The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells two lots of ground in the suburb Tremé, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

The attention of the public is called to the correction of the advertisement in our "auction sales" column, announcing the sale, by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, of that splendid property corner of Rampart and Barracks streets. The measurement heretofore being erroneous, the same has been corrected and due notice of the fact given.

ORLEANS DRAMATIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Shakespeare's tragedy, "Othello," will be performed by this Association, at the National Theatre, this evening, for the benefit of the Hebrew Education Society of New Orleans. Seats can be secured by presenting tickets at the box-office on the day of the performance.

BURNING OF THE ALABAMA—1200 BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED.—By the arrival of the steamer J. M. Sharp, yesterday, we learn that the steamer Alabama, Captain Lee, from Shreveport, bound to this city, caught fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when 28 miles this side of Donaldsonville, and, together with her cargo, consisting of nearly 1200 bales of cotton, were entirely destroyed. Her crew and passengers were all saved and brought to this port by the J. M. Sharp.

Great credit is due to Captain Lee and his officers for the efficient manner in which they discharged their several duties, as it was owing to their almost superhuman exertions that the passengers and crew were saved.

The fire spread so rapidly that the clerks were unable to save their books and papers. We also learn that she was insured to the amount of forty thousand dollars in a St. Louis company.

We are indebted to Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co. for copies of the following dispatches received yesterday:

Philadelphia, April 1.—Steamship Star of the Union sailed on the 30th ult. for New Orleans.

Boston, April 1.—Steamship St. Louis, Capt. Claussen, from New Orleans, has arrived. Time—8 days.

The Concordia, Capt. Sears, from New Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool.

SAILING OF THE LIBERTY.—The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers.

For Baltimore—D S Clark, Mrs Amidon, Mrs Hunt, Mr Marshal, F A Gardner, Geo W Emery, M C T Morris, Sister Gertrude, Mrs G O White, Mrs S B White, Mr Morris, D Roberg, F Fairex, H J Mitchell, N Payot, M Riley, Cons McGurick, Rev Dr N P [illegible], P Mrane, Mrs A B Wayne and child, Geo Green, wife and 2 children.

For Havana—Antonio Richeaux and family, Mrs S Mirandez, Mr Arroya, V Arbay, M [illegible], Manuel O Gian, J D Leopoldo, W L Kane, F Gomez, A Urrutia, M Noda, J A Victoria, M J Cone, G B Depuster, L Proctor.

SAILING OF THE JUNIATA.—The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, sails this morning at 8 o'clock, for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For Philadelphia—M Collins and wife, Mrs Carpenter, W P Ward, [illegible]

For Havana—Mrs F M [illegible], Mr Askew, Mr Harper.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON.—The steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager, commander, from New York March 23th, with merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton, arrived yesterday.

Monday 25th, 5 P. M., off Hatteras passed S S Havana, steering toward Norfolk. The Geo. Washington arrived at the bar Sunday 31st, at 4 o'clock A. M., and was detained by fog.

List of passengers:

Miss E C Taylor, Thos G Lacey and lady, W C Wilcox, John J Ackerly, Chas H Stuart, E P Lo[illegible]d.

A Plan for Closing Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1867.

To the Honorable Chairman and Members of Levee Commissioners:

Gentlemen—Allow me to call your attention to my plan for stopping crevasses. I am ready to submit the model to you or to any expert engineers, and show the practicability of my method in stopping crevasses, even twelve feet deep, in the shortest space of time.

Respectfully, Yours,
FELIX M. DAUNOY.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Efforts are being made to close the crevasse on the Aubert place. Work has been progressing for four or five days, but what success will follow the efforts of the undertakers is yet to be seen. The water from the Romeu crevasse is already driving out to the front the inhabitants of the Chackbey, Bayou Sec, Bayou Heron and Grand Bayou settlements, whilst Baton Pilon is being submerged by the overflow from the Aubert crevasse. Some 200 or 300 families will be compelled to abandon their homesteads, unless the breeches in the levees are closed.

We hear that the Point Coupée levees have given away, and if that be the case, the people of Terrebonne and Assumption are again to be drowned out. From the information we receive from our exchanges, we can discover no prospect of an early decline of the rivers, and have only to hope that the destruction of crops will not complete the ruin of the country.—*Thibodaux Sentinel, March 30.*

THE LOUISIANA MARSHALSHIP.—The fight over the Louisiana Marshalship is quite lively, and, though it is said the President has made up his mind to send in the name of Herron, there is a very evident opposition from people hailing from the Pelican State. The Louisiana politicians are grumbling that the offices are sought to be given to those who are not representative men and have no influence with the people. It is alleged that there are prominent men from New Orleans who could be found competent and willing to enjoy the duties and emoluments, and who could better serve the interests of the government in effecting the prompt reconstruction and admission of the State. It is hinted that the President may yet yield to the suggestion to disregard all the present candidates, and select some man of influence among the people acceptable to the confirming power.—*N. Y. Herald.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A Washington special to another paper says:

The Senate Judiciary Committee will probably report in favor of Senator Wilson's resolution for the trial or release, on parole, of Jefferson Davis. The President has been urged by prominent Republicans to release the prisoner on parole, but declined to take the responsibility, and throw the onus on Congress. Mr. Johnson has been in favor of the trial of Davis by the civil authority, but as Chief-Justice Chase positively refuses to hold court in a State under martial law, the alternative, in view of the passage of the military bill, is the indefinite imprisonment of the rebel leader or his release. It is expected that Congress will adopt the resolution, and that Jefferson Davis will be released in a week on his personal recognizance.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty six, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows: That where a suit is now pending, or may hereafter be brought, in any State court, in which there is controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, such citizen of another State, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, if he will make and file, in such State court, an affidavit stating that he has reason to and does believe that, from prejudice or local influence, he will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, may, at any time before the final hearing or trial of the suit, file a petition in such State court for the removal of the suit into the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of all process, pleadings, depositions, testimony, and other proceedings in said suit, and doing such other appropriate acts as, by the act to which this act is amendatory, are required to be done upon the removal of a suit into the United States court; and it shall be, thereupon, the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the suit; and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the suit shall there proceed in the same manner as it had been brought there by original process; and all the provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory respecting any bail, attachment, injunction, or other restraining process, and respecting any bond of indemnity, or other obligation given upon the issuing or granting of any attachment, injunction, or other restraining process, shall apply with like force and effect in all respects to similar matters, process, or things in the suits for the removal of which this act provides.

Approved March 2, 1867.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—Mrs. W. G. Brain, who lives near Ernst Station, went yesterday morning to the residence of her father, on a neighboring hill, taking with her two of her four children—a blind girl of three years and an infant of eight months. In the kitchen of the house (Mr. Dyer's) there is a cistern, with a trap-door, and into this the blind child accidentally fell. Her screams immediately attracted the mother to the spot, and she, in the delirium of her fright and grief, is supposed to have fallen in, head first, with the infant in her arms, in her efforts to rescue the other child. When the people of the house reached the scene of this heart-rending affair, the mother and her two children were dead—all drowned together. The husband, father of these unfortunates, is now absent from the city, in Memphis. Two children only are left to him of his family.—*Cincinnati Commercial, March 25th.*

Chicago at present contains hundreds of houses marked "For Rent," and the newspapers of that city say rents are declining.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

In view of the probability that the people of the South will, at no distant day, organize under the Military law—or rather we should say, be organized by the military law—strong efforts are being made to establish the old political parties which existed before the war. By this we do not mean to say that they would bring up the old names of Whig and Democrat, for one of them, at least, has passed out of the political vocabulary, but that two parties will be arrayed against each other upon the great topics of the day, and the old political warfare will be renewed. With them will come the old tricks and treachery, and we shall find our people hard and fast in the struggle which once before came near swallowing them up. The names of these two parties are to be the *Democratic* and the *Republican*.

