

VOLUME XVII.

THE OREGONIAN'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Radical Bills Debated in the Senate. Excitement in New England—The National Bank of Texas—Proceedings of Congress—Grant's Army Reorganization—All Quiet in the War Department—Internal Revenue Receipts—The National Bank Finances—The Freedmen's Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate's adjournment from Thursday till Monday discourages extremists. Its apathy is denounced.

It is almost certain that the bills changing the Supreme Court and reorganizing Hancock will be introduced in the Senate.

Senator Anthony's paper opposes the emancipation of the Supreme Court, and letters from soldiers in all parts of the country, are protesting against the degradation of the army.

The bill involving the army by mustering out Hancock will probably die in the House.

Green, of the Boston Post, telegraphs his correspondent here that the excitement throughout New England is intense.

Gen. Howard writes a letter remonstrating with negroes, who, having been provided with homes in the North and West, are abandoning their places and spending their earnings coming back.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The National Bank of Texas, at Galveston, has ceased to be a public depository.

House.—The entire day was devoted to set speeches on Seward's purchases and finances.

The members of the military committee continued their report on the recent action of the army.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$460,000; for the week, \$2,175,000; for the year, \$109,758,000.

The National Bank finances are without material change.

Internal pressure is being brought to bear to continue the freedmen's bureau in full force in Kentucky and Tennessee.

FROM JACKSON.

The Mississippi Reconstruction Convention. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18, 1868.—Sir—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the following resolution adopted this day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to withdraw from the office of secretary of war without assigning any cause or provocation other than that of being in favor of carrying out the laws of Congress; therefore, Resolved, That this convention return a vote of thanks to the President of the United States for his righteous act in replacing him in his proper position as secretary of war.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Hon. B. F. Wade, President U. S. Senate.

The following were referred:

Resolution that any registered voter, on presentation of his certificate of registration to managers of election for the ratification or rejection of the acts of this convention, shall be entitled to and allowed to vote in any county or precinct in the State, without regard to the county or precinct in which he is registered.

Resolution that no person occupying public lands be required to pay the tax on the same for school purposes as though they were lawful owners.

Resolution forbidding the State of Mississippi to assume or pay any debts or obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, or to claim from the United States compensation for slaves emancipated.

An ordinance to invalidate all transactions of executors, administrators or guardians for widows or orphans where Confederate securities was the consideration received, and the right of the parties wronged, through the intervention of the courts of the States, to enter upon and take possession of all lands and tenements sold or disposed of as above, and the right of action at law against such executors, administrators or guardians, or their securities for damages.

An ordinance providing for the levying of a special tax on all real estate and movable property in the State, and providing for the election by the convention of a sufficient number of tax collectors, not exceeding one to each county, to collect said tax. The convention shall elect a treasurer, to be known as "treasurer of the convention," for the purpose of receiving money collected by the tax collectors, and the convention shall close its affairs after the adjournment of the convention.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of three to memorialize Congress to suspend the payment of the tax collected on cotton produced during the year 1867 be expended, through the freedmen's bureau, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, without regard to color.

FROM ATLANTA.

COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. MEADE—RECONSTRUCTION.

ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—Gen. Meade sends a communication, dated yesterday, to the convention this morning, which, after acknowledging the receipt of resolutions asking for pay, says: I have this day received information from the treasurer that there are no funds in the treasury of the convention.

By what authority he is permitted to assume the public institutions of the State have been suffering on account of the non-payment of the appropriations for their support.

Whether this failure of payment has been an account of the want of means in the State treasury or for other reasons, I am not at present advised.

I shall use my best efforts to secure without delay the means of paying the incidental expenses of the convention, and I shall also see that a portion of the per diem and mileage of the members, if I find on investigation that any funds which should be in the State treasury have been placed beyond my reach, I may find it necessary to suspend, temporarily, the payment of a portion of the current salaries of all the officers who receive their pay either from the State treasury or the State road.

You will perceive from the facts above stated that it is out of my power at present to comply with the request of the convention, much as I desire to do so.

In lieu of granting this authority I respectfully request that the requisition of the disbursing agent may be sent to me for my approval, that I may see that such funds as the State may become available be properly distributed according to the public necessities.

The convention refused almost unanimously to suspend the rates to consider a resolution asking the federal authorities to make advances for the payment of the convention expenses.

