The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1870.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD SCHEME.

As we contemplate the provisions of the bill introduced in the Legislature authorizing a sale of the State and City's stock in the Jackson Railroad, they grow in enormity. There is actually nothing to prevent the Governor from selling this stock for a price which would simply strip the State and the city of their interest in this property and yet leave them to pay the bonds issued by them for their subscription to the stock and the annual interest on the same until maturity. What the loss of the State and city will be, by such a one-sided arrangement, we shall show by the figures taken from the last official reports. Such a sale could be equivalent to a forced sale by order of Court, and we all know what the road would bring if sold in that way.

Amount of State bonds (due in 1890) issued to the Jackson Railroad Co.....	$ 500,000
Annual interest $30,000, for 44 years	2,310,760
Amount of City bonds (due in 1874) issued to the Jackson Railroad Co.....	$4,217,760
Annual interest $119,235,760 21 years	2,599,920
Total loss to the State and city if the road be now sold.....	$7,719,680

The State and city, according to this computation, will have expended, when they shall have paid the bonds, seven millions seven hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, without deriving any benefit from their investment, except the indirect benefit which the commerce of New Orleans has received from this railroad. This would indeed be a gigantic exploitation, worthy of the genius of our Radical rulers.

In the annual report of the affairs of the road, made to the Governor, on December 23d, 1869, the President estimates the value of the track, rolling stock and other assets of the company at eight millions of dollars, but he adds, that "if sold by order of court, they would not probably bring more than the amount of the liabilities of the company, say about four millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by which operation the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, the city of New Orleans and the private stockholders of the company would lose their entire amount of stock, say over four millions five hundred thousand dollars."

Now, it is not to be supposed that the parties who have made propositions to Gov. Warmoth and his political associates, looking to a purchase of this stock, have contemplated paying any more than a sum proportioned to the value of the stock if the road were to be brought to a forced sale. In other words, we presume they would value the road at about four and three-quarter millions, instead of eight millions, which President Beauregard says it is worth. The parties who seek to obtain this property from our accommodating Radical Governor and his colleagues in the Legislature know that the receipts of the road have increased in the last twelve months, and that they are likely to increase every succeeding year. They seek, therefore, to get into their own pockets all the profits to which the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans are so richly entitled from their large investment in this great work. These parties know also that the present efficient officers of the Jackson Railroad have made arrangements with the bondholders of the company in Europe and elsewhere for time to pay the debt which had accrued during the war; they know that the company have, since the war closed, placed the entire track, which had been almost entirely destroyed, in excellent working order, and that they are just beginning to reap the fruits of their skillful management. It is just at this time—strangers to Louisiana seek to step in and filch from our people the property which they have made such strenuous efforts to save from sacrifice at a forced sale. We have all seen how the Opelousas Railroad was manipulated and how the State and city were juggled out of their interest—and that fraud by parties who had bought up the bonds of the company at a price much under their face value and then forced the property to a sale. It is quite reasonable to predict that similar efforts will be made by those who have fixed their eyes upon the Jackson road, should they succeed in this nefarious scheme now in foul in our Legislature. We may reasonably anticipate in the event of the purchase of the road being consummated, that the bondholders will take measures to rid themselves at once of their bonds and thus unseat the first bids rather than risk a total loss. It will be to the interest of the purchasers of the road, so to manage its affairs that the creditors of the company will make haste to dispose of their interests.

What are the reasons put forward by Governor Warmoth and his associates for selling this stock? Is it because the road is badly managed? It cannot be alleged. The receipts for the present year exceed by one hundred and fifty thousand dollars those of 1869, and the creditors of the company have with one exception testified to their satisfaction with the company's management by promptly agreeing to the extension of time which was asked for, on obligations past due. The motive then for this sale is either a political one or else it is a speculation—shall we not repeat—a spoliation of property which its owners, in the unfortunate condition of the country, may be unable to protect. What the Government of the United States refrained from confiscating, our State authorities who have succeeded to the power exercised over the property by the Federal Government, propose to confiscate in another way, but not less effectually.

We think there is another motive in treating these railroad schemes. They probably foresee that at an early period New Orleans and the Northern cities will be brought into connection by other routes than that which takes passengers through the parish of Grand Junction, and therefore wish to prepare for such eventualities.