The newspapers of the North, and particularly of New York, which hold to the former political faith, are holding out the most illusive hopes of the success of the Democratic party, and say that it lacks but very little even at this time of a victory over the Republicans, and that when joined by the South it will be sure to sweep the country. It is to overthrow its opponent in the first struggle and reign supreme in the nation. If we may judge by appearances this conclusion is arrived at by an arithmetical calculation, and it is ascertained that the Democratic vote of the North and South combined makes a majority of the voting population of the country. As the majority is supposed to win in American popular elections, it stands clear that the Democrats are sure to overthrow the Radical domination and "rule the roost" as soon as the South is permitted to vote. "Nothing is so deceitful as facts," says Sidney Smith, "except figures," and if the figures of this political calculation are taken to win, they will undoubtedly prove the truth of the saying. It is very evident that the Radicals can use figures and do sums in addition and multiplication as well as the Democrats, and having the power to alter the figures at will, they are not so silly as to have a balance against themselves. Counting the whole of the voting population of the South, and adding it to the vote polled by the Northern Democrats, it is highly probable that there is a majority against the Radicals or Republicans. But, in working out the sum, if we would arrive at a correct estimate, we must make a liberal allowance for contingents. In the first place, there has been no census in the South since the war, and we do not know the strength of the voting population. Secondly, we must remember that one-third of the voters of the South are disgusted with politics altogether, and will not take the trouble to vote. Thirdly, there is a small class whose prejudices are so strong that they will not go to the polls with the negroes. To this class must be added those gentlemen who, while they have no prejudices against voting with the blacks, will not do so as long as negro suffrage is forced upon the South and excluded in the Northern States. A sense of injustice and wrong would keep them away from the polls, and prevent their having anything to do with politics so long as such injustice exists. Fourthly, there is another large class who have lost faith in the Democratic party, having been led astray more than once by trusting to their facts and figures, and who will not vote the Democratic ticket at present. And again, we must remember that a very large number of voters are excluded by the terms of the Military law. A moment's thought will show our people that the rule of substraction enters into the problem as well as that of addition. The Radicals knew very well how many voters had to be excluded from the polls to cap the wings of the Democratic party, and they made their calculations accordingly. When we detect an error in their arithmetic, then may we hope to overthrow their power and substitute Democratic rule instead—not before.

But we do not say this to discourage any one from voting, because it will make no difference in the result. Our object is to prevent our people from flying off at a tangent when this new and tempting bait is presented to them. There are already evidences of a general chase after this phantom, and when once started nothing can prevent a large class of voters from rushing headlong into the Democratic ranks without thinking what is to be gained thereby. Nor do we say that the Democratic party is not the best one for the South, that is a matter to be decided hereafter—a problem to be worked out as events progress. We desire to show that the figures prepared for us are not entirely reliable—not so clearly established that we may risk our future upon them. Moderation is what we urge. It may be well for us to join the Democratic party, but the matter is not yet certain, and until we can see the way clear it is far better to leave parties out of the question and vote for the best man that we can find, no matter to what party they may belong. This, of course, under the assumption that we are to vote under the new order of things; but this also is by no means certain. If it were true that the South could, by joining the Northern Democrats, gain a majority of the voters of the country, we might feel assured that such a combination would not be allowed, and therefore it will be seen that the surest way to defeat restoration is to ally ourselves too hastily with a party that lacks but one vote to overthrow the party in power. These things should receive a careful consideration, and before we go wild over the promises and tempting baits held out by the Democratic papers, let us see what is to be gained in the event of success, and, fully as important, what would be the consequences of failure. We have thrown out these hints as food for reflection merely.

A Mournful Exhibition.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The House of Representatives witnessed, yesterday, a pitiable spectacle. An old man, trembling on the verge of the grave, claiming to be too feeble to deliver his own speech, full of malice and bitterness, solicits the ear of the House to pour forth his venom against an entire people. We shall take another occasion to speak of the character of Mr. Stevens' speech; but we simply now recur to the circumstances under which it was delivered. No one, not even Mr. Stevens himself, contemplates the likelihood of his bill becoming a law. It was introduced and referred several days ago to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Stevens yesterday obtained an opportunity to make a speech upon it, which it were better for his fame he had never made. It may be welcomed by a few narrow minded, malignant ultraists but it will be despised by the noble mourned over by the charitable, and regretted by the patriotic, who will feel that such an exhibition in the halls of Congress, two years after the close of the war, is a national dishonor. There are men who believe, some of them honestly, that Mr Stevens has done his country good service, and that in warring upon the Constitution and enforcing military government of the South, he has entitled himself to the national gratitude. But even these will not defend the exhibition of a bad man's spite and impotent resentment, and especially when it is marked by the stage trickery of an adroit politician and an accomplished demagogue.

Mr. Stevens was sick, or was heralded as sick, some days ago. But it was given out that he proposed to make a speech advocating confiscation and assailing the President. Prior to this he introduced his bill, and had it referred to the Committee of the Whole. After the dispatches announcing his purpose were scattered abroad, the bill itself was sent, and was put in the hands of the politicians of the country the day before the speech was delivered. Mr. Stevens comes into the House, and after introducing two or three other bills, showing his usual vigor, appeals to the House to let him be heard, probably for the last time, on his bill, to which end he moves a reconsideration of the motion referring his bill.

He begins his speech, reading from the printed slips, but, apparently exhausted after a few paragraphs it is handed over to Mr. McPherson, who finished reading it from the clerk's desk, in his clear, highly finished style, and we suppose it is to be telegraphed to the country as the final effort of "the grand old man," who has exhausted himself in his devotion to his country.

We remember that a similar scene was enacted months ago. Mr. Stevens was represented as exhausted from disease. A great flourish of trumpets was made about his final speech, and public expectation was awakened and a dramatic interest created for the final words of the veteran leader—words of bitterness and of malice also. But "the old man eloquent" lived to go to Harrisburg, in order to show that "there was more vitality in him than in many a younger man," and survived even his merciless slaughter there; and it has not been many days since the *Chronicle* commented on his endurance during the protracted night sessions of the House with all the freshness and vigor of youth.

