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All Advertisements not marked for any number of times, will be published till ordered out.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Montgomery, Bros. & Co., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Rooms, on the Levee—Cotton.
Charles E. Pretlow—Effective real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

All having claims against the United States, call on Moyers and Dedrick, No. 5 St. Peter street. The U. S. flag hangs out at their office. See their card in another column.

Thanks to the officers of the elegant new steamer Richmond for Louisville papers. This superb boat, probably the most comfortably arranged, and one of the most magnificent afloat on the Mississippi, leaves for Louisville at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Thanks to Mr S. C. McClure, purser of the steamship Gen. Grant, from New York, for favors.

Election of Directors of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

As an evidence of the confidence of the stockholders and bondholders of this Company in the administration of the Board for the past year, it will be seen that the gentlemen comprising that administration have received the almost unanimous vote of the stockholders of this State, as well as that of the State of Mississippi, and this confidence is well merited by the exhibit made of their stewardship.

The Commissioners feeling convinced, after consultation with the best legal minds of the State, that it was never the intention of the Legislature to grant double franchise to the State and City (which by law appoint three Directors each to represent their respective interests) they refused to receive the vote of the Governor and Mayor. This election proves, what has been so much apprehended by the bonded creditors of the company, that the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city, could, whenever it suited their purpose, use this franchise to serve their political ends.

The Legislature of the State at its last session being convinced that it was never contemplated that such power should have been placed in the hands of the Governor and Mayor, passed a bill prohibiting their voting at elections for Directors, but it did not suit the Governor's purposes and he therefore retained the bill.

The votes of the Governor and Mayor having been rejected, this vexed question may perhaps be settled by the Courts of the State.

Jefferson Davis.

HOW HIS BLOOD HAS BEEN SOUGHT—ATTEMPT TO ARREST WITH A PROFFER OF HIS LIFE TO IMPLICATE DAVIS—AN ATROCIOUS REVELATION.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Richmond, Virginia, on the 27th ult., makes the following extraordinary statement of the atrocious turpitude of the prosecutors of Wirz:

It is, perhaps, not generally known that during the incarceration of Wirz and General Winder in the Capital Prison they occupied adjoining cells, and enjoyed facilities of communication, one to the other, by word of writing, through a aperture not observed, doubtless, by the jailor. No one was permitted to see either, *unless by special privilege from the Secretary of War*. On the night previous to the execution of Wirz three men entered his cell, of course by permission of Stanton, and proposed to him that if he would agree to implicate Jeff. Davis in the infamous conspiracy to starve the Northern prisoners confined at Andersonville, his life would be spared. Wirz replied that he would not save his own life by sacrificing that of another innocent man. The parties then upon left the cell, and Wirz immediately communicated all that transpired to Major Winder. The Major some time after met Mr. Davis in New York, and revealed to her what is here stated, backing it up by an affidavit, which he gave her, and which she now holds. The trial of Davis would involve revelations which would shock humanity, and test to its fullest whatever of justice or feeling of national pride is still left at the North. It is not unreasonable to presume that popular indignation would be aroused to a pitch that would render it unsafe for the concectors of the vile plane devised for the sacrifice of Davis' life, to prolong their residence among a people whose fame and character they so grossly outraged.

Judge Sharkey's Letter of Resistance—A Case for Furious Mandamus.

We have some very curious and, withal, in a Southern aspect, some very ugly news from Washington this morning. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, as it appears, does not feel much encouraged at the prospect of his application to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the execution of the Southern reconstruction laws of Congress. He is convinced that the court will do nothing for him, and that it is inclined to avoid any judgment upon the subject until all the "patches" contemplated by Congress shall have been accomplished to the complete overthrow of "State rights" and the despotism of republican institutions in this country. But he seems to think that the constitution, as he understands it, is worth another Southern fight for its and State sovereignty, and he is resolved that the Supreme Court shall decide the questions involved in his petition in some form, whether the lives, whether agreeable or disagreeable to the judges, he cannot get any satisfaction from the court on this petition he will make up a case for the indictment and punishment of Gen Ord, commander of the Fourth Southern Military District, within his Mississippi, for treason against the State.