If the complaint be that the State and city are deriving no direct profit from their stock, that surely is no reason why a sacrifice should be submitted to, just when the company are beginning to recover from the effects of the war. It has been well said that it is because political schemers have, ever since the war, constantly sought to obtain control of the road, the stock commands so low a price in the market. There is every reason to believe that if the directors were left unmolested by these political brigands that the stock would go on advancing in value. The condition of the road is now as good as that of any railroad in the country. The whole length has been supplied with new cypress cross-ties, and the track has been well ballasted. The company have now, in good order, thirty-four engines and six hundred freight cars, besides a suitable number of passenger, baggage, freight and express cars. The coming annual statement, we are informed, will show that the company's affairs are in an excellent condition—that the gross receipts will be equal to two millions of dollars, against last year of one million six hundred and forty thousand. Had their finances allowed the purchase of 300 more freight cars, it is believed the receipts of the road would have been two millions five hundred dollars in excess of the one it has realized.

The future of the road is bright, and we hope, therefore, that the project to place it under the control of strangers at a heavy sacrifice, will be defeated.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The commencement exercises of the Law and Medical Departments of the University of Louisiana will be held in the Lyceum Hall on Saturday, March 19. The valedictory address in the Law Department will be delivered by Charles T. Soniat, L. L. B., the valedictory by Valle J. Rozier, L. L. B., and the address to the Alumni by H. B. Upton, L. L. B.

In the Medical Department the address will be delivered by S. M. Smith, M. D., and W. P. Foute, M. D.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—The opera of "Linda de Lammermoor."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Engagement of Mr. Emmett. "Fritz, our Cousin German."
VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Martiana."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Serpent on the Hearth."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Nos. 39 and 41 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

We acknowledge the politeness of Mr. Charles T. Soniat, a member of the Law Class in the University, and, we may add, a very promising student of the science, in forwarding to us an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the Law and Medical Departments of the University, to be held at Lyceum Hall, on Saturday, March 19.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO.—The steamship Yazoo, Capt. Catherine, arrived last night from Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to notice Dr. Spalding, one of the proprietors of the Academy of Music, present at that theatre last night, after a long absence from our city. He looks well and in fine spirits.

Passengers per steamship Crescent City, from New York, March 13th:

S. S. Peters, C. P. Stenghton and wife, Wm. Townsend, T. Adams, G. Jerray—and 4 steerage.

Passengers per steamship Geo. Washington from New York:

Mr. H. H. Fowler, Wm. Bragg, Mrs. Graham and child, W. P. Driver and son, Miss H. O'Connor—and 4 steerage.

All the Facts in a Nutshell.—The Points of difference between PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR and the other hair darkening articles, are these: *They* are sticky—*it* is devoid of gluten. *They* are opaque—*it* is transparent. *They* are foul—*it* is fragrant. *They* are muddy—*it* is clear. *They* produce dirty tints—*it* reproduces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists.

The Oneida Disaster.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express* publishes a letter from Yokohama, Japan, containing some interesting particulars concerning the loss of the Oneida. We extract these items, from which it will be seen that the officer in charge of the deck of the Bombay, at the time the collision occurred, was an American by birth. Says the writer of the letter:

George L. Watson, third mate of the Bombay, was officer of the deck at the time of the collision, and to his neglectful conduct the disaster is attributed. There had been a heavy fog during the night, and consequent upon getting a great ship ready for port, and all the experienced seamen were needed in this work. Both watches were turned up and all hand at it, and when they were still short-handed, Watson called the quartermaster and two look-outs from their posts and sent some raw hands aloft who were useless for such service. When the hurry was over, Watson still left them there, and the quartermaster, neglecting my bow on a little; the gaff and spanker boom were entangled with our bowsprit.

I am not aware that it is cautionary to take any steps to ascertain the damage caused by a collision of two vessels, and done by one in the middle of the open sea. It may be. But near land, as in the case of this sort, the mode of signaling is decided by a rocket and blue light at night. Guns are danger signals. There is no regular law laid down that I am aware of. I did not send up a rocket as it was not necessary. I was not in want of help.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF IT.