If these are indeed Mr. Stevens' final words, we shall not regret his retirement from public life. But if it is part of the stage trickery to give them a consequence to which they are not entitled, we wish the public to understand it. We make sport of no man's physical infirmities, and we trust we are not lacking in respect to age. But we despise the arts of a demagogue and the manoeuvres of a veteran and accomplished trickster. On the Thirty-ninth Congress the influence of Mr. Stevens was inordinate. Had it been wielded to secure an adjustment of our national disturbances we might have long ago been a united people. But instead of promoting union, he preached discord; instead of harmonizing, he intensified sectional antagonism. He succeeded in changing or coercing the opinions of a majority of his associates, so that men who honestly sought pacification at the outset gave their votes to the infamous Military bill. That is not enough for his insatiate hate. He would let loose the horrors of confiscation and of agrarianism upon an unhappy and impoverished people; but we are confident that in this respect his power will not be equal to his malice.

Governor Brown's advice to our people is to accept the terms offered by the Government of the United States; and then to address themselves to the important subjects which the changed relations between the races, consequent upon the emancipation of the blacks, have precipitated.

Maine has "railroad on the brain."

The Minnesota Legislature recently visited [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Seward's Washington Conference Not Accepted.

Massacre of the Entire Garrison at Beaufort by the Indians.

A CHILIAN PRIVATEER.

The Spanish Republics.

The Russian Treaty Before the Senate Committee.

A Duel Between Two Editors.

Connecticut Elections.

Good Returns for the Democrats.

They Claim the Majority.

Barnum Almost Certainly Beaten.

200 Majority for English.

BY THE CABLE.

Excitement in France and Germany and on both Sides of the Rhine.

Regrets in England at the Russian Treaty with the U. States.

Washington, April 1.—N. G. Taylor assumed the duties of Indian Commissioner to-day.

The Republican Congressional Committee organized with E. D. Morgan of New York as chairman.

The Supreme Court met this morning with but five Justices and adjourned without transacting any business.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations considered the Russian treaty several hours. No definite action had yet.

Washington, April 1.—The House Judiciary Committee is in session on impeachment. It will continue its sessions through this week and then adjourn until May.

Washington, April 1.—Connecticut election reports are just beginning to come in. Barnum almost certainly beaten.

The Democrats claim three Congressmen. They have certainly elected Hubbard in the 1st District. Betting lively on the State. The impression is that the Democrats have carried the State.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The Senate confirmation of Gen. Steedman is intended, we presume, an endorsement of his slanders upon the Freedmen's Bureau."

Washington, April 1.—Information has been received here that the Indians had captured and killed the entire garrison of Fort Beaufort, on the Missouri. The savages numbered between two and three thousand.

It is supposed that Col. Ransom, in command, shot his wife to prevent her falling into the hands of the Indians. Previous to this massacre he had represented to his military superiors that he was unable to defend the Fort with his small force.

Washington, April 1.—A private dispatch to a Radical gives English the State by two hundred majority.

New York, April 1.—Cotton dull and declining. Opened firm but fell off at the close. Sales 2000 bales at 30½c to 31c for Middling Uplands, closing at 30½c. Flour closed dull. State $9 70 to $12 75. Corn active and advanced 1c. Mixed Western $1 19 to $1 22. Mess Pork opened heavy but improved at the close—$23 75. Lard heavy—Prime unchanged. Groceries quiet but firmer. Naval stores quiet but firmer. Spirits of Turpentine 78a77½c. Rosin $4 25 to $9 50. Wool quiet. Freights heavy, steam to Liverpool 5/8d. Stocks dull and heavy. Five-twenties of '62 coupons 109⅝. Gold 134¼.

New York, April 1.—The carpenters and coopers of this city, the carpenters of Brooklyn and the painters of Flushing, demand higher wages.

The Policy Court of Demerara propose to send coolies to China to disabuse the minds of their countrymen regarding the treatment of Chinese in that island.

Arrived, Nightingale, from New Orleans.

New York, April 1.—Arrived, Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, with $892,000 in treasure and 300 passengers.

Mobile, April 1.—Cotton—sales 1000 bales, market firm. Middling Uplands 28 to 28½c, receipts for two days 802 bales.

New York, April 1.—The Panama *Star* of the 23d ult. says: The steamer R. R. Cuyler, which was detained at New York under suspicion, and which departed thence under the auspices of the Columbian Government with a crew of Confederates, has sailed for Jamaica with six torpedo boats. The suspicion that she is a Chilian privateer is well founded. She will depredate upon Spanish commerce of Porto Rico and Cuba. It is thought the Columbian Minister at Washington was bamboozled by Chilian agents.

The notorious steamer Meteor is at Callao. It is suspected she will become a Peruvian or Chilian privateer.

The difficulties between the President and Congress of Columbia continue.

The Guatemala revolution has been suppressed.

The other Republics are tranquil, though the European truce is improbable, nor has Seward's conference proposition been accepted.

The steamer Wateree, from Callao, had arrived at Panama.

The Jamestown sails immediately for California.

New York, April 1.—Gov. Throckmorton telegraphs here that Texas will immediately reorganize under the reconstruction act.

Wall street is dull, but the general feeling is better.

It is reported that two National Banks in the oil regions have suspended.

An active loan demand was met at 7 per cent. Commercial paper 7½ per cent.

The Bank statement shows the decrease of loans $4,000,000. Decrease of specie over $500,000. Increase of circulation $150,000. Decrease of deposits nearly $1,000,000. Increase of legal tenders $1,500,000.

Gen. Sherman has a leave of absence for the summer. He will accompany his daughter to the Holy Land.

Baltimore, April 1.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands 30c. Coffee firm and scarce—cargoes of Rio are hourly expected. Sugar steady. Flour dull but firm. Corn active, with a heavy stock; white $1 06 to $1 09. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Whisky $2 30 to $2 32 in bond.

New York, April 1.—Private dispatches from Connecticut say sixty cities and towns, including New Haven and Hartford, give English about 600 majority. The result is close and doubtful, but the Democrats are in good humor.

Arrived, Rapidan, from New Orleans.

Cincinnati, April 1.—Flour firm; trade brands $11 50 to $13 50. Wheat scarce. Corn in light supply and in good demand; sacks 88 to 89c. Mess Pork $22 75 to $23. Bacon Shoulders 9½c. Ribbed Sides 11½ to 12c. Lard 12½ to 13c. Groceries steady.

Vicksburg, April 1.—A duel was fought yesterday above Milliken's Bend, La., between Col. Yerger, editor of the *Mississippian*, and Col. Manlove, editor of the *Times*. No serious results.

Down—J. C. Swon, 9 A. M.; John Kilgour, 2 P. M. Up—Henry Ames, 9 last night; Lizzie Gill, 2 A. M. River rising.

St. Louis, April 1.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Corn advancing—98c to $1. Provisions dull and unchanged.

London, April 1, evening.—Finances unchanged.

Liverpool, April 1.—Cotton closes unchanged; sales 10,000 bales, closing dull; Middling Uplands 13d; Middling Orleans 13⅛d. Provisions dull.

London, April 1.—Regret is generally expressed by the newspapers and in political circles, at the proposed sale of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States.

The figures of the budget laid before the House of Commons, show that the revenue of Great Britain, during the last fiscal year, exceeded the exhibit of the Government by £2,500,000.

Liverpool, April 1.—The steamship Soraina, from the Clyde for Boston, sunk at sea during a severe storm on the 20th ult.