They also tabled a resolution to appoint a committee of delegates to examine the State treasury.

Sections eight and nine of the bill of rights of the old Constitution were adopted.

One delegate gave another the lie during today's session, in a quarrel arising out of the non-receipt of pay. Both caught up their chairs, but violence was averted and mutual apologies made.

Gen. Meade has issued an order validating the ordinance of the convention, with the exception that collection is not to be stayed in cases of taxes on laborers' wages.

FROM RICHMOND.

Reconstruction Convention—General Grant Expected on Tuesday—A Negro Sues a Railroad Company—Butler is Challenged.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—In convention the bill of rights was for action. Seven sections were adopted, including one declaring Virginia a coequal member of the general government, and one declaring the State to be subject to all burdens of the other States.

The judiciary committee reported adversely to scaling debts prior to 1865 at 25 cents on the dollar.

General Grant is expected on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund.

Robert Stevens, colored, of Charleston, has entered suit in the United States District Court here against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad for compelling his wife to ride in a second-class car when she had a first-class ticket. He lays damages at \$18,000.

The Enquirer here will publish on Monday the full text of Col. White, a Republican member of the State convention, to Gen. Butler, the latter was in the city last week. It demands reparation for being ordered out of Butler's department during the war. The affair is still pending. White, one of the Republicans who refused to hear Butler's speech.

FROM AUGUSTA, GA.

Speech of Gov. Jenkins—He Intends to "Fight It Out Before the Supreme Court"—The Treasurer's Books Not to be Found.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 18.—Advises from Milledgeville state that Governor Jenkins, being called on by citizens at the executive mansion, made a speech, which he said that the funds of the State had been returned to New York, and he would fight it out before the Supreme Court.

The books of the State treasurer cannot be found. The postmaster and express agent refused to deliver over to Capt. Kockwell, General Meade's present and letters addressed to "John Jones, treasurer of Georgia."

FROM RALPHIGH.

The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

RALPHIGH, Jan. 18.—Much confusion prevailed in the convention, to-day, and nothing was accomplished. There is a marked disposition on the part of Northern delegates and blacks to control the native white radicals.

Debatable resolutions, alluded to yesterday, after much filibustering were indefinitely postponed.

Other than a negro from Wayne, was elected endorsing clerk.

The Southern reporter is still in his seat.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of John Jacob Astor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—John Jacob Astor died to-day, aged sixty-six years.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrest of George Francis Train and Others of the French Franchise Bill—Opening of the Swiss Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the steamer Scotia landed at Queenstown, a strong police force went aboard and arrested George Francis Train, Griener and Gee, three passengers from New York, charged with being active members of the American wing of the Northern delegates and residents here, in consequence of this act, considerably excited.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Duke DePerigny, in a letter, objects to the proposed bill for the government of the press. He thinks the bill leaves journalists free to assault public and private characters.

Stockholm, Jan. 18.—The king opened parliament with the usual address. He favors the enrollment of all the population in the militia, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the army.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The diet has passed a bill for a railway loan of 40,000,000 thalers.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Count Giers, the French ambassador to Rome, attended the New Year's fête of Francis II, king of the Two Sicilies. Pleasant speeches were made, and much good feeling prevailed.

RIVER NEWS.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Passed up: Quiltman 12 M., Argey at 5 P. M.; Pass down: Belle Lee at 10 A. M., at 1 P. M.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—River unchanged. Nearly closed by ice, with indications of more. Thermometer 23.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The river has fallen two feet one inch, leaving fourteen feet four inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 24.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Departed: Indiana and Legal Tender for New Orleans, with light trips. River falling, with six feet four inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—Weather clear and milder, with indications of a general thaw.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—A fire works establishment exploded here to-day, killing three persons.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.—The Democrats have matured a plan for restricting Ohio, by which only two radical congressmen will be returned from the State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The steamer Australian on the 8th of January encountered a ship burning and abandoned. She had white lower masts, double topsails yards and wire rigging.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The steamer Reliance burned in James river.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Wind north. Weather stormy.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Evening.—Bonds, 72. Consols, 92 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Evening.—Cotton active and excited, advanced 1/4. Sales 20,000 bales—middling uplands 74d. To arrive 74c. Corn dull. Wheat firm.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Sugar, No. 10 to 12, 70 3/4 real; No. 15 to 20, 68 3/4 real. Molasses 4 1/2 real; for cleared. Freights higher, vessels in port. Butter 20 1/2. Flour 20 1/2. Rice 12 1/2. Beans 16 1/2. Potatoes 650. Flour 650. Tallow 11 1/2. New York, Jan. 18.—Rising decline.