The following telegram from Minister Motley at London, has been received by the Secretary of State:

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have received the following reply from their Superintendent at Hongkong:

Bombay, March 4—5 P. M.—The collision between the Bombay and the Oneida occurred on the 28th of January, about 30 miles from Yokohama, at 7 P. M. It was quite dark. The Oneida being under all sail and steam, going thirteen knots, and the Bombay steaming head to wind, going eight knots. The Bombay reported her being, shutting in the Oneida's green light, and the Oneida starboarded her helm, following the Bombay's lead, rendering a collision unavoidable. The Bombay felt the schock so little that Captain Eyre did not think the Oneida could have been much damaged, and continued his voyage on to Yokohama. The Oneida was cut down on the quarter, and soon sank with one hundred and fifteen men. Two of her boats, with sixty-one men, escaped. Do not know the names of officers drowned, except Master Yates, Boatswards, Surgeon Cuningfield, Captain's clerk and fifty-seven sailors and marines. The Bombay was not damaged.

(Signed) C. HENRY,
Supt. P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

MOTLY, United States Minister.

Greenbacks at Par Not Equal to Specie.

"Antelope," the *Pleasure's* New York correspondent, says:

Some of our storekeepers are blazing forth "specie payments," but the trouble with them is they are obliged to "suspend" every day long before the day is out! In cent pieces or quarters in silver in change, and the day wears on their specie gives out, and they are then obliged to fall back upon the paper which Congress has made a legal tender.

But never mind, we're "paying specie" even if *we* do stop in the middle of the day.

That is a sage remark of Claflin's partner, "*Gold at par is not a resumption of specie payments.*" It may enable parties here and there, to pay specie to a certain extent, but it is not a safe resumption of specie payments by the Government and people. Nor are either Government or people in a condition or ready for specie payments.

With regard to values, they are not, as a whole, measured by the gold standard, but by the currency standard—and the purchasing power of a greenback dollar is to-day not greater in a pound of coffee, butter, boots and shoes, and many other articles that might be named, than it was when gold stood at 160 premium.

My coffee costs me fifty cents, butter fifty-five to sixty, beefsteak thirty-seven, cheese twenty-five, and boots fourteen dollars a pair, and these and loads more when the war was in full blast.

A few articles of clothing, jewelry and foreign dry goods, broadstuffs, materially reduced from last year's prices, but when you come to every-day eatables and drinking, even to high-priced grade of champagne, and the drop in gold has been of no more use than a drop in the value of sand.

FROM ENGLAND—PEN CAMPS.—*London, March 10.*—It is reported that the Queen has offered the title of Baron to Charles Dickens.

Charles Dickens had an interview with the Queen to-day, by invitation.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Kate Reignolds appeared on Sunday night to an excellent audience. Her *Marguerite* in the "Serpent on the Hearth," was an admirable delineation. The attachment of a true wife—the anguish of an unjust accusation—horror at the reproach and repudiation by her husband, and the separation from her child, showed a range of uncommon tragic power, intermixed with playfulness, that proved her to possess versatility of talent indispensable to the character of a true artiste. Her conception of insanity upon one subject while the perception upon others remains perfect, was in strict accordance with the best theories of monomania. Miss Reignolds possesses very high dramatic powers, with a reserve force which does not care to strain at effect. She adds to these attributes a graceful person, expressive countenance and a voice of fine power and deep pathos.

Miss Reignolds played in "Nobody's Daughter" last night to another fine audience. The play is greatly superior to the "Serpent on the Hearth," and gives finer scope to Miss Reignolds' great powers and versatility as an artiste. We admired her in the first, but were delighted with her beyond all anticipation in the latter. No one should fail to see her in this powerful dramatization of Miss Braddon's great romance—"Diavola." She is unquestionably a superb artiste.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Emmett again to-night, with song and dance, as "Fritz Our Cousin German."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The Richings' English Opera Troupe to-night in Wallace's charming opera—"Maritana."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Monday, March 14, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon. Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding and a quorum present.

Mr. Wittgenstein offered a joint resolution to abrogate article 50 of the State Constitution, the question to be submitted for the people for ratification or rejection at the next general election. The resolution passed by a vote of 26 yeas and 1 nay.

The article provides that the Governor shall be ineligible for re-election at the end of the four years' term of office.