We hold alternative, Mr Sharkey calculates, will result in compelling a final determination of the question of State rights. He laments the spiritless exhibited by many of the Southern States and leaders, and if this thing continues much longer, the South, he says, is lost, and goes down into the darkness of the catacombs of Egypt—without State rights, negroes, the constitution, Indians and all. He is very anxious, evidently, to push this business to a State rights issue, in the absence of Congress. The reason why he delayed his petition to the Supreme Court till Congress was out of the way was simply this—he did not intend to let Congress get a hit at him.—*New York Herald*, 10th.

The Result.

The Democratic and Conservative men of Connecticut gave glad tidings to their brethren throughout the Union.

They have achieved a victory for the true principles of the Constitution.

They have rebuked the Radical Congress.

They have rebuked the men who are trying to introduce military despotism into our Union.

They have rebuked the recklessness and extravagance of a fanatical party.

They have sustained the principles of the Constitution.

They have sustained the constitutional course of President Johnson and the doctrines of his veto messages.

They fought the battle on great national issues. They met the bill of despotism lately passed by Congress, with all its supplements, by emphatic protest.

They demanded the Union for which our sires fought.

They demanded representation in Congress for all the States.

They demanded that the rights of the States should not be subverted, nor civil government in the States of the Union destroyed.

They protested against the centralization of power and the usurpation by Congress of authority not delegated by the Constitution.

They opposed negro suffrage and the force bills of Congress to fasten it upon any State.

They protested against the assumption of power by an irresponsible and fanatical Congress to repeal a section of the Constitution of Connecticut, in order to open the ballot-boxes of this State to the African race.

Clearly and definitely were the principles of the Democratic and Conservative voters defined. Squarely were the destructive doctrines of the Radicals met. Glorious and heart-cheering to to the Union men of every State is the result.—*Hartford Times.*

The Nashville *Banner* says that a difficulty took place a little girl on Cherry street, Saturday, upon some errand demanding haste. She turned to the right, but he dodged that way, too, but a collision was avoided by a sudden stop. A pair of flashing eyes so near his own added nothing to his composure. Just upon some object, she was about to dash by him on the left, when he so suddenly sprang on that side, with the blind, evidently out of the way of those eyes which he now found during night of unmistakable anger at him as he objurated their view for the proved time. When he, thoroughly confused, dodged in front of her, the blind darting for position became exhausted, and, stamping her little foot with vexation at his awkwardness, she exclaimed with emphasis: "How, you stand where you are until I get by. Do you hear?" And he stood rooted to the spot, quite transfixed, until she had passed half a square, when the quickness of the bystanders called him to himself.

A Maine paper says that a baby was recently carried off on a train and the mother accidentally left behind. The woman was much alarmed upon reaching Portland, which overtook the flying train, unlocked on to the rear; the baby was given to the conductor to take care of, and the train being stopped, and mother and baby were all right.

There are 126 counties in the State of Georgia, 45 of which have a majority of blacks, which some fear will destroy the harmony in those counties. Whatever misunderstandings and jealousies have been held, however, the utmost harmony has prevailed between the two races.

A company is boring for oil on the Lombardy plain, 18 miles from Alexandria, Va., at a depth of 50 feet discovered silver, and at 100 feet oil in quantities abundance than in any Pennsylvania well at that depth. They have also come upon a gold vein, and they propose to bore a depth of 500 feet for oil.

A general strike is threatened among the locomotive engineers and firemen of Great Britain, numbering about 20,000.

The ruler of the new dominions of Canada will have the comfortable annual salary of $50,000.

THE REGISTRY.

