as many as might possibly muster courage to take the oath, and he thought two of the five could take it with a clear conscience, but he doubted if the others could.

Mr. Cowan spoke in defense of the President, for whom he would say to the Senate: Get your tribunal, and 500 or 5000 if you want them of the leaders, with Jeff. Davis at their head; we are ready for you.

Mr. Doolittle in a brief speech showed the relation of the President to the Republican party. He was holding to the Baltimore platform upon which he was elected.

Mr. Nye made some remarks upon the President's exercising the pardoning power in the case of rebels. Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to consider the special order, being the constitutional amendment reported from the reconstruction party.

Mr. Shanklin took the floor in opposition to the measure. He said the first proposition contained in the measure struck at the reserved rights of the States, those rights which the founders of the Constitution believed essential to the existence of the government. It proposed to strike down these rights and concentrate all power in the general government. The second proposition disfranchised the people of the State which had gone into rebellion, until the chains of oppression could be riveted on them through all time to come. It these people submitted to the terms sought to be imposed upon them, they ought not to come back into the Union, or hold place or position as free Americans. They had been overcome by numbers, but not by superiority in wisdom or bravery. He admitted that they had erred, but they had believed they were right, and had acted on that belief.

Mr. Raymond was the next speaker. He expressed his gratification at the reconstruction committee having submitted their scheme as a whole, and illustrated the danger of submitting only one portion at a time by reference to the recent course of the British ministry on the reform bill—the ministry having commenced the session with a clear majority of sixty, which majority have dwindled down to five because the minority persisted in bringing forward only one portion of the reform scheme. He expressed his belief that all States, to be effected by the proposed measure, should be represented, but he did not hold it to be essential to the validity of congressional action and of constitutional amendments that they should be thus represented. He also alluded to the eagerness with which Mr. Stevens acceded to the suggestion of the name of Gen. Grant as a candidate of the Union party in 1868, for President, as giving assurances there would be no dissent in the party on that subject, when the right time should come.

Mr. Raymond continued—These amendments, if adopted by Congress, were to be submitted to all the States affected by them North and South. He was quite willing to take action upon them here for the purpose of sending them to the several States. With one exception, the propositions were such as he approved. The first reasserted the principles of the civil rights bill, which he had favored thoroughly and heartily. The second proposition had also been before the House for its action, but in a form which he could not then support, a form recognized by implication, the right of each State to disfranchise a portion of its citizens on account of race or color. In its present form, however, he could and would support it. Mr. Raymond said the second section seemed to have been put in expressly to prevent the adoption of any of the amendments. He would not say that he suspected that to have been the motive, but he thought that would be its effect, and that every man must see that the adoption of the amendments by the Southern States was made a condition of its people being allowed to elect members of Congress and to have them elected.

The question would have to be acted on by the State legislature, or convention, the members of which would be elected by disloyal as well as loyal votes, and who supposed that such legislature would disfranchise its own members? The thing was worse than a shame—it was a mockery. No Southern State would ratify a single one of the amendments. Their people would be fools if they did, and whatever else they might have been, they were not fools. For his part, he would not mock the people of the South by any such pretense.

Mr. McKee supported the measure. He proposed to amend Mr. Garfield's measure to recommit, with instructions, by striking out the third section and insert the following:

"All persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving aid and comfort to the so-called Confederate States, are forever excluded from holding any office of profit of trust under the United States."

Mr. Boatwell denounced the Democratic party, under whose position every traitor in the South, and every sympathiser with treason in the North, were sustained; and in this perilous hour it was their sad misfortune to be compelled to admit that he who secured the suffrage of the people for the second office in the government accepted the doctrine of the Democratic party as his policy. Mr. Boutwell supported the measure before the House.

Mr. Stevens gave notice that at 3 o'clock to-morrow he would move the previous question and ask a vote on the joint resolution.

Telegraphic News Items.

THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE IN THE HOUSE—THE AMENDMENT TO THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL—BILL TO REPEAL THE CITY CHARTERS OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The House spent another day on the Reconstruction Committee report. Nine speeches were made, and the debate developed a general approval of the pending constitutional amendment. Mr. Raymond, of New York, while not willing to accept it as a conditional precedent to Southern representation, was willing that all of the amendment but the third section, depriving those who voluntarily aided the rebellion from voting for Federal officers till 1870, should be passed by Congress and sent to the States for ratification.

A vote will be taken to-morrow on the question. It looks now as though the disfranchising clause will fail to get the requisite two-thirds vote.

The Senate spent another day on the proposition to prevent officers appointed by the President, during the recess of the Senate, from receiving any salary. Mr. Henderson introduced it as a separate bill, so as to effectually detach it from an appropriation bill. The debate took a wide range, and covered the entire ground of reconstruction. The tenor of the debate may be judged from the remarks of Senator Wilson, that all of the supporters of Andrew Johnson could be placed in a street car; and from one from Senator Doolittle that the President would go to the cross or the scaffold before he would surrender his principles.

Senator Morrill introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to repeal the city charters of Washington and Georgetown. This is intended to take the place of the negro suffrage scheme, it is said, at the solicitation of the members of the House, who are afraid to go before the people next fall upon such an issue.

BILL TO REGULATE THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES—THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW TO BE AMENDED—THE PRESIDENT PREPARING A VETO MESSAGE OF THE COLORADO BILL—THE FULLER-DAWSON CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Representative Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill in the House to-day to regulate the question of suffrage in the territories. It requires the territories to declare in their Constitution, when they form it, preparatory to applying for admission into the Union as a State, to make no distinction on account of race or color, except for Indians not taxed.

The House Committee on Banking are now perfecting a bill to amend the national banking law so as to prevent such failures as occurred in the case of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city. It will also provide for an equalization of the currency among the several States.

A senator who called upon the President to-day was informed that he was preparing a veto message of the bill to admit Colorado into the Union.

The House Committee on Elections has voted to admit, as evidence before them, the ballots and registry of Indiana county in the contested case of the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania, of Fuller vs. Dawson. This is regarded as fatal to the sitting member, Mr. Dawson, who is a Democrat. The committee, it is believed, will report against him this week.

RUMOR CONTRADICTED—INCREASED PROTECTION ON WOOL ASKED FOR.

There is no truth in the report that the President intends to issue a supplementary proclamation on the habeas corpus suspension in certain States.

Now that the Ways and Means Committee are about to form a new tariff bill, a large number of memorials are pouring in from all sections, asking for increased protection. Nearly every wool-grower in the West has asked an increased duty on wool. The tobacco and cigar makers have commenced to send in their memorials for increased duty.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON—FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—ADDITIONAL CLERKS TO BE APPOINTED IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—PARDONS GRANTED—PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The number of applications for pardons, received at the office of the attorney general, is still very large, although the great pressure occasioned by the crowds of pardon seekers, which ensued after the publication of the amnesty proclamation, has ceased within the last three months. Pardons are granted only under two exceptions as yet. A few are issued under the 1st exception and the remainder under the 13th.

The official reports of the assistant commissioners of the freedmen's bureau are being received for the month of April, and show a continued improvement in the relations between the white and black races in the States recently in rebellion. The freedmen seem to be gaining a more correct notion of their responsibility as well as privileges in their new character of freedmen; and when they conduct themselves inoffensively the whites are becoming more disposed to treat them civilly, and deal justly with them.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, recommending the appointment of forty-two additional clerks in the different bureaus of the navy department.

The President ordered warrants of pardon to be issued to nine persons to-day: two from Louisiana, four from Mississippi, one from Georgia, one from Alabama, and one from Tennessee—all property owners to the amount of $20,000.

The division lately established in the freedmen's bureau by Major General Howard for the settlement of all claims upon the United States for back pay and pensions due to the widows and heirs of deceased colored soldiers is now in successful operation. The House Committee on Military Affairs have not yet decided on any bill to equalize soldiers' bounties.