Senate bill to create the Eighth Judicial District Court for the parish of Orleans, with exclusive jurisdiction in matters of mandamus, injunction and *quo warranto* and mandamus, and requiring trials upon it of all such cases now pending, was considered.

The bill was finally passed with amendments, leaving the jurisdiction of the Third and Fifth District Courts in *statu quo*, and simply giving the Eighth District Court exclusive jurisdiction in matters of mandamus, injunction and *quo warranto* arising under the Lottery Act.

Senator Pinchback called up the House bill, L. 258, to authorize the sale of the stock of the city notes in the Jackson Railroad. Rules not suspended.

House bill for the relief of W. H. Hunt, H. C. Dibble and J. S. Robinson.

The bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, authorizing a special tax on cotton, sugar and tobacco produced on land so protected by levees; passed over, to-day.

Mr. Thompson called up House bill 285, relative to the change of venue in the case of Cuthbert B. Jones, charged with the murder of John Liddell. The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Antoine introduced a bill relating to the Medical Department of the Straight University. Passed.

Mr. Jenks moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to suspend the rules to pass on second reading a bill, authorizing the sale of the stock of the State and city in the Jackson Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Bacon moved to amend the bill by providing for the sale of the stock at public auction. The amendment was laid on the table.

The bill was finally passed by 28 yeas to 5 nays.

The Senate still sitting at 12 o'clock when our reporter left.

HOUSE.—House met at 7 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

A quorum present.

Senate bill to fund the floating indebtedness of the State was postponed until to-day.

Senate bill No. 5, the act known as the Militia bill, and to appropriate the sum of $100,000 to equip said militia, was taken up on its third reading.

It was read by title and the Speaker declared the bill had passed.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The Speaker decided that the call for the yeas and nays had been made too late.

Mr. Wiltz insisted that he had called for the yeas and nays before the Speaker had declared the bill had passed.

The Speaker ruled that the gentleman from Orleans had not been heard, and called him to order, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to maintain order.

Mr. Wiltz refused to be seated by the Sergeant-at-Arms, saying that he did not intend to be bullied by the Speaker, or in any manner deprived of his rights as a Representative on the floor of the House. Amidst much confusion, Mr. Carroll, of Orleans, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it was declared the bill had passed.

On motion of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, submitted the following protest against the passage of the bill, and asked that it be spread upon the journal:

MR. SPEAKER—I protest against the passage of the Militia bill for two reasons, First—Because the bill has never been read in detail in the hearing of the House, as is plainly required by the Constitution.

Second—Because the bill makes a large appropriation of public money, and has never been considered in Committee of the Whole, in compliance with the rules of the House.

W. D. MCMILLEN,
of Carroll Parish.

The Speaker announced that the rule requiring the bill to be considered in Committee of the Whole was suspended on the day of its second reading.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, corroborated the statement of the Speaker, as it was upon his motion, on the 8th inst., that the rule was suspended, as the Journal would show.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. McMillen to repeal his protest to go upon the journal. The motion was lost, refused by a vote of 20 yeas to 44 nays.

Senate bill—An act to exempt the Methodist Book Repository in New Orleans from taxation was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill requiring auctioneers to make report of all sales made by them to the Auditor, was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill relative to bonds in cases of arrest, attachment, sequestration, etc., passed.

Senate bill No. 104—An act requiring all marriages in the parish of Orleans to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Births and Deaths, was passed.

An act providing for the digging of a canal from the Mississippa river to Lake Pontchartrain, commencing at Frenier, on the Jackson Railroad, and granting State aid to the same, was passed.

The House then adjourned until to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Narrow Escape.—About half-past seven o'clock Sunday evening the car No. 108, of the Dauphine line, with fifteen or twenty passengers, while attempting to cross the Pontchartrain Railroad on Love street, was struck by the engine and thrown off the track. Very fortunately no one was hurt. The driver paid no attention to the whistle of the locomotive, and it was only by the interposition of Providence that the car was not shivered to atoms and all the passengers killed. He was arrested and locked up in the Third District Station.