The Registration offices are now open, and every man who is not prevented by the terms of the law is in duty bound to avail himself of the opportunity. Such of our citizens as are able to vote, who are not disqualified by reason of their past acts, would be culpable if they refused to register themselves as voters, and they would be recreant to the duties that they owe their State and the community in which they reside. Instead of being the simple thing that it is one would imagine that the act of registration was something terrible, for it is, at all times, difficult to get our citizens out to the registration offices. They seem to regard it as a great trial—an insufferable bore. But at this time any man who would be permitted to register and who neglected to do so on account of the trouble, would be open to the charge of caring very little about the welfare of the State. Surely it needs no advice to make this manifest. We appeal to the sense of individual citizens to sustain us in this view of the matter, and we ask them to see to the interests of the State through their love for the State, and because they know their duty—not because Smith, Jones, Brown or Robinson (no matter how exalted in station they may be) advises them to do so. Let every citizen think for himself, and take no man's word for it unless confirmed by his own deliberate convictions. A little reflection upon this matter of registration will convince anyone that it should be done without delay. Very many of our usual voters will be disfranchised, and their places must be filled by a new class of men. Upon this new class will devolve the task of seeing that the State is properly represented and governed. If they neglect to register themselves as voters, they permit the State to fall into the hands of political adventurers and strangers or negroes. Better far the latter, if born and reared in Louisiana, than the former; but better neither until we are satisfied as to what the result will be. And if every man will do his duty there need be no fears about the elections—provided, of course, they are not subverted by military power.

A few days ago the colored organ of this city commented sharply upon Mayor Heath and General Sheridan, because they made a distinction between white men and black men in their appointments, citing, for example, the registration officers, among whom there were no negroes. It charged both with being afraid to be the first to conform to the new order of things, and said that the colored people must use the issue themselves by electing negroes to public office. So far as the principle is concerned we have no to complaint. Logically their inferences are correct, and if a negro may vote there is no reason why he should not also hold office, provided he has the requisite qualifications. They are right, therefore, in attempting to make this issue, but it is our duty to prevent it if we can. It is not the principle that we oppose, but we do oppose the election of colored men or white men that we know that they are incompetent. Understand that we speak of this matter as the logical consequence of the action of Congress, and about which we have nothing to say. Negro suffrage is forced upon us despite our protest; yet we cannot let our protest blind us to the inevitable sequences of that act. Only one more protest remains to us, and that lies in the hope that the South will yet hope and so long as it remains no one should despair. We can give the State up to the men who are making such a desperate struggle for it, bringing to their aid all the strength of the newly made citizens, or we can still control the elections and put in office men whom we know, men who have a deep love for, and permanent interest in, the State, and who will use their lives who could hesitate? But there is one condition attached to the latter—we must register. Hitherto many have neglected to register because they believed that there were men enough representing their particular views to carry the vote. Now the men upon whom they were wont to rely have been disqualified, and each citizen must depend upon himself. Another thing, perhaps, keeps some from coming forward—a fear of being refused. The law does not give a very clear idea of the number disqualified, and there is a wide margin for official interpretation; but wherever there is a doubt one of the registers can be consulted privately, and the exact standing of the applicant ascertained. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by offering the examples of other men, nor will we give further advice ourselves. Our aim has been to spread the matter fairly before them so that it could be understood in all its bearings, feeling the utmost confidence in the patriotism and sense of duty that actuates our citizens. One word, however, about the time: the registration offices will soon close, and it will be found a part of the party tactics to keep them crowded the last week, so that no man who waits until the last moment can have his name entered. We would therefore urge immediate action.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Registration.—The work of the registration of voters began yesterday, constituting an important feature in the life of the city, the State and, indeed, the whole country. For the first time in New Orleans, negroes sought to qualify themselves for the important exercise of the elective franchise, and exactly crowded around the registration offices, from each of which exoded dark faces. Wider J. B Hardie, situated on the right descending bank of Royal Lafourche, in this parish, at about six hundred yards above the crossing of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, which, if not closed within the briefest possible delay, will reduce to absolute starvation the whole of the people on that side of the lateral, composed of small planters, with very large families, all of whom are extremely poor. We therefore appeal to that very active therein and beg you will give us immediate relief, to avert the dreadful consequences to follow."