Wheat nominally lower. (Corn 26 1/2c, lower.) Pork dull at 31 1/4. Lard dull at 15 1/2. Cotton firm; middling uplands 17 1/2c. Freights firm.

Stock very dull; 5-20's of 1864 coupons, 130 1/2. New York, Jan. 18.—Gold steady at 138 1/2. Sterling 9 1/2.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton 42 1/2c better. Sales 4000 bales; middling uplands 17 1/2c. Flour, market for favors. Quotations not materially altered. Wheat favorable. Corn, Southern white 1 1/2 25 1/2c. Whisky dull. Pork lower—now 21 1/2c, old 20 1/2c. Lard dull and heavy, at 12 1/2c. Beans, 16 1/2c. Rice, 12 1/2c. Potatoes firm. Freights active and firm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Money easy, call loans 5 1/2c. The bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$2,837,000; of specie \$395,000; of deposits \$1,043,000; of legal tenders \$2,404,000. Decrease in circulation of \$23,000.

Stock in the sub-treasury \$165,000,000.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.—Cotton in fair demand. Balance on sale light. Middling 15 1/2c. Sales 2500 bales. Receipts 1611 bales. Exports 4138 bales. Augusta, Jan. 18.—Cotton market active at fair prices. Sales 1109 bales. Receipts 720. Middling, 15 1/2c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—Cotton active. Sales 6570. Closed excited; middling 16 1/2c. Receipts 2225. Exports 6052.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Tobacco firm; lugs 25 1/2c; medium leaf 14 1/2c; selections 17 1/2c. Flour 25 1/2c. Butter 20 1/2c. Corn 75 1/2c. Beans 16 1/2c. Potatoes 650. Tallow 11 1/2c. New York, Jan. 18.—Flour firm; superfine 37 1/2c. Wheat dull and drooping, 50c. Lower. Corn easier, 90c. Oats dull and lower, 6 1/2c. Provisions entirely nominal. Lard held 11 1/2c.

A new figure in the "German" is known as "Le Gent." The head or leading couple round the room, after which the lady distributes to each gentleman a pair of ladies' light evening gloves, and the gentleman presents to each lady a pair of gentlemen's gloves of orange-colored dog-skin. Then each couple waits round the room a few minutes, when two lines are formed—the ladies on one side of the room and the gentlemen opposite. The ladies are in the famous "forward hold" when a general exchange takes place, the gentlemen receiving from the ladies their dog-skin gloves, and they, in return, presenting each lady with a pair of evening gloves. The ladies fasten by a light-colored ribbon to the button-hole of the dress. The figure is completed by dancing the waltz.

Local Intelligence.

REPUTATIONAL BREVITIES.—In our report of the Baker investigation committee, we say: "Judge Walker reports saying, that the parties discharged were as good witnesses for the prosecution as those employed at present."

We should have added, "were good witnesses for the defense."

Horses of the Black Maria, of the First District station, have been in the hands of a constable for seven weeks. The finance committee of the council should take steps to release them as they necessarily is daily fed.

Messrs. Cooker, Linder, Crawford, Vandergriff, Waples, McMillen, Barrett and Ferguson, all delegates to the convention now in session at Mechanics' Institute, occupied a stage box at the Academy last evening, and enjoyed heartily, to all appearance, the treatise upon the body in question.

Gen. Hancock will postpone until some time next week his contemplated trip to Galveston and Austin.

Remember the dress ball to be given by Quilman Lodge, No. 76, F. and A. M., on the evening of the 20th inst., at Masonic Hall. The beautiful ceremony of a Masonic baptism will precede the festivity.

That man is truly an object of pity, who, occupying a seat at the St. Charles Theater and hearing Iago whisper poisoned words in Othello's ear, laughs outright as if it were a good joke, although the danger of such a person would be next to impossible.

United States Commissioner Shannon has committed for trial Marie Delberbe, who is accused of assisting the heavy-drinking Charles Forrester, a soldier, who died in the federal service, during the late war, by falsely representing herself to be the mother of the deceased and his immediate heir.