Accident.—We regret to learn that Mr. William Johnson, who had one of his legs amputated a few months ago, in consequence of being run over by a street car, met with another accident last Saturday. He was on the New Basin bridge, supported by his crutches, he fell on the bridge at the corner of Broad and Esplanade streets, one of the boards having given way. Mr. Johnson was seriously injured, the wound of his leg having opened, so as to be bandaged by the surgeon. On two different occasions, the attention of the authorities of the city has been called to the bad condition of this bridge. Some slight repairs, it is true, have been made, but the railing has not been made.

It is at this crossing where many persons get on the cars, particularly on festival days at the Fair Grounds.

Mr. Johnson has a good claim for damages against the city.

The Case of Ex-Auditor Wickliffe.—It was rumored on the streets Sunday, that Ex-Auditor Wickliffe had left the city at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. We are not one who could tell us whether the report is well founded or not. It is supposed that the question to be submitted to avoid civil process, in a suit which it was anticipated would be brought against him, has been already filed in the Seventh District Court.

In this suit, upon the petition of Simeon Belden, Attorney-General, representing the State, a writ of sequestration and writ of attachment against Alfred Marchand and Peter Dewees, who are alleged to have in their possession large amounts of money, bonds, etc., placed in their office by Auditor Wickliffe, ex-Auditor of the State.

The petition sets out the following facts: that the said Wickliffe is indebted to the State in the sum of $38,564 35, being the amount of coupons and interest upon bonds which should have been cancelled, but which were, as alleged, retained by Wickliffe in his private hands, his own personal assets, and that though he has been adjudging having the same in possession, he refuses to give them up, though repeatedly asked to do so by Attorney Graham, his duly appointed attorney-agent.

That the said coupons being payable to bearer, petitioner is unable to identify them in the hands of honest holders, and is therefore liable for their value.

That Wickliffe, in his answer to petitioner's rule to show cause why the writs should not issue, has failed to explain satisfactorily the transactions with Corbin and Company, cannot but leave a strong suspicion unfavorably affect the mercenary inclinations which have been so painfully evident in those quarters.

It is no secret here or elsewhere in well informed circles that Messrs. Marchand and Dewees have in their possession and under their control large sums of money and warrants of the State payable in money, specie and credits, the property of said Wickliffe.

Wherefore, the above being considered, the attachment was prayed for, and as stated above, was issued.

The affidavit to the petition was made by James Graham, the present Auditor of the State.

Supreme Court.—This court rendered a number of decisions yesterday. None of them relating to questions of public interest.

Appointments.—Gov. Warmoth has made the following appointments, to date from to-day, March 14:

Administrators of the Charity Hospital—John S. Wilson, Jas. Graham, Michael Hahn, J. R. Beckwith, Jas. Mansell and A. E. Barker; to C. B. White, and John F. Rance.

Insane Asylum.—A. W. Smith, W. R. Fish, H. C. Dibble, W. C. Williams, and Robert Watson.

Fires.—The alarm of fire in the Fourth Police District was occasioned by the defective chimney of house No. 216 Bayou Road. It was, however, extinguished with little loss, and before fire had spread to any considerable extent. The house owned and occupied by Mr. Charbonnet.

The alarm of fire and a portion of the crowd that assembled on the levee at the amphitheatre at the Fair Grounds were destroyed by fire on Saturday, about midnight. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is naturally attributed to incendiarism.

We are glad to learn that the Board of Directors of the Association have already resolved to have the stand rebuilt immediately, so that it will be ready for use at the coming Fair.

City Mortality.—There were 115 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Saturday morning, March 12th. There were but 11 deaths caused by small-pox, ten of the victims being negroes.

What is Going on in Washington.

THE GOLD PANIC REPORT—THE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER'S BANKER—MR. POMEROY AND TEMPERANCE—MR. ROBINSON'S SHAMEFUL POSITION IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

Washington, March 4.—Whoever will take the pains to examine with care the testimony before the committee charged with investigating the gold panic of September last, will see that in spite of the whitewashing endeavors of the chairman and his assistants, the convenient mendicancy of some of the witnesses, the evasions and the disappearance of the most important part of the Grant family correspondence, that enough has been elicited to excite suspicion, and damaging to the occupants of the White House, male and female. It is perfectly plain that if they could succeed in covering up those tracks, with all the artful and evasive answers, and with all his power of the relentless hand in the graves of the Presidential household, that the whole caste, for having been detected in his sharp operations. The refusal of Gen. Grant and his wife to appear before the committee may be considered very polite in some quarters; yet in others it is looked upon as a failure to explain satisfactorily the transactions with Corbin and Company cannot but leave a damaging impression, chiefly after the mercenary inclinations which have been so painfully evident in those quarters.