THE COLORADO BILL TO BE VETOED—THE BANK FAILURE—VOLUNTEER GENERALS TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE—FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

There is no longer room to doubt the President's action on the Colorado bill. His intention to veto is unmistakable. The principal objection urged against it is reported to be the doubting and unstable character of its population, although there are others sufficiently valid.

The excitement connected with the suspension of the Merchants' National Bank has comparatively subsided. An examination has been going on for two days, under the auspices of the government, and is not yet concluded.

It is rumored in military circles that an order discharging all volunteer general officers will be made in a few days. Most of these officers hold commissions in the regular army, and, in consequence of the expected order, they will only be reduced to subordinate positions, and will not be entirely mustered out.

The United States Treasurer yesterday authorized the shipment of $45,000 in fractional currency to different banks.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL AT FORT LARAMIE—PARDON GRANTED—MUTILATED CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The commissioner of Indian affairs is making arrangements to hold a council with the Indians on the plains at Fort Laramie, for a treaty with them. A telegram received yesterday from E. B. Taylor, superintendent at Omaha, states that 20,000 Indians will attend, and desires to know if subsistence can be furnished them.

The President yesterday pardoned Stewart J. Moffat, convicted of having counterfeit money with the intention of passing it.

It should be known that the redemption division of the treasury will receive packages of mutilated national currency in sums amounting to over $3. So many packages of that sum are received that it is thought people are of opinion that is the limit.

OFFICIAL DECREE FROM THE CHILIAN GOVERNMENT—FOSSIL COAL DECLARED CONTRABAND OF WAR—MAIL CONTRACTS—THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINE.

An official decree from the government of Chili declares that neutral vessels which communicated with ships of the Spanish squadron, or which furnish them with fuel, provisions, ammunition or any other supplies, will not be permitted to touch or load in any port of the republic.

The Department of State has been officially informed by the Spanish government that fossil coal, the product of the mines of Chili, declared to be contraband of war by the commander of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific, will only be considered such contraband of war in case of its being dispatched from Chilian ports for the enemy's ships.

The post office department has made a contract for the conveyance of the mails from New Orleans to Mobile and back, daily, in suitable steamers; also, to carry the mails from New Orleans via Galveston to Indianola and back, three times a week, in suitable steamships.

THE BILL EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD APPROVED—INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE DELEGATES OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The President has approved the bill extending the time for the completion of the eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad until the 27th of June, 1868. The time for completing each succeeding section of one hundred miles is to be reckoned from that date. The bill also extends for two years the time for commencing and completing the Northern Pacific railroad, and all its several sections.

The President to-day, by appointment, gave an audience to the delegates of the general conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session in Georgetown, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and the District of Columbia were represented. It is said that those appointed from the South had not the means to pay their travelling expenses. The delegates were introduced severally to the President, remarking that they had, by a resolution unanimously adopted, come to pay their respects to him. Alluding to the fiery ordeal through which the Southern people had passed, they need not remind the President of the difficulties which environed them, and the poverty which they were now suffering, though this might be ascribed to the small number of ministers and delegates present at the conference. They might continue their remarks, but feared to trespass upon the President's indulgence. They however prayed that the blessing of Almighty God might rest upon the President, and that the Lord would give him the requisite wisdom and strength to perform his important duties. To this the brethren responded with an enthusiastic amen.

The President thanked the delegates sincerely for the compliment which they had paid him by this visit. He trusted the prayer they had offered would be heard and answered by the power to which it was addressed, and that all the honest efforts of the conference would be crowned with success. He hoped the day was not far distant when peace and prosperity would be restored to an undivided country.

CHANGE OF THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Jeffersonville, Ind., has been announced as the principal depot of the quartermaster's department, in place of City Point, Va., discontinued. Capt. R. C. Rutherford, assistant quartermaster, has been placed in charge of the department.