Brussels, April 1.—The anti-Prussian placards create much excitement in France and Germany. The complaint of the Prussian commander of the fort at Luxembourg is disregarded. Pending a settlement of the affair the irritation on both sides of the Rhine is increasing.

Frankfort, April 1.—Bonds declined ⅛. Closed ⅞.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Liverpool, noon, April 1.—Middling Uplands 13 to 13⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; 5-20's 75; consols 91.

Liverpool, April 1.—Later—1 P. M.—Middling Uplands 13 to 13⅛d; sales 13,000 bales; 5-20's 74¾; consols 91.

London, April 1, 2 P. M.—Bonds declined ⅛; now 74⅝.

Liverpool, April 1, 2 P. M.—Cotton has become quite active; sales likely to exceed the noon estimate—3000 bales.

New York, April 1, 11:30 A. M.—Gold 33¾; Middling Uplands 29½; Mobile Middling 30; Orleans Middling 30½; sterling, 60 days, 9; sterling, sight, 9¾.

New York, April 1.—Arrived, Saxonia.

Washington, April 1.—The Supreme Court is in session.

The Government holds $107,000,000 gold.

New York, April 1.—The iron steamer Gen. McCulloch, designed for the Mexican Liberals, sailed yesterday for Tampico, with a full battery of artillery, 10,000 stand of small arms, [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Buislay Family at the St. Charles Theatre.—This remarkable family attracted a jammed attendance at the "Old Drury" last night, and all who saw them will doubtless attend again. Their performances, embracing a variety of exercises by about a dozen male and female artists are not only wonderful, but exceedingly comical and interesting. The "Spiral Mountain" feat is something original with them.

The Mammoth Child.—It is well worth a visit to the Crescent City Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, to see this child wonder, independent of the other curiosities on exhibition, living and inanimate.

Homicide in the Third District.—Late Sunday night, or early Monday morning, a man named Jean Pierre Verdes was stabbed and killed near his residence, on Elysian Fields street, between Eugene and Celestine streets, by some unknown man, suspected, however, of being Isidore Lapatrie, who lived near by on the same street. A man named Bertram Jones had, it appears, gone to visit Lapatrie, and when near the door was mistaken by Lapatrie for another man, Jean Pierre Verdez, with whom he had apparently been quarreling, and was pursued by Lapatrie until the latter found out his mistake, turned upon Verdez, when a struggle ensued for the space of half a block, during which it is supposed Verdez was stabbed by Lapatrie. The cause is supposed to have been jealousy. Verdez is said to have been a soap maker, and Lapatrie a milkman, both natives of France.

An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that "in their opinion deceased came to his death by stabbing, at the hands of Isidore Lapatrie, now in custody.

City Mortality.—The returns from the city cemeteries show 87 deaths in New Orleans for the past week, ending March 31st.

Coroner's Statistics.—The following is the report of Dr. Delery, of the deaths reported to him in this city during the past month:

Freedmen dead without medical assistance	15
Accidental drowning	3
Killed by the City cars	1
Killed by the Pontchartrain Railroad	1
Killed by a fall	1
Suicide by drowning	1
Suicide by [illegible]	1
Murders	[illegible]
Homicides	[illegible]
Various diseases	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CHAS. DELERY, Coroner.

Most Melancholy Suicide.—About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning a young man, William Phillips, nephew of Mr. Alfred Phillips, who resides at the corner of Jackson and St. Charles streets, committed suicide at Mrs. Henry Strong's lodging house, on St. Charles street, by shooting himself in the temple with a Colt's revolver.

It appears that he had been in the Confederate army, and had a quarrel some weeks ago with his cousin, Isaac Phillips, recently from the North, in which he cut the latter pretty severely; that his mind has been since sadly disturbed; that he left the city in consequence, to divert his reflections, that he recently returned, without the knowledge of his relatives, and has been sleeping several days away from home; that while in his room in company with Mr. John Penn, son of Judge Penn of this city, he left the room, saying he was afraid to meet his relatives, and that he suspected they knew where he was; that he shortly returned, and Mr. Penn saw all of a sudden exhibited [illegible] my God, I am in so much trouble!" that Mr. Penn begged him not to worry himself, and that instantly he shot himself as stated, dropped his weapon and fell dead upon the floor.

An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The Case of Recorder Ahern.—We have received a printed copy of the elaborate opinion and decision of United States Commissioner [illegible] H. Shannon, in the case of the United States vs. Recorder Ahern, of this city. We make the following extracts for the present.

The defendant in this case is one of four Recorders in the city of New Orleans, and is charged by one Robert J. Cromwell, a free man of color, with a violation of a statute of the United States, commonly known as the "Civil Rights Bill," [illegible]

I am of opinion that Cromwell, in the charge alleged against him before the Recorder, upon a strict construction, had not violated any of the ordinances to which I have been referred, and therefore the Recorder in the imposition of the fine, acted without authority of law.

[illegible]

The rights of Cromwell to be heard before Recorder Ahern upon the charge alleged against him, is the right of which Cromwell was deprived, if his testimony and that of his wife and Hannah Mitchell is to be believed; a right guaranteed to him by a law of the land, and therefore I must decide and determine that the defendant be held to answer the charge against him before the United States District Court.

R. H. New, Esq., was counsel for Recorder Ahern.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Thomas Byrnes was arraigned yesterday, charged with having, on the night of the 31st May last, assaulted Augustus and Mary St. Clair at their residence on Hunter street, between New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, with intent to kill his wife, Mrs. Byrnes, at the same time catching Mrs. St. Clair by the throat and hair, calling her all sorts of French names and threatening to kill her, while Byrnes cut St. Clair in the chin. The Jury found Byrnes guilty, but with strong recommendation to the mercy of Judge Howe. Mrs. Byrnes had been previously discharged by *nol. pros.*

John Costello, charged with assaulting and wounding, with a knife, Barney McGee, the 5th of March, at the coffee house corner Front Levee and Bienville streets, was also convicted with similar recommendation to mercy.

Judge Howe charged the newly drawn Grand Jury to the following important effect: To divest themselves of personal bias and political feeling. The law rightly construed and faithfully executed secures the safety of all persons, without distinction of race or condition. They were to act upon the probability of the accused, in cases called, to their attention, having committed the offences alleged, as far as the evidence goes.

He called their attention to duelling, so prevalent of late and such a cruel absurdity. Death made the survivor a murderer and his seconds abettors and accessories before the fact. Persons who attempt to acquire a cheap reputation by arranging duels with a view to the encounter being prevented are liable to fine and imprisonment.

He called their attention to the kindred offence of carrying concealed weapons. He charged them not to dispise the law against this offense, but to pursue offenders fearlessly. He also urged their attention to the law against trespassing upon public property, and especially tampering with levees. As to lotteries, the jury might consider it an ungracious duty to indict managers of those gotten up in New Orleans for charitable purposes, but he had failed to find that such lotteries or their promoters were exempt from the action of the law. The law of 1866, licensing the sale of lotteries under a large license tax and requiring a stamp, should be rigidly enforced, as the honor of the State is pledged to protect them, and they are calculated to fill the depleted treasury of the State.

In conclusion Judge Howe expressed hopeful views of the future.