It is no secret here or elsewhere in well informed circles that Messrs. Marchand and Dewees have in their possession and under their control large sums of money and warrants of the State payable in money, specie and credits, the property of said Wickliffe.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 14—Evening.—Cotton closed with sales to-day 11,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Breadstuffs firm. Naval Stores firmer.

Havre, March 14.—Cotton opens firmer; low middlings afloat 138.

London, March 14.—Evening.—Consols 93 3/8. Bonds 68 3/8. Futher 66 6d.

Frankfort March 14.—Bonds active at 95 1/4.

Paris, March 14. — Evening. — Bourse closed quiet; Rentes 74.07.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 14—Evening.—Cotton firmer, closing quiet; middling uplands 28 1/2c. Sales to-day 2100 bales. Freights quiet.

New York, March 14—Evening.—Money closed easy with more demand, at 5@6. Gold closed unsettled, 112 3/4@113. Government securities closed steady and firm. Southern unchanged.

New York, March 14.—Evening.—Dispatches received by the Associated Press from Washington, announcing the introduction of Mr. Sumner's bill for the resumption of specie payments, caused a decline in Gold to 111 3/4, but prices afterwards advanced to 112 3/4 and closed unsettled; sales 5,300 at 112 3/4@112 7/8, 1104 ; 65s 1864, 107 1/4@107 3/8; 65s, 1865, 105 1/4@105 3/8; 65s, 1865, new, 105 3/4@105 7/8; 65s, 1867, 106@106 1/8; Louisianas dull at 70; Levee 6s, 72 1/2@73; 8s 83; Alabama 8s, 97 3/4.

Savannah, March 14.—Cotton, good demand; middlings 28 1/2c; sales to-day 400 bales; receipts 1640; exports to Great Britain 3670, continent 1000, coastwise 694; stock 36,096 bales.

Charleston, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 29c; sales to-day 200 bales; receipts 582; exports, coastwise 494; stock 34,045 bales.

Norfolk, March 14.—Cotton—quotations nominally unchanged; low middlings 18 1/4@18c.; receipts 609 bales; exports coastwise 726; no sales to-day; stock 6735.

Mobile, March 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 28c; sales to-day 1000 bales; receipts 971; exports coastwise 395; stock 76,625.

Cincinnati, March 14. — Cotton held firmer; middlings 26c. Tobacco unchanged and quiet. Sugar 10@12c. Coffee 17@20c. Molasses 72@76c.

St. Louis, March 14.—Cotton dull; middlings 23c. Sugar 9 1/2@13c. Coffee 20@22c. Molasses 62@65c.

Louisville, March 14.—Tobacco active and unchanged; sales to-day 77 hhds. Cotton firm; low middling 18c.

FROM SOUTH-WEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 14, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.60. Wind east south east, fresh. Arrived—Steamship Rapidan, at 3:30 P. M. Whitehurst, master, from New York, to Wm. Creevy; schooner Montrose, Lemont, master, 9 days from New York, with general cargo, to G. A. Fiedick & Co.

The coast experienced very heavy weather, from the 10th to the 97th of February, in latitude 28 to 30. Steamship Rapidan, at 4:15 P. M., Talbot, master, from Indianola, via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

[PREVIOUS DISPATCHES.]

London, March 14.—The new Irish bill, which is pending, gives the Lord Lieutenant extraordinary powers in turbulent districts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Resolutions of Censure to be Reported Against Mr. Butler of Tennessee.

The Cotton Tax Cases Continued.

Political Affairs in Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 14.—Internal Revenue receipts $750,000.

Resolutions of censure will be reported against Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for the Cadetship irregularities.

Secretary Fish, was before the committee on Foreign Affairs, during the consideration of Cuban affairs to-day.

No vote was taken on Mr. Banks resolution.

Washington, March 14.—In the Court of Claims to-day, Judge Sharkey was seated, vice Grier, resigned.

Chief Justice Chase has decided in the Griswold case, that President Lincoln's provisional courts in Louisiana and elsewhere, were legal tribunals.