MARTIAL LAW IN VIRGINIA DECLARED TO NO LONGER EXIST.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Commercial's special says the secretary of war has ordered Gen. Ferry to regard the President's peace proclamation as doing away with martial law in Virginia.

A LEARNED DECISION—POLITICAL RIGHTS FORFEITED.

MADISON, WIS., May 3.—At the late election a Mr. Heavers was elected town clerk in the town of Red River, Kewanee county. It is alleged that he served in the rebel army, and Attorney General Gill has been consulted as to his eligibility to the office. Gill says that he has forfeited all political rights under the United States government, and is not eligible.

THE TRIAL OF DR. NEWLAND, THE MURDERER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 3.—The trial of Dr. Newland, for killing Madison Evans, for the seduction of his daughter, is progressing at New Albany, with a powerful array of legal talent on both sides. The evidence to-day for the State is exceedingly important, and militates against Newland. The prosecution attempted to show that Newland had knowledge of the condition of his daughter some time before the killing of Evans, hence the plea of temporary insanity, or frenzy, caused by the sudden and unexpected information as to her being *enceinte* by the deceased will not avail.

SUITS AGAINST THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES—THE NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE—GAMBLING HOUSES CLOSED—IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—The city to-day commenced 96 suits against the street railroad companies of the city, to force them to perform their contract with respect to the sale of package tickets, by furnishing packages of 25 tickets, to all who may demand the same, for the sum of $1 00, and by furnishing single tickets or fares at the rate of five cents each, or five cents with the government tax of 2½ per cent, added thereto. The illegal charges were made of six cents for single fares, and $1 for 20 tickets.

The engineer of the Cincinnati and Covington suspension bridge states that it will be completed before cold weather shall have set in, and it will cost $1,500,000.

The gambling-houses of the city all remain closed, the Republican mayor having so ordered, in view of the approaching election, after allowing the gamblers to have things their own way here for three years past.

The suit of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, for $1,000,500, on the ground of the alleged failure of the latter to adhere to its contract to occupy the track of the former, was opened to-day. It is a suit of great importance.

THE HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS—NO SESSION OF THE GRAND JURY YET HAD AT NORFOLK.

FORT MONROE, May 7.—Since the arrival of Mrs. Davis here she has tenderly looked after the failing state of her husband's health, and entertains, it is said, serious fears of his ultimate recovery, should he be attacked during the coming summer by one of his periodical spells of intermitting fever or congestive chills. The general health of Mr. Davis remains comparatively good, and it is only the long imprisonment that he has been subjected to, and the many anxious fears and doubts which have weighed so heavily upon his mind, that have produced the very noticeable change in his appearance during the past year.

The grand jury which was to have met in Norfolk to-day, has held no session yet.

MILITARY COMMISSION CONVENED—UNITED STATES COURT AT NORFOLK OFFERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—A military commission has been convened by order of Lieut. General Grant, and is now in session at Norfolk, for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the recent riot in that city. The proceedings will be conducted with closed doors, and the evidence will be submitted directly to Gen. Grant.

Judge Underwood arrived at Norfolk this morning, and opened the United States Circuit Court. The judge delivered his charge to-day.

THE TREATMENT OF JEFF. DAVIS UNNECESSARILY SEVERE—LABOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID FUND.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Herald's Fortress Monroe letter asserts that Secretary McCulloch reports that the prison treatment extended to Jeff. Davis is unnecessarily severe.

According to reports of a speech by John Bright, in support of the American freedmen's aid fund in London, on the 26th ult., £80,000 sterling had been sent to Exeter Hall for that purpose, and more was on the way.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO—THE VERSION OF THE SPANISH ADMIRAL—HE CLAIMS THAT RODGERS AND DEHMAN APPROVED HIS ACTION IN THE MATTER.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The letter of the Spanish Admiral Nunez, of Valparaiso, to the Spanish minister in Washington, gives a different version of the negotiations preceding the bombardment. It recites that Minister Kilpatrick and Commodore Rodgers proposed a cessation of hostilities and a peaceful settlement to be signalized by a reciprocal salute of the Chilian and Spanish flags at the same moment. He says: "I rejected this arrangement, acknowledging the good intentions that had suggested it, and stated that the instructions of my government were so positive that, notwithstanding any difficulties I might have to overcome and should I go to the bottom of the Pacific in the attempt, I must have from Chili the satisfaction which was due to us.