Severely Stabbed.—Officer Finch reports taking to the Charity Hospital, last evening, at 8 o'clock, a man named Pat McMahon, whom he found on the steamboat landing, severely stabbed in the left side, by some person unknown.

A Romance of the War—A Strange Narrative.

On Tuesday last there arrived in Troy, N. Y., a young man named Lewis, who had been a Major in the 152d New York Volunteers, and was badly wounded several times during the war, besides being imprisoned a number of months at the South. He was on his way to Iowa, but was detained there by sickness. The *Times* of that city related the following interesting facts concerning him—as singular as they are romantic:

"The father of young Lewis was a man of large property in the State of Iowa, was a Brigadier in the volunteer service, and fell mortally wounded whilst leading his brigade at the battle of Chattanooga. His only brother was Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Iowa infantry, and was killed at Antietam. His mother died during the war, and while her husband and her only children, the two boys, were in the service.

While the young man was a prisoner in the South, Gen. Halleck certified to an uncle of Lewis, living in Iowa, that William H. was among the killed at Fredericksburg. On the strength of this certificate, it is alleged, the uncle secured the necessary legal papers to administer upon the estate of his brother and deceased family.

The uncle was declared the only heir; he immediately sold the property, receiving therefor over $150,000, and with this money at once left for Europe, where he now is. The first intimation that young Lewis had of the death of his father, mother or brother, was after his release from Southern prisons. Subsequently, he wrote to friends in Iowa, to look after his property and also to send him means; and to his great surprise, then learned what his uncle had been doing, and that he had left the country.

About a year ago, young Lewis resolved to pursue the uncle, who was found living in Paris and a man of property. The whole facts of the case has been laid before General Dix, the American Minister at Paris, and a dwelling house in Paris owned by the uncle, and also a deposit in one of the banks, have been attached under legal proceedings. He was on his way to Iowa for more testimony. Papers in possession of Major Lewis include autograph recommendatory letters from General Grant, General Sheridan and General Burnside.

He has also letters from General Schenck, Governor Stone, of Iowa, Marshal Lefferts, W. G. Hunt, of New York, and a number of other [illegible]

Remarkable Sagacity of Irish Detectives—Arrest of Hon. John Morrissey, M. C.

[From the Irish Times, March 6.]

Last night, at the Limerick Junction, Assistant Inspector General Brownrigg, of the constabulary, arrested, on the arrival of the mail train from Cork, John Morrissey, the celebrated prize fighter and member of the United States Congress, on a charge of Fenianism, just as he had alighted from a first class carriage. He had arrived at Cork by the Cunard steamer Australasian, and was proceeding to Tipperary town. He is known as the man who had the first great fight in Canada, near the American frontier, about eight years ago, with John C. Heenan, whom Morrissey defeated after a desperate fight of twenty-three rounds, which occupied nearly three hours. He has since become a gin palace proprietor and legislator, and joined the Fenian Brotherhood at its commencement, having subscribed largely to its funds. Morrissey, when arrested, fainted, and had to be taken to the gentlemen's waiting room, where restoratives had to be applied, after which he was taken to Dublin. In consequence of his arrest a large force of infantry was sent down early this morning to the Junction, where the men are encamped for the protection of that place.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 1, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation, and several of the leading articles have undergone a quotable alteration. Sugar and Molasses evinced more active, and Western Produce disclosed considerable movement, attended with a less firm feeling in Flour, and a material advance in Corn, Oats and Pork; while operations in our leading staple were unusually active, the sales at the close summing up 4500 bales, at stiffer prices, the market closing with a tendency decidedly upward, the improvement attributable to the report of an advancing tendency at Liverpool.

The almost uniform steadiness which has characterized the movement in Gold at New York had superinduced a feeling here on the part of buyers which is entirely averse to operating, and consequently if the present stagnation continues in Wall street a period of total inactivity may be expected in this. Gold opened this morning nominally at 134¼ to 134⅜, the closing rates on Saturday evening, but subsequently stiffened and closed steady at 134¾. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. Outdoors the cash transactions comprised $5000, $10,000, and $10,000 at 134⅛, [illegible] and $5000 at 134½, $2500 at 134¾, $3000 at the same, and $5000 at 135. There was nothing of moment reported in Silver. The counter rates for American halves were 129 to 130 and for Mexican dollars 135½ to 136.

There was only a moderate degree of animation observable in Foreign Exchange. There was a fair amount offering, but the great disparity existing between the views of buyers and sellers materially militated against negotiations. The sales of Sterling to banks and bankers include £2000 bill of lading at 144, £3000 and £750 at 144¼, £1000 and £1500 at 144½, [illegible] A1 at 145¼, £1000 and £5000 at 145½, [illegible] at 146¼, £1000 bankers at 146, £700 [illegible] at 146¼, and £800 same at 146⅞, the two latter for direct remittance. In France we notice sales of 50,000 A1 commercial at 3.91¼, 10,000 at 3.87½, 100,000 three days' sight at the same, and 120,000 bankers at 3.85½. Sterling now fluctuating quoted at 143¾ to 144, for [illegible] bills of lading bills, 145 to 149½ for A1 to first class and 146 to 148½ for bank and France at 3.92½ to 3.90 for A1 commercial and 3.87½ to 3.85 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet, but firm throughout. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent premium, generally at the counter rate. The counter demand was light. The supply of Commercial was exceedingly limited, and the sales quite inconsiderable, as will be seen from the subjoined details of authenticated transactions: $75,000, New York sight at 1-16 per cent. premium, $15,000 at ¼, [illegible] at the same, [illegible] days, at par. The closing rates for Commercial sight were ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium.

There was a limited movement in Stocks. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. Outdoors the transactions included 26 shares Carrollton Railroad at $42 25, 5 Bank of [illegible] at $150 [illegible], 25 do at $150 50, [illegible] Water Works at [illegible], also, at auction, Mr. Boligny auctioneer, 100 shares Carrollton Railroad at [illegible], 200 do at $41 [illegible], 100 shares Bank [illegible] and 30 Bank of Louisiana at [illegible]

City Bonds were dull. There were no sales at the Board and none reported outdoors. The consolidated are quoted at 92 to 92½, and the railroad issues at 80 to 82½, according to the [illegible] coupons. Louisiana sixes are quoted at [illegible], Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 77, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons at [illegible]. In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of [illegible] City Treasury Notes at 92¼ per dollar, and $10,000 ditto at 96. [illegible] Louisiana Notes are quoted at 60 to 62 per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 85½ to 86. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 5 to 6 per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