An order has been issued from the War Department to all officers on duty in the construction duty in Mississippi to direct bankers on indebtedness leave of absence.

Sunday's Reports.

Madrid, March 14.—A duel has occurred between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince de Bourbon occured this morning. The latter was killed. The wounding of the Duke were considered mortal. The seconds of the Prince were Senor Rubio and another, name unknown, both Republicans. Both parties are Spaniards. The affair created much excitement. They fought with pistols from Madrid. Bourbon was shot first. Both parties had been paced. They advanced to within seven paces, when Bourbon fired and missed. Montpensier's ball struck Bourbon in the head. Bourbon expired in a few minutes. The Duke of Montpensier during the combat, but much affected after the result was announced. As Prince Henri was dying he sent for his wife to provide for his family. The quarrel was a letter addressed by the Prince to the Duke, which the Duke of Bourbon was the brother of the Queen, consort of Isabella, and consequently uncle of the Duke of Montpensier.

Prim denounces as utterly false the rumor that he proposes to sell Cuba to the United States.

Paris, March 14.—Count de Montalembert, chief of the liberal Catholic party, and journals, including *Univers*, appear to-day with a manifesto about French policy toward the Ecumenical Council. Count de Montalembert, representative in the Council on account of a speech in the Senate which seems to involve a question between the Church and the State. He says on account of withdrawal of troops from Rome the dogma of infallibility is dangerous. The withdrawal of troops from Rome leaves the Pope's territorial rights, not the religious claims of infallibility.

Washington, March 13.—It is stated that the President will not proclaim the Fifteenth Amendment until Georgia in regularly restored.

Senator Kellogg on Saturday secured the services of Secretary Cox that Secretary of Interior, to-day, to secure an appropriation to complete surveys of town sites and land grant lines, in order to meet the demands of the many disputed real estate titles in Louisiana. He also secured promise of re-opening of country land offices at Natchitoches, Monroe and Shreveport. The bill before Congress throwing into market the military lands will create this necessity.

The following is a carefully prepared synopsis of the Funding bill:

The first section provides for the issue of four hundred million 5 per cent. 10-40 bonds, which may be sold for not less than par value for coin, and which shall be payable after 5-20 bonds aggregating one hundred millions shall be issued, and which shall be used for redemption of 6 per cent. bonds that may not be offered in exchange.

The second section provides for the issue of four hundred million dollars of 4½ per cent. per cent. interest, which cannot be sold for less than 90 per cent., but may be exchanged for any outstanding obligations bearing a high rate of interest.

Section three provides for $400,000,000 more of 3-20 bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest, to be issued in exchange for par value for coin, or may be exchanged by the Secretary for United States or interchangeable obligations. Section also provides that bonds shall be exempt from taxation.

Section fifth provides for appointments of agents in this country and Europe for advertising the above bonds, not over one half per cent. commission, which is to cover the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of the bonds.

Section sixth reserves one hundred and fifty million dollars of customs receipts for payment of interest and reduction of public debt; also for cancellation and destruction of bonds purchased.

The seventh section authorizes banks to deposit new bonds on call after July 1st, 1870, on the basis of 90 per cent. The eighth section provides that legal tenders shall be exempt from taxation after July 1st, 1870, and finally provides that legal tenders shall be canceled as the 3-20 bonds and 4½ per cents are issued. The bill is likely to be further amended in the House, and may be entirely changed.

New York, March 13.—Bank statement: Loans, decrease half a million; specie, decrease two and a half million; circulation, increase two-thirds of a million; legal tenders, decrease quarter million. Money closed easy. Sterling very dull, at 9½@9¾ for 60 days; 9¾@9¾ for sight.

Steamer America, from Bremen, says several icebergs. Nothing of steamer City of Boston.

OUR TRADE.

Exports and Imports for Different Periods Compared—A Decided Falling Off Balance Against Us.