Moved, nevertheless, by a sincere desire for reconciliation I would take upon myself the immense responsibility of not requiring any other satisfaction than that contained in the arrangement proposed by England and France, and accepted by Spain, to which I would only add the restitution of the Cavadonga, with its flags, arms and crew, in return for the prizes and prisoners I had in my power."

Subsequently he was informed by American and English admirals, that they could not remain passive spectators, and they might and be compelled to oppose him with force. "My answer was that, as to the question of right the decision belonged to my government, but that as an officer I should obey my orders, and that whatever might be the attitude assumed by the naval forces there in the bay, however reluctant I might be to come to such an extremity, however formidable those forces might be, no earthly consideration should detain me from the discharge of my duty."

He represents also that both Rodgers and Deaman approved his determination, and subsequently both approved his first answer to the Chilian proposals. He adds, however, "It was confidently expected that the forces of England and the United States would oppose the bombardment."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUNDS OF THE BALTIMORE FAIR.—The following are the names of the ladies appointed as the committee to distribute the fund allotted to the several States by the lady managers of the late Southern relief fair:

Virginia—Mrs. J. H. Brown, chairman; Mrs. J. S. Gittings, Mrs. A. D. Egerton.

North Carolina—Mrs. J. J. Bankard, chairman; Mrs. J. Vansant, Mrs. C. J. Baker.

South Carolina—Mrs. Cannon, chairman; Mrs. R. H. Carr, Miss Louisa Hoffman, Mrs. J. M. Anderson.

Georgia and Florida—Mrs. B. C. Howard, chairman; Mrs. Richard Norris, Mrs. Read, Miss Harper.

Alabama—Mrs. Samuel C. Hoffman, chairman; Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Frick.

Louisiana—Mrs. Charles Howard, chairman; Mrs. F. W. Elder, Mrs. W. Prescott Smith.

Arkansas—Miss Harper, chairman; Mrs. Peyton Harrison.

Tennessee—Mrs. Thomas Murdoch, chairman; Mrs. Allan Dorsay, Mrs. Von Kappf.

Mississippi—Mrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, chairman; Mrs. F. Harrison, Miss Dora Hoffman.

Maryland—Fund for refugees and special cases in the State—Mrs. T. Parkin Scott, chairman; Mrs. Lorman, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Miss Gill.

There is still a little romance left on Lookout Mountain. A Nashville special to the St. Louis Republican tells the following:

Mr. Reynolds, clerk at Lookout Mountain House, heard screams issuing from the neighborhood of one of the steep rocks on the summit of the mountain on Saturday. Reaching the spot and leaning over, he discovered a young lady hanging by a portion of her clothes to some shrubs growing from fissures in the rock. He lot himself down over the cliff, and, by preternatural exertions, relieved the young lady from her embarrassing and perilous situation, and restored her to her friends safe, alive and blushing.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC!

Not a Whisky Preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

H

Prostration of the System,

Induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure Every Case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY

—and—

Diseases of the Kidneys.

F

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, RESULTING from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Head, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit.

L

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

(From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.)

Gentlemen—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack nostrums. The only one that seems to be a balm of sweetness and changed liquor upon the community is a sly, sly, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, 251 Shackamaxon st.

A

(From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.)

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic. To all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

(From the Rev. D. Merrigs, Pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church, Philadelphia.)

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGS.

(From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.)

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly,

WM. SMITH, 966 Hutchinson st., Philadelphia.

N

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.)

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I believe, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD, Eighth st., below Coates.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1864.

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