At the night session of the Board, on Saturday evening, the following business was transacted: $30,000 gold, at 135, buyers' option, thirty days, flat. 17 shares Water Works at [illegible], sellers' option, thirty days, flat, 20 Levee Steam Cotton Press at $41. 50 Carrollton Railroad at $42. 200 do at $42 50, sellers' option, thirty days, flat. 61 Mechanics and Traders Bank at $62. 10 Union Bank at $68. [illegible] 50 Canal Bank at [illegible] 45 Louisiana Bank at $35. 5 City Bonds Railroad Issues, May and November coupons, at $81, and $2500 State Treasury notes at 90 per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, April 1, 1867.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with an active inquiry, and a fair prospect of business. At a later hour the movement was additionally stimulated by the arrival of telegrams from New York, announcing a brisk market at Liverpool, and quoting Middling Uplands at 13 to 13⅛d. The immediate effect of this intelligence was to stiffen the views of holders, most of whom advanced their pretensions accordingly. Notwithstanding which, buyers came forward quite freely, and sales amounting to 4500 bales were effected—seventeen brokers participating in the business. Prices disclosed a decidedly better feeling, and, although the improvement realized has not been sufficiently uniform to justify an advance in our quotations, yet it was generally admitted, that, throughout the tendency of the market was to outside rates. With the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 25½ to 27c. Good Ordinary 27½ to 28c. Low Middling 28½ to 29c, and Middling 29½ to 30c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		[illegible]
Received since Saturday	4,574	
Received previously	667,[illegible]	671,[illegible]
		777,[illegible]
Cleared to-day	361	
Cleared previously	387,[illegible]	387,[illegible]
Stock on hand		[illegible]

The clearances comprise 455 bales for Genoa; 106 for Philadelphia.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES — Only 48 bbls Molasses have been received from the coast since Saturday—no Sugar:—There is some little enquiry, but the market is dull and unchanged. The principal sales to-day were confined to 65 hhds Sugar at 13½c per lb for Prime, and a few bbls Molasses at 61 to 65c per gallon for Fermenting and 80c for Choice. There is nothing whatever doing in Cuba Sugar. Cuba Molasses is offering by the cargo at 57½c. per gallon and retailing at 60c. A cargo of 370 hhds, good, sold at 57½c per gallon.

TOBACCO—The stock is too small to allow any scope for large operations, and only a few hogsheads are sold at a time at very full prices. We quote:

LIGHT.		HEAVY.	
Inferior Lugs	3 @ 4½	Fair Leaf	11 @ 12
Good Lugs	4 @ 5	Fine Leaf	12½ @ 15
Inf. Com. Leaf	5 @ 7½	Choice Leaf	15 @ 20
Medium Leaf	7 @ 10		

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The arrivals from the West since Saturday, comprise the steamers Atlantic, Mississippi and Kate Kinney, from St. Louis, the Louisville and Louisiana, from Louisville, the Louisiana, from Cincinnati, and the Messenger, from Pittsburg.

FLOUR—Superfine and the higher grades are scarce and in request, but the lower grades are plenty and dull. There was considerable inquiry to-day, and the principal sales embraced fully 2750, of which 100 Superfine at $12 35; 100 do at $12 37½; 75 and 400 Superfine, in lots, at $12 50; 150 do at $12 50; 100 Single Extra at $13 62½; 100 Double Extra at $14; 150 Choice Extra on private terms; 250, on its merits, at $15; 67 and 70 Choice Extra at $16 12½; 50 do at $17; 100 at $17 25; 50 do at $16 50; 257 do at $17; 50 do at $17 75, and 75 at $18 per bbl. There were considerable smaller sales at the foregoing prices, and negotiations were pending for several round lots.

OATS—Are in moderate supply and in good request at an advance of 2c per bushel. The sales to-day embraced fully 3000 sacks, in lots, at 75c per bushel.

CORN—Is in good supply, but is mostly poor in quality. Good and sound Corn continues in demand and prices have farther advanced 2½ to 5c per bushel. The sales to-day embraced fully 13,000 sacks, of which 1600 Yellow and Yellow Mixed at $1 10 to $1 15; 780 Mixed at $1 12½; 550 White and 3500 White Mixed at $1 15; 800 White at $1 18; 1300 White at $1 17½; 500, 800 and 1500 White at $1 20 per bushel.

BRAN—The market is quiet but steady and firm, with sales of 600 sacks, in lots, at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is inactive and prices are drooping. About 700 bales Prime St. Louis and Ohio river sold in small lots to the trade at $31 to $32 per ton. Larger lots are quoted at $30.

LARD—We note a very active inquiry to-day, resulting in sales of 75 and 100 tierces Prime at 13c and 62 at 13¼c. per lb. An offer of 13c was refused for a lot of 200 tierces. Kegs are also in good demand, and considerable sales have been made in a small way at 14c. per lb. These prices indicate an advance of at least ¼c per lb.

PORK—Is very much in request to-day, and an advance of at least 50c per bbl. has been realized, with prices ruling with a still further upward tendency. The sales embraced 904 bbls, of which 100, 400 and 404 bbls Mess at $24 50 per bbl. Subsequently this price was refused and $25 asked. It is retailing freely at $24 75 to $25.

SUNDRIES—The market is bare of Onions—good would fetch $10 per bbl; Apples are selling on the landing at $6 to $8; Potatoes $4 to $1 50; Eggs $15 to $18 per bbl; Chickens $9 to $10 per dozen; Geese $12, and Turkeys $40 to $18.

GREEN MEAT—There is more in first hands. Dealers are retailing at 9¾c per lb for Shoulders and 11¼c for Sides.

BACON—A lot of 25 boxes Breakfast Bacon sold at 14c per lb. Only a retail business is doing at 10½c for Shoulders, 12¾ to 12⅞c for Ribbed Sides, 13½c for Clear Sides, [illegible]

RICE—The market is nearly bare of Louisiana. It is in demand and prices are very firm. We quote Louisiana at 9 to 11½c, India 8 to 10c, Carolina 11½ to 11¾c.

BUTTER—50 firkins Western, a fair lot, sold at 15c per lb. We quote 25 to 44c for Northern, 15 to 20c for Western.

STAR CANDLES—A fair jobbing business is doing at 16¾c per lb for 12 oz, 17 to 17½c for 13 oz, 19 to 19½c for 14 oz, and 22 to 22½c for full weight.

SALT—The stock is fair, the demand is limited. It is quoted by the cargo at $1 60 per sack for old, $1 75 to $1 80 for new. In lots from warehouse $1 75 to $1 85 for Coarse, $1 80 to $1 95 for Fine,—delivered in the city $1 90 to $1 95 for Coarse and $2 to $2 05 for Fine.

WHISKY—Only a retail business is doing at $2 10 to $2 30 per gallon, and $1 60 to $1 85 for Louisiana.

HIDES—Supplies light, demand small. Dry Hides are selling at 15 to 18c, Green 9 to 10½c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Raw is selling at $3, kiln dried $4 50 per bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is scarce and commands 80a[illegible] per gallon. Rosin is dull at $3 to $5 50 per bbl for No. 1, $5 for No. 2, and $4 for No. 3.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are selling at 10 to 11c per lb.

COAL OIL—A fair jobbing trade is doing at 55 to 58c per gallon, in barrels, and 60 to 71c in cans.

COFFEE—The stock is small, the demand is active at 18 to 19c per lb, gold, for Fair to Prime Rio, and 21 to 26, currency.

INDIA BAGGING—Is retailing at 26c per yard and is quoted in round lots at 25½c.

BALE ROPE—Round lots are held at 10 to 11c. It is retailing at 11 to 12c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Dull. They are sold at 23½ to $24½ for heavy.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, but steady and firm. The rates are 9-16d per lb for Cotton by sail for Liverpool, 1 3-16c for Havre, 1c per lb for Cotton by steam for Liverpool, 1c by steam for New York, and $5 per hhd for Tobacco. The rate by sail for Boston is ¾c for Cotton.