Of course measures were at once taken in the matter by the Board.

NEW ORLEANS.—Two additional crevasses are reported as having occurred on the morning of the 10th inst. One at the Courtney and Wendel plantation, in the upper part of West Baton Rouge, and the other at Bend's place, above Bayou Sara, in the parish of Pointe Coupee. Both breaks are on the western bank of the river, and will, we fear, drown out the few spots that were still above water on the Grosse Tête. All the section of country below Plaquemine to the Bayou Lafourche, will no doubt be more overflowed than it has been since 1828. We have had occasion to meet some of the citizens of Grosse Tête, Fordoche, Grand River and Bayou Goula. All give sad reports. On the Fordoche and Grosse Tête, cattle, horses, mules, hogs and poultry have been destroyed in large numbers. The stock remaining on the Grosse Tête, had been driven to the highest points. The new breaks above have occasion to any occasion the loss of this stock, for none of it can be brought out except by boats, and this is nearly impracticable. From the evening of the 9th to the 12th inst., at Point Pallidas, Mr. Bienvenue received at Plaquemine fully four inches.—*Iberville South*, 12th.

RIVER NEWS.—The river is still falling at this place, slowly, but steadily; but it must not be supposed that this is more than the local influences of the crevasses both above and below.

The regular fall of the river has not not yet reached Vicksburg. On Thursday it fell at that point three inches, but that was caused by the break of Johnson's Levee, four miles below. On Tuesday the true fall in the river reached Greenville, the water falling that night two inches.

Up to the 10th inst., the fall at Memphis only amounted altogether to 16 inches.

The destruction on the Yazoo river is terrible. On both sides, between Vicksberg and Yazoo City, is one waste of water—not a plantation visible. Above Yazoo City, a few acre of land occasionally greet the eye. Around Tchula lake there are some plantations which have one hundred and fifty acres cut: but with these exceptions nothing but water is to be seen until the forests close the area of vision.

A gentleman who came down yesterday from Tchula reports the country there as horrible—the highest water ever known, and going back further; in short, an utter destruction, for the present, of all agricultural prospects.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

It will be seen by our London correspondence, published to-day, that the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway are looking up. By the great bonds issue, which affected seriously all railroad property, and especially through the failure of Sir Morton Peto, the stock, bonds and affairs of this railway became greatly depressed. It appears also that there was a combination both here and in England of speculators to injure the road as well as Mr. McIlvoy, the gentleman who, it is known, organized this important enterprise. We are happy to see that, after all his difficulties and vexatious, the crisis is past and Mr. McHenry has triumphed. A meeting of the parties interested in the railway was held in London. From the proceedings we learn that Mr. McHenry will continue to be the master and guiding spirit of the road and that he is preparing to devote his great abilities to make it what it ought to be. The measures agreed upon at the meeting were what he recommended. The committee, which is composed of men of high character and position, will work in accord with him. There there is a good prospect of seeing this magnificent broad gauge railway, that connects New York with St. Louis and all the great West, placed in a prosperous condition. It is probable that Mr. McHenry may be sent to the United States to accomplish this. There is no doubt that under the new order of things the interests of the stock and efficiency of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will be greatly increased.—*New York Herald.*

The Ohio Legislature on Thursday passed a Metropolitan Police Bill, after an unsuccessful attempt to make it apply to Cincinnati. As it applies to Dayton, Columbus and Toledo.

Thirty soldiers of a Turkish regiment in Constantinople, together with one of their officers, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, for reported to have professed Christianity.

The foliage of pine trees in Austria has been made into a fibre that is good for stuffing chairs and mattresses, and from which are woven machine-made coverings and similar substitutes for heavy woolen.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The *Record*, of the 6th inst., published at Lake Providence, in Carroll parish, gives the following:

OVERFLOWED.—On Wednesday morning, between twelve and two o'clock, the little levee protecting that portion of our town between the large new levee and the river gave way, or was cut; (there are different opinions about the matter, for at twelve o'clock it was apparently perfectly safe) and at two o'clock where it was discovered, the water was running through the break in a volume about ten feet wide—and so swift was the current, and so rapidly did the water increase in volume, that nearly the whole town was under water before the alarm could be given, and it actually was in the houses of some before they hardly had time to realize the fact that the levee had broken, while by six o'clock, the highest part of the town was four feet under water.