Our readers will find it worth while to peruse the report of yesterday's proceedings of that honorable body, the reconstruction convention, published elsewhere. It has come to a dead stand still until the sergeant-at-arms shall have hunted up all the absent delegates, sick or well, in town or out of town, and brought them up to the hall to vote on an important question pending for four days past.

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 41 degrees; at 12 M., 45; at 3 P. M., 48; at 6 P. M., 47.

THE BAZAR CASE.—Sometime ago the Common Council passed an ordinance to authorize the controller to sell the farming of the Bazaar between the two French markets. Mr. W. H. Wells, who claimed to be the lessee of the Bazaar, instituted proceedings against the city in the Sixth District Court, and caused an injunction to issue against the city and others, enjoining the corporation from collecting any revenues of the said market.

The injunction was dissolved, and the claims of the plaintiff dismissed. On Friday Mr. Wells filed a motion in the same court asking for a suspensive appeal, returnable to the Supreme Court on the second day of the next term.

The court, in its decision, has done no more than to require any security from the defendants, and that even if they had been required so to do, the order would be irreparable injury to the public.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—About 4 1/2 o'clock A. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the shed of a house at the corner of Front and Constance streets, and soon communicated to the main building, which was entirely consumed. The building was owned by Mr. Nash, and occupied by Mr. Oyster. A fresh wind was blowing from the east, and the fire communicated to a two-story house, owned by Mr. John Brien; thence to a two-story frame house, owned by Mr. McCulloch, and occupied by Messrs. Gallagher and Jordan; thence to the property of Messrs. Brien, Oyster, and others, which were destroyed. The extent of the loss has not been ascertained. Mr. Brien is partly insured for \$5000. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

ROBBERIES.—Jennie de Forrest reports that an unknown man came to her house on Rampart street, near St. Louis street, and while she was absent from her room, decamped with two bracelets, one watch, two gold chains and a lot of small jewelry—the whole valued at \$800.

The office of Mr. Tany, corner of Customhouse and Dauphin streets, was entered by some unknown person, on Friday, between 8 and 7 o'clock P. M., and robbed of clothing to the amount of sixty dollars.

At 10 o'clock on Friday night, the store No. 50 Royal street, was entered by a robber who escaped without taking away anything, the inmates of the house being in the rear of the store, having been aroused by the noise made by the intruder. No clue has been obtained of any of the robbers.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following sentences were passed by Judge Howe yesterday: Charles Dupree, alias "Stone House Jack," for larceny, six months in the Penitentiary.

Leon Johnson, colored, for larceny, three months in the Penitentiary.

Edward Walter, for larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

George Fay and Johnny Lowrey, boys, for larceny, six months in the House of Refuge.

Felix, colored, for larceny, two months in the Parish Prison.

Henry Williams and Lafayette Robinson, negroes, for larceny, six months in the Penitentiary.

Francois, alias "Polite," Francois Bateau, colored, for larceny, with a dangerous weapon, one year in the Penitentiary.

John Action, for larceny, six months in the House of Refuge.

Jean Lesca, for larceny, six months in the Penitentiary.

Augustin Onie, for assault and battery, fined ten dollars.

Lubin Johnson, negro, for larceny, six months in the Parish Prison.

RECORDED NEVILLE'S COURT.—J. Goff was sent to the Parish Prison for twenty days for stealing money.

Phl. Thomas, colored, a suspicious character, was sent for thirty days.

John McCubbins and Mike Saunders, of the same stripe, were sent to the Workhouse for ninety days. They are considered dangerous, besides being suspicious.

Stallion (!) Price and Toney, two colored thieves, were sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days each.

Mary Grier, a poor insane woman, was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Thomas Norton, a drunkard, was sent for six months to the Workhouse.

RECORDED GASTINELLE'S COURT.—Joseph Meyer, residing at No. 177 Rampart street, was arrested yesterday, and gave bond to appear to answer a complaint made by police officer W. Sears, who accused Meyer of having a dog, which was a ferocious dog, which attacked the officer, about two o'clock yesterday morning, on Customhouse street.

Clara Fisher, who keeps a bazaar at the corner of Customhouse and Villere streets, has been arrested on a charge of assaulting Louisa Wallace and robbing her of a cloak worth thirty dollars.

Clara gave bail for her appearance.