STOCK THIS DAY.
New Orleans, April [illegible]

[illegible]

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Bagging.—The immediate demand continued very limited—but we report sales during the month of 450 bales on speculation at 25[illegible], with remains of about 200 bales at 25½c. to the trade, in lots.

Ends in Bagging.—Small sales at retail. Quotations nominal.

Gunny Bags.—Very limited demand but some holders showing a disposition to sell [illegible] 100 bales were taken on speculation at [illegible]. Now held at 23½ to 24c for heavy.

Rope.—Anticipating a larger use of [illegible] for the coming season, a better feeling exists. We quote Machine Hemp [illegible] to 11c.

Pork.—The market opened firm at $22 [illegible] but owing to accounts of a considerable advance in the West, our market quickly [illegible] and with some fluctuations since closes firm at $24 25 to $24 50 for heavy Mess.

Lard.—The demand has been fair, with [illegible] inquiry for export. We quote tierces [illegible] 12¾ to 13c, for Prime. Kegs 13½ to 14c.

Bacon.—Receipts free, with active demand. We quote Clear Sides 13½c, Clear Rib [illegible] Ribbed Sides 12¾c. Shoulders at 10 to [illegible]

Hams.—Receipts free, with a small [illegible]. We quote Favorite Brands S. C. Canvassed at 17c.

Coffee.—The demand has been restricted during the month, with sales from first [illegible] of 7517 bags at [illegible]. Direct imports from Rio this month [illegible]. Market closes firm but quiet at 18 to 19c for Fair to Good Fair Prime, gold duty paid.

Salt.—Owing to the high stage of water in the river, and bad roads in the interior which prevents transportation, the demand has been limited. [illegible] Latest advices report several cargoes [illegible] way and in course of shipment, but with improved demand, [illegible]. Sales during the month 5000 bushels at [illegible]

N. B.—Our quotations are in Currency.

BURKE, CLARK & [illegible].

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 2, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana—[illegible]
Steamship Liberty, Bain, for Baltimore via Havana and Key West.
Steamship St Mary, Talbot, for Brazos Santiago.
Steamship City of Port au Prince, Jackson, for Apalachicola.
Steamer Sarah, Stone, for Mobile.
Steamer Mary E Forsyth, Hay, for St Louis.
[illegible] for Genoa.
Schr Watchful, Chase, for Pensacola, in ballast.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, from New York [illegible] to A Moulton.
Steamship Clinton, Farwell, from Galveston, to Chas A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamer Sarah, Stone, from Mobile—New Basin.
Steamer [illegible], Morton, from Montgomery—New Basin.
Bark [illegible] (Italian) [illegible], from Palermo Jan 23, to master.
Brig [illegible], from Palermo Dec 14th, to [illegible]
Schr Alba, Smith, 10 days from Philadelphia, to Geo A Fosdick—Point.

—STEAMBOATS—

Louisville, Rose, from Cincinnati.
Kate Kinney, Kinney, from St Louis.
Atlantic, McComas, from St Louis.
Gen H Palmer, Danley, from Memphis [illegible] (Ark).
Frolic, Alexa, from Minden.
Walnut, Donovan, from Upper Coast.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
Hunter, [illegible], from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Wild Wagoner, Barrett, from Bayou Sara.
J M Sharp, Duges, from [illegible]
Camargo, Redorick, from Lower Coast.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Switzerland, Davis, from the Passes—Towed down to the Bar [illegible] and brought up barks Biagio and Gabriel and schr Alba.

The towboat Gladiator, Shotts, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 31st ult, ship Ocean Pearl and brig Alexandrine—brought up [illegible]

The towboat Shark, Moon, from St Louis—Towed down six barges.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March 26—Arrived, steamship Mariposa, Quick, from New Orleans March 9th, Havana 19th, Norfolk 19th and Fortress Monroe 20th. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage; was detained 3 days at Fortress Monroe by northeast gales [illegible]. Baltimore, March 27—Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, from New Orleans via Havana and Key West.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Devonshire, ———, from Liverpool, to Lowell & Bailey.
Schr Island Belle, Torrent, from Galveston, to G W West.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Juniata—[illegible]
BALTIMORE VIA KEY WEST AND HAVANA—Per steamship Liberty—For Baltimore and Key West—None. For Havana—[illegible]
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship City of Port au Prince—[illegible]
BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship St Mary—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mary E Forsyth—[illegible]
GENOA—Per brig Gerstacker—455 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—[illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—151 bales cotton [illegible]
MONTGOMERY—Per steamer [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—[illegible]
PALERMO—Per bark Gabriel—Fruit.
PALERMO—Per bark Giovan Battista—[illegible]
PALERMO—Per brig [illegible]
MATANZAS—Per brig Sofia—273 hhds, 10 tcs and 15 bbls molasses order.
CARDENAS—Per schr C Shaw—200 hhds, 62 tcs and 34 bbls molasses F Trufant & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship George Washington, from New York—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

April 1—23 bales cotton [illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

April 1—16 bales cotton [illegible]

DIED.

On the 1st of April, at a quarter to one o'clock, P. M., Mrs. WIDOW LOUIS ADAM, born Caro, aged 76 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the Adam, Caro, North, Vincent and Guillotte families are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral THIS DAY at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, from her late residence, Canal street, corner Marais street.

Stray Bull.

CAME to the premises of the undersigned, on the evening of the 25th of March, a BULL. The owner can have the same on application to the undersigned, in Jeannette street, and payment of costs.

ap2 1t JEAN SERREY, Carrollton.

Notice.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, New Orleans, April 1st, 1867.

ALL persons holding Funds of the Southern Hospital Association, or who may owe money to this Association, are requested by order of the Board of Directors to place the same without delay in the hands of Mr. E. J. Newman, Treasurer.

ap2 3t DABNEY H. MAURY, Secretary S. H. A., 160 Gravier street.

Office of Southern Hospital Association for Disabled Soldiers, New Orleans, March 29, 1867.

WE are now opening the Hospital for the reception of [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.
W. R. FLOYD, Lessee; A. D. BRADLEY, Stage Manager.
Tuesday Evening, April 2, 1867.
The beautiful drama of UNDER THE PALM.
And the farce of MISCHIEF MAKING.
ROSEDALE will be presented immediately. ap2

BOB HART'S OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL,
74 .... St. Charles street 74
Open EVERY NIGHT with the best Company that has ever appeared in New Orleans.
Every Artist a Star, Every Act a Gem.
Pantomime, Farce, Ballet, Minstrelsy, Acrobatics, &c, &c.
Admission FIFTY CENTS. Boys TWENTY FIVE CENTS. ap1 1m

City Notes Taken at Par
FOR SUPERIOR WHISKY [illegible] below market price. MANUEL [illegible], 28 Chartres street. [illegible]

Merchants' Bank. New Orleans, March [illegible]
NOTICE [illegible]
THOS. ALLEN CLARKE [illegible]

Confectionery Establishment.
THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]
GILBERT MOYLE [illegible]

Moyers & Dedrick,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Licensed United States Claim Agents, New Orleans [illegible]

Charter
Mississippi Valley Navigation COMPANY.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
BE IT KNOWN, THAT [illegible]
DAVID DE HAVEN, DE WITT C. MARTIN, JOHN BENJAMIN CHANDLER, FRANCIS BAKER, THOMAS HACKETT, JOHN D. STRONG, JOHN A. A. WEST, LEE CRANDALL. [illegible]
(Signed) D. DE HAVEN, D. C. MARTIN, F. BAKER, J. BENJ. CHANDLER, [illegible], JOHN D. STRONG, JOHN A. A. WEST, LEE CRANDALL, [illegible], W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.
[illegible] W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public. New Orleans, March 21, 1867.