Relief was given as quickly as possible by our neighbors of the new town and the citizens of the country around, and by twelve o'clock, nearly every one was moved out of the water. There was of course much suffering and considerable loss—as is always the case on such occasions.

It was a sad sight to see so many women and children deprived in so short a time of their comfortable and pleasant homes.

We were much pleased to see the kind feelings manifested by several of our citizens in their endeavors to assist the unfortunate in this trying time.

We shall ever feel grateful for the kindness shown us by those of our friends who generously offered to share their houses with us whilst we were deprived of our own.

We congratulate ourselves and a number of our citizens that so large and commodious an ark as the upper wharf boat was at hand, and that so kind and generous a man as Major A. D. Smith has charge of her. Our own, and we believe seven other families have quarters with the Major—and as for us, and, we believe we can say the same for all the others—we are certainly comfortably quartered, and all have ample room, and live very much as if at home. Every family having a suite of rooms and a kitchen, and living entirely within themselves—the large hall affording ample room for the children (of which there are not a few) to enjoy themselves.

The *Record* is above water, and will continue, as usual, to record for the benefit of its readers whatever of interest may happen. Hoping soon to give them the gratifying news that the waters have subsided and that we are once more on dry land.

The *Plaisters' Banner* has the following announcement of the marriage of our friend Halsey, to whom we extend our hearty congratulations:

Married, on Tuesday evening, 24 inst., at St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. C. W. Hilton, Mr. Edmund W. Halsey, of New Orleans, to Miss Caroline C. Davis, of this place.

Thanks for the wedding cake and favors which were forwarded to the editor. We feel proud that the *Crescent* office has given this new proof of its interest in St. Mary and the ladies of St. Mary. We only ask that it may in future esteem the "Sugar Bowl" as highly as one of its editors esteems a precious "item" which he has just taken from the bowl. It would be more appropriate for the *Bee* to send an editor in this direction hunting sweet items; but the *Crescent* seems to have a sweeter tooth than the *Bee*, and a higher appreciation of "Sugar Bowl" paragraphs. The bridegroom and bride have our best wishes.

"May life an opening buds be sweet,
And golden hopes the spirit greet."

We have a very handsome marriageable editor in our corps—so look out ladies.

The following paragraphs are from the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 13th:

As we stated in our last issue, all attempts to close the Hickey crevasse have been abandoned. At that time the break was about one hundred feet wide. We have since been informed that the width has increased to fully three acres, and still the work of destruction goes on. The water is rapidly backing up in the rear of the parish, and the probability is we shall have as much, if not more, land covered this year with water than we have had at any time since the first breaking of the levees at the outset of the war. We see nothing to prevent our having unusual water privileges this year.

Some idea of the depth of water upon the Grosse Tete country, caused by the present crevasse, may be formed by the fact that the water about the house of Isaac Irwin, Esq., is six feet deep. Those acquainted with the locality can form their opinions of the condition of the surrounding country. The water at Rosedale, Grosse Tete, is reported to be higher than ever before known. In fact, no crevasse water ever rose to such a height before. In the "cote brakes" of that country there are hundreds of poor families, who are now deprived of all means of subsistance. Where will they all turn for succor, we know not, nor can we easily conceive where they will find a dry resting place until the water shall leave.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet*, of the 13th inst., says:

A number of the ladies of Baton Rouge are engaged in making preparations for holding a tournament at the Fair Grounds on the first of next month. It is designed to be an exhibition of rare interest and attraction and we understand that the young gentlemen of Halifax in citations in this vicinity are preparing to enter the lists as competitors for knightly honors. A fine dinner will be served up on the occasion, and the proceeds of the entire entertainment will be appropriated to the Ladies' Benevolent Association for charitable uses.