Washington, March 3.—During the first six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1869, the imports of merchandise into the United States amounted to..... $ 6,158,258

Making a total of..... $16,007,597

During the same period the exports of merchandise, reduced to the standard of gold, and including the average premium of the year amounted to..... $10,712,691

The exports of specie and bullion were..... 2,991,004

Making a total exportation of..... $13,703,695

During the same period the net imports of specie and bullion were..... 6,057,155

And of specie..... 4,078,694

Total..... $10,135,789

Showing the total exports of the country for the first six months of the fiscal year 1869-70 to be..... $13,555,905

And the apparent balance of trade against the country to be..... 4,139,691

Of the aggregate trade between the United States and other countries merchandise was carried in American vessels to the amount of $1,676,903. Estimating the freight at 8 per cent. $10,093,253 amount received for the use of American vessels in the foreign trade. This amount, deducted from the apparent balance against the United States, shows an actual balance against the United States of $34,438.

The merchandise imported during the six months commencing July 1, was..... $232,320,984

Making an aggregate of imports of specie and merchandise for the same period reported to the Secretary of gold at 31 per cent. the average premium of the six months, amounting to..... $165,511,772

The specie and bullion exported during same period was..... 21,202,602

Making an aggregate of the receipts of merchandise for the same period..... $186,723,434

And of merchandise..... 176,091

Making a total of exports of..... $186,124,111

Showing a nominal balance against the United States, for the six months commencing July 1, 1869, of..... $46,596,661

For the six months commencing July 1, 1869, exports and re-exports of specie and bullion amounted to..... $20,000,710

During the same period the imports amounted to..... 6,156,256

Showing a balance against the United States of..... $13,891,453

The exports of specie for the six months commencing July 1, 1869, were..... $21,202,602

And the exports of specie and bullion..... 20,000,710

Showing total of exports..... $38,208,140

During the same period the imports of specie amounted to..... 11,175,208

Or a balance against the United States for the same period of..... $13,033,040

Showing an improvement in favor of the latter period in the specie account of..... 8,273,587

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 14, 1870.

The Money market continues quiet and easy. The number of applications for discounts at the banks is fair, and, with an ample supply of available funds, nearly all the good paper offered meets with ready acceptance. On the street the movement is still very limited. We quote 10@12 per cent. per annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 14@15 per cent per month for second class; 12@15 for A1 business paper without collaterals, and —@— for second grade; 10@11 per cent. per annum for A1 mortgage paper, and 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 112¾@112¾, against 112¾ at New York) and after selling as high as 112 7/8, closed at 112¾@112¾, against 112¾ at New York. The sales included $10,000 at 112¾, $9,000, $15,000 and $5,000 at 112¾, $15,000, $20,000 and $87,000 at 112¾, $7,000 and $25,000 at 112¾, $2,000 at 112¾, $2,000, $5,000, $5,000, $5,000 and $5,000 at 112¾, and $7,000 and $7,500 at 113. Uncapped yesterday morning.

Silver $1.00. Mexican dollars changed hands at 2@2½ per cent. premium in gold. American half-dollars are quoted at about par with gold, and Mexican dollars at 2@2½ per cent. premium in gold.

A fair business was done in Foreign Exchange, but at irregular rates, varying in accordance with the course of Gold and bills at New York, the market closing at a quiet decline of ¼ per cent. The sales of Sterling embraced £96,300, including £3000 bill of Lafitte at 109¾; £3000 Michel and £4000 Al bill of Lafitte at 110¼. Commercial bills at 110¼@110¾; Francs 5.20@5.17½; 5.30@5.27½; Swiss 5.30@5.27½; Reichsmarks 94@94¾. Money easy, 5@6.

Tennessee 6s, ex-coupons, 71; new 70; Missouri 6s, new 79; Mississippi 7s, 75; Hannibal & Joseph 93¾.

Louisiana 6s, old, 77 asked, new 70; Levee 6s 79¾, bonds, 72; Alabama 8s 97¾; Georgia 6s 84, 75 asked; Virginia 6s, new 63¾; 7s, old, 46¾, new, 53¾; South Carolina 7s, old, 67¾, new, 57¾.

Washington, March 14.—Senator Sumner, in a personal explanation, said Prim had made no proposition for the sale of Cuba.

House—Regular calls, nothing of importance.

Washington, March 14.—In the Court of Claims to-day, Judge Sharkey was seated, vice Grier, resigned.

Chief Justice Chase has decided in the Griswold case, that President Lincoln's provisional courts in Louisiana and elsewhere, were legal tribunals.

An order has been issued from the War Department to all offic