Whelpley's Picture Depot,
CORNER GASQUET & DERBIGNY STREETS.
CATHOLIC FAMILIES supplied with Pictures [illegible]
S. M. WHELPLEY.

20 .... CHARTRES STREET 20
C. JAUBERT & CO.
OFFER to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline and well selected, comprising a general assortment not to be found elsewhere.
As usual, their terms are far below the lowest market prices, [illegible]
Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh21 1m

Water Works Department, Commercial Bank of New Orleans, 12th March, 1867.
A DIVIDEND of SEVEN Dollars per share has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of April next. S. E. PERCY, Secretary. mh14 ap8

Treasurer's Office, City Hall, New Orleans, March [illegible], 1867.
NOTICE is hereby given to all the Tax Payers of this city that the bills for taxes of [illegible] 1867, will be ready for collection on the 1st of April next. J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer. mar28 10t

DR. J. H. WIENDAHL,
Office and Residence,
NO. 381 ESPLANADE STREET,
Between Rocheblave and Tonti streets. mh27 1m

The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, March [illegible], 1867.
THIS Bank is removed [illegible] Common street, between St. Charles and Camp streets. [illegible] Jos. W. Carroll, Vice President.

Lumber! Lumber!!
JUST received [illegible] CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.
Two-Story House on Miro Street, Between Hospital and Barracks Streets, with Two Lots of Ground.
SUCCESSION OF JEAN CHARVETS. No. 28,571.
BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, 62 Royal street.
TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, [illegible]
TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the suburb Tremé in the square bounded by Miro, [illegible] Barracks and Hospital streets, [illegible]
Terms—Cash [illegible]

Valuable Brick Store, corner [illegible] and Exchange Alley, Also, a Cottage Residence, with Spacious Garden Attached, corner Barracks and Rampart streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.
SATURDAY, April [illegible]

ALF. BOULIGNY'S SALES.
Four Valuable Lots in the Third District, [illegible] of Esplanade street.
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, Office No. [illegible] Carondelet street.
[illegible]

N. SCHÆFFER'S STAR CANDLES!
TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF HIS FACTORY
J. AVET,
60 Old Levee, next to Blue Stores.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN MACHINERY —AND— AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
[illegible] SAW MILL, FLOURING and CORN MILL MACHINERY, WOOL CARDING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWS. [illegible]
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO., [illegible] street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

R. M. Davis,
BROKER
No. 30 .... Carondelet Street .... No. 30
Stocks .... Notes.
Exchange .... Real Estate. mar11 1m

Notice.
FRENCH LLOYDS.
THE undersigned [illegible] RICHARD L. ROBERTSON. New Orleans, March [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public that we are now prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, [illegible] Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, [illegible] Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars [illegible] LEEDS & CO.

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of New Orleans,
No. 72 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1867.
THIS Company have removed their Office [illegible] Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.
—DIRECTORS—
[illegible] N. H. THOMAS.
E. RIGNEY, President. A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President. H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1867.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders on the 4th inst [illegible] JNO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

DRY GOODS——DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
BLANCAND & GUITET,
No. 49 Old Levee.
New Stock for the Season Just Opened.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 26 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, JAMES M. COOLEY, New Orleans La. — ROBT. MOORE & SONS, Cincinnati Locomotive Works.
MOORE & COOLEY,
DEALERS IN MACHINERY FOR PLANTATIONS, RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS,
Steam Engines of Every Description.
[illegible] CONTRACTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES [illegible]
No. 166 Gravier and 17 Union Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Moet & Chandon Champagnes.
ANTHONY OECHS,
73 Old Street .... New York.
Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas for Moet & Chandon's SILLERY, first quality.
" " FLEUR DE SILLERY.
" " VERZENAY.
" " GRAND VIN ANGLAIS, very dry.
" " GRAND VIN IMPERIAL, Green Seal.
Having accepted the Sole Agency [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S "Star Line of Steamships."
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2500 tons ...... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, [illegible] tons ...... Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, [illegible] tons ...... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons ...... [illegible], Commander
HAVANA, [illegible] tons ...... Palmer, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons ...... Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1800 tons ...... Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons ...... Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1800 tons ...... [illegible], Commander
The steamship MONTEREY, Edwards, Commander, will leave on SUNDAY, April [illegible], from the Company's Wharf, foot of Jackson Square.
To be followed by the MARIPOSA, Quick, Commander, from the Company's Wharf, foot of Jackson Square.
Passengers are requested to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line at the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, at rates for freight and passage as low as by any other regular line.
For freight or passage apply to CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, [illegible] Or C. H. GARRISON, [illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN. [illegible] the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company [illegible] CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF [illegible], CITY OF MANCHESTER, CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible] and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. [illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route, for the Continent, are the following:
VILLE DE PARIS ...... [illegible] April
EUROPE ...... [illegible] April
ST. LAURENT ...... [illegible] April
PEREIRE ...... [illegible] May
[illegible]
TO PARIS—Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board:
First Cabin $145
Second Cabin $85
[illegible]
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
[illegible]
For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT, [illegible] 127 [illegible]

HAMBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.
STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAMBURG.
THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY [illegible]
From Hamburg, [illegible]
From New Orleans, [illegible]
[illegible] $150 [illegible] $112 50 [illegible] $15 [illegible]
WILLIAMS, [illegible] & CO. [illegible]

For New York.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
To Sail on SUNDAY, April 7, at 7 a.m.
FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible], Commander. [illegible]
ALFRED MOULTON [illegible]

U. S. Daily Mail Packet,
In Connection with the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
ON and after this date the steamer [illegible]
New Orleans, Jan 29 1867.

For Texas—Inside Route.
NEW SCHEDULE.—FARE REDUCED.
For Galveston and Indianola, via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad to Berwick's Bay, and thence to Texas by the Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamships, commencing DECEMBER 24, 1866.
[illegible]
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
Steamship MORGAN ...... Capt J. Y. Lawless
SUNDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
Steamship MATAGORDA ...... Capt Lewis
[illegible]
G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. New Orleans, December 24, 1866.
ON and after this date [illegible]
G. W. R. BAYLEY, [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
ON and after SATURDAY, October [illegible], the trains on this railroad will leave as follows:
FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.
[illegible]

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN with the use of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec29

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.
He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most approved manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Drug Store.
DR. M. ESCOURAS [illegible] Store on POYDRAS STREET, No. [illegible], near the new market [illegible]

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
188 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
[illegible] New York.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.
[illegible]

E. RICHARD,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
160 .... St. Ann Street 160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART [illegible]