MORE CREVASSES.—A crevasse had occurred at the Doyal Plantation, near New River Landing near the dividing line between Iberville and Ascension parishes.

Several very destructive crevasses have occurred in Tensas parish. Lake St. Joseph and the swamps are rapidly filling up and the people are flying to save themselves, and whatever they can, to the hills back and over the Mississippi.—*Trib.*

Mr. Dorville, the Chairman of the Board of Levee Commissioners in this city received the following from a number of citizens of the parish of Lafourche:

"This is to inform you that during the night of the 12th instant a crevasse occurred on the property of Mrs. Widow J. B Hardie, situated on the right descending bank of Bayou Lafourche, in this parish, at about six hundred yards above the crossing of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, which, if not closed within the briefest possible delay, will reduce to absolute starvation the whole of the people on that side of the lateral, composed of small planters, with very large families, all of whom are extremely poor. We therefore appeal to that very active therein and beg you will give us immediate relief, to avert the dreadful consequences to follow."

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St. Louis, April 15.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton dull. Flour dull and 25c lower for all grades except choice and fancy brands; better lots of XX and XXX. Wheat dull—No 2 Spring $2 50 to $2 60. Corn easier, except Choice—prices range from $1 06 to $1 12. Oats dull and prices lower, $1 05 to 80c. Whiskey dull at $2 21 to $2 24.

London, April 15.—Spain has yielded to the demand made by the British Government in the case of the Alabama Tornado.

The Brazilian mail steamer which arrived there this morning brings the additional intelligence that the Emperor of Brazil, in order to reinforce his army on the frontiers of Paraguay, had called the national guard of the Empire into active service. This caused much discontent among that portion of the population, and contribution to the continuance of war with Paraguay.

Vienna, April 15.—Dispatches have been received here stating that Emir Pasha, with a force of regulars and a large number of troops, has left Turkey for the purpose of joining the movement to suppress the insurrection in Crete.

London, April 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. Usual news. The rumor was prevalent that the mediation proffered by the United States Government, had been unanimously rejected by Paraguay.

Liverpool, April 15, 2 P. M.—Cotton advanced one eighth since opening. Quoted now at 12 to 12¼d.

Liverpool, April 15, evening.—Cotton active. Closed firm. Authorized quotations: Middling Uplands 12¼d., Middling Orleans 12¼d.; sales 15,000 bales.

London, April 15, evening.—Consols closed at 90¾. 5-20's at 74.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Philadelphia, April 14, Evening.—The board of naval commissioners, appointed to examine League Island have unanimously recommended that place as a site for the iron-clad navy yard.

New York, April 14.—Fifteen ocean steamers sailed from this port yesterday with passengers, mails and freight, of which several were for Europe, the rest for Cuba and Southern ports.

St. Louis, April 14.—The Upper Mississippi is open to the foot of Lake Pepin. All Western streams are rising more or less rapidly.

Toronto, April 14.—A force of United States troops arrived at Round-a-Point yesterday, and rumors of Fenian raids are renewed.

New York, April 14.—Arrived: Steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall 4th inst., with $1,146,000 in gold for Messrs. Gen. Barnes, from Savannah, and U. S. steamship Onward, from Rio Janeiro.

Mexican letters from the headquarters of the Liberals in front of Queretaro, of March 27th, and San Louis 26th, contain details of the engagement at Cisteque. Complete rout of the imperialists again confirmed. Several roads for escape are still open to Maximilian, and the people of Queretaro aid him liberally with supplies. The contest turns on the question of which army can be starved out first. Escobedo is considered incompetent for his position.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of Chief Justice Chase in the Case of the State of Mississippi and Gen. Ord.

A Conservative Negro Organ in South Carolina.

Important Order from Gen. Sickles.

FROM EUROPE.

Spain Yields the Demands of the British Government.

Suppression of the Insurrection in Crete.

Mediation Rejected by Paraguay.