Officer J. King, of the police, has been arrested on a charge of assaulting Sergeant Douglas, a member of the Second District, with a poker, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with intent to kill. Sergeant Douglas was badly bruised and cut, and is confined to his room, but the injuries are not dangerous.

Jean Montane, the negro voodoo doctor, so well known in the lower part of the city, has been required to give bail for his appearance on a charge of collecting money from Antonio Cordero the sum of \$135, for services rendered to one Vidal, who died. The accusation is that Montane pretended to be a licensed physician when attending Vidal; and having collected his fees as a physician, he is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

William Morris is in custody, accused of stealing from the premises of Jennie Forrester, on Rampart street, between St. Louis and Conti, on Friday night, a gold watch, two gold chains and a pair of bracelets, all valued at about five hundred dollars.

When Sir Robert Walpole, after long ruling Great Britain as sole minister of the first and second Georges, was at last overthrown by his parliamentary foes, his son Horace, seeing how grievously he suffered in his retirement, from idleness and ennui, offered to resign to his minister, and claimed: "Read anything but history; I know that it is false!" He had acted history for twenty years, and knew how shallow and perverted were the received versions of historical events, and of the characters and motives of the actors in them.

Lithographic plans of the whole of the city property for sale to-morrow by Girard & Co., can be had by application at the Auctioneers' Exchange, early on Monday morning.

SATURDAY AT THE FAIR GARDENS.

The unusual season of cold and gloomy weather had not ceased up to last evening, but notwithstanding the piercing wind and the sabbly sky, a great crowd had gathered on the grounds by one o'clock, and all appeared to be deeply interested in the numerous curious inventions and exhibitions they saw around them. No lesson can be more practical or more profitable than a great State fair to the population at large. At a fair, the people are brought face to face with the instruments of usefulness and economy which they had heard a great deal of talk about, but of the virtues of which they had always been incredulous. They find that the rule plow and harrows, the steam engines, the sugar crushers, the saws and cutters, the washing machines, and other contrivances of old time, have been surpassed by modern inventions, reducing time, labor, space, and cost, to a great extent, and saving a great deal of trouble and expense.

That where half a dozen servants in a household or half a dozen hands in the field had to be employed, they can be profitably replaced by one man, and that the machinery which they had heard a great deal of talk about, but of the virtues of which they had always been incredulous, they find that the rule plow and harrows, the steam engines, the sugar crushers, the saws and cutters, the washing machines, and other contrivances of old time, have been surpassed by modern inventions, reducing time, labor, space, and cost, to a great extent, and saving a great deal of trouble and expense.

We were greatly struck with the beauty of the two life-size statues in the center of the octagonal man, the latter so artfully carved as to resemble strikingly a real sheepskin; the other a girl cherub extracting a thorn from the foot of a four-footed pet, which looks up with eyes as trustingly innocent as her own. Who is the sculptor we know not, but we are sure he has no reason to conceal his name. We looked more carefully at the pictures yesterday, which are on canvas, and found a great deal to admire, and an equally great deal to condemn as mediocre and undeserving. If we do not mention all which we had mentally included in the former category, it must be because the artist has not seriously done them with the latter. Of the mediocre we shall say nothing, and the good ones are too numerous to be all mentioned in our limited space.

The interior of a monastic cloister, a small oil painting, executed in a most delicate and marvellous degree, struck us as infinitely the most meritorious performance on the walls. The eye seems to penetrate far into the vaulted chamber, in which two monks are at work on a tapestry, the most interesting representation of a long range of pillars and niches, even to the "deep serenity and altar's pale." Then there was an admirable picture of the noble Hancock, in whom Robert E. Lee was characterized as the squire of the South, who has raised the corner of the South, and there was the stern old sea-dog Farragut, his lips compressed, and giving evidence of his indomitable spirit. The portrait of the illustrious Beauregard, a noble and life-like one; and everybody who frequented the City Hotel ten or fifteen years ago will recognize the genial face of John Hewitt, the artist, who has raised the corner of the South, and there was the stern old sea-dog Farragut, his lips compressed, and giving evidence of his indomitable spirit. The portrait of the illustrious Beauregard, a noble and life-like one; and everybody who frequented the City Hotel ten or fifteen years ago will recognize the genial face of John Hewitt, the artist, who has raised the corner of the South, and there was the stern old sea-dog Farragut, his lips compressed, and giving evidence of his indomitable spirit.

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