Market Reports.

Washington, April 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the case of the State of Mississippi and Gen Ord and others, on the motion for leave to file a bill restraining them from the execution of the reconstruction act. The Court dissented from the argument that it was competent for the president to require merely to perform a ministerial act, and held that the terms ministerial and executive are not of precise equivalent in import. A ministerial duty, the performance of which may in proper cases be required of the head of a Department by judicial process, is one in which nothing is left to discretion. On the other hand, it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws is the reconstruction Act.

An attempt on the part of the judicial department to enjoin the performance of these duties by the President might be characterized in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as an *exercise* extravagance.

Congress is the legislative department of the Government, the President the executive department. Neither can be restrained in its action by judicial department, though it acts at times, when performed are, in proper cases, subject to its cognizance.

The Court proceeded to show the impropriety of such interference by considering the question consequence, and concluded as follows: "It has been suggested that the bill contains a charge that the laws were passed by means obtained against Andrew Johnson, as President, it may be granted against him as a citizen of Tennessee; but it is plain that relief against the execution of an act of Congress by Andrew Johnson is relief against its execution by the President. A bill praying for an injunction against the execution of an act of Congress by the incumbent of the Presidential office cannot be received, whether it describes him as President or simply as a citizen of a State. The motion for leave to file the bill is therefore denied.

In the case of the State of Georgia against Gen. Grant, the Attorney General made no objection to the policy of the bill, and we will therefore grant leave to file that bill.

Judge Sharkey said the objection to the bill be attempted to file seemed to be that it was an effort to enjoin the President, the bill was not filed and he could reform it to suit the views of the Court. Chief Justice Chase replied that Chief Justice replied leave to file the bill is refused, when another bill is presented, it will be considered. Sharkey understood the Court to say that application can be made on Thursday.

Chief Justice Chase replied, "On Thursday."

Gen. Ord and others commenced proceedings in the Court. Subsequently a subpoena was ordered to be issued against General Pope, commanding in Georgia, and proceeding to the rule of the Court. The process is to be served on the defendant, sixty days before the return of the process, and as the Court will adjourn in May, the return day in this case cannot be until in December.

Washington, April 15.—All the counties in Maryland have been heard from excepting one, in the vote on a convention to form a new constitution, and the majority in favor of the constitution is estimated at 10,000. It will assem Annapolis on the second Wednesday in May.

New York, April 15.—Arrived, steamer Allemania, from Southampton April 3d. The North German steamship Luxembourg will by no means compensate for the loss of the ship that would be sustained by war, even if victorious France would only more evoke a former and now happily extinguished enmity.

France should well consider the question on all sides before she attacks people defending their national integrity.

War could also certainly place in question that domestic stability which the French Government has sought to achieve. The *Moniteur des Lois* says Bismarck pointed out in dignified language the necessity that Germany should take the just precautionary of France into account, and also the fact that several international declarations, and admitted that Luxembourg was an independent State, which the King of Holland could dispose of as the sole sovereign rights and upon his own responsibility.

New York, April 15.—The Bank statement shows that loans have decreased $4,357,849; Specie increased $717,416; Circulation increased $72,555. Deposits decreased $1,035,000. Legal Tenders increased $1,180,740. Total stock of Grain in warehouse, April 15th, Wheat 1,423,181 bushels, Corn 1,45,407 do. Oats 1,391,750 do. Rye 330,582 do. Barley 1,280,382 do.

Arrived, steamer Monterey from New Orleans

New York, April 15.—Cotton active; market strong, sales 2200 bales, at 29c for Middling Uplands. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 2cm active, but unchanged prices, sales of 125,000 bushels Mixed Western at 1 22 to $1 30. Pork heavy; new Mess $20 68 to $20 75. Lard heavy. Naval Stores firm. Spirits of Turpentine 75c to 76c. Rosin $3 Money easy—5 to 6 per cent. on call loans, and 9 to 10 on Governments and stock collaterals. Gold 134¾ to 134¾. Sterling dull—109¼ Governments 1c lower. The Government is buying 7-30's freely, and selling new Fives.

Charleston, S. C., April 16.—Gen Sickles' order in regard to the meeting, staying execution in civil courts for twelve months, gives general satisfaction.

The *South Carolinian*, a newspaper published here, which has been purchased by Nash and other colored men, and will be conducted as a conservative negro organ.

Cotton steady; sales of 184 bales; receipts 230 bales.

Mobile, April 15.—Cotton—sales 1600 bales; generally active demand; market closed firm; Middlings 25 to 25½c.

Cincinnati, April 15.—Flour firm; superfine $12 55. Corn dull, 85c. in bulk, 90c. in sacks. Whisky dull, 22c. in bond. Pork dull, with a fair inquiry for mess.

Frankfort, April 15.—Evening.—Bonds closed 76¾.

Vicksburg, April 15.—Passed up to-day: Pauline Carroll, at 1 A. M., and Virginia at 5 P. M. Down: Ballet, at 12 A. M. River falling.

Louisville, April 16.—Tobacco market stiff—sales of 95 hhds Leaf at $2 50 to $13 75 for Light Lugs to Medium Leaf. Superfine Flour $10 25 to $11 25. Wheat nominal Corn 90 to 92c. Oats 78 to 80c in bulk. Pork $22. Bulk Shoulders 9½c; packed Bacon Shoulders 9½c; Clear Sides 10½c. Sugar-cured Hams 15 to 17c. Lard 12½c. Cotton—22c for Middling. Raw Whiskey, free, $2 23. River falling, with 8 feet of water.

St. Louis, April 15.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton dull. Flour dull and 25c lower for all grades except choice and fancy brands; better lots of XX and XXX. Wheat dull—No 2 Spring $2 50 to $2 60. Corn easier, except Choice—prices range from $1 06 to $1 12. Oats dull and prices lower, $1 05 to 80c. Whiskey dull at $2 21 to $2 24.

London, April 15.—Spain has yielded to the demand made by the British Government in the case of the Alabama Tornado.

The Brazilian mail steamer which arrived there this morning brings the additional intelligence that the Emperor of Brazil, in order to reinforce his army on the frontiers of Paraguay, had called the national guard of the Empire into active service. This caused much discontent among that portion of the population, and contribution to the continuance of war with Paraguay.

Vienna, April 15.—Dispatches have been received here stating that Emir Pasha, with a force of regulars and a large number of troops, has left Turkey for the purpose of joining the movement to suppress the insurrection in Crete.

London, April 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. Usual news. The rumor was prevalent that the mediation proffered by the United States Government, had been unanimously rejected by Paraguay.

Liverpool, April 15, 2 P. M.—Cotton advanced one eighth since opening. Quoted now at 12 to 12¼d.

Liverpool, April 15, evening.—Cotton active. Closed firm. Authorized quotations: Middling Uplands 12¼d., Middling Orleans 12¼d.; sales 15,000 bales.

London, April 15, evening.—Consols closed at 90¾. 5-20's at 74.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 15, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a restricted enquiry, and has exhibited little vitality at any price throughout. The offerings were ample to meet ordinary requirements, and holders generally were disposed to sell, but the buyers were more cautious in advance of the limits of buyers, and most ordinary qualities were willing to go on, unless at concessions, the business conducted has been comparatively of a footing up at the close the demand from brokers participating in the business. We have no change to report in prices, further than to state that the current rumors regularly precludes the possibility of giving a correct quotation, and sales, which is accordingly omitted. The evening dispatches from Liverpool, reporting an advance of ¼d per lb, arrived too late to exercise any influence in prices.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales	163,000
Received to-day	"	4,243
Received previously	"	690,725—694,968
Cleared to-day	"	1,543
Cleared previously	"	684,283—1,626,796
Stock on hand	"	768,064

Consumption of cotton to 70 bales for Havana, 1,670 for Providence.

TOBACCO—There have been further receipts of 75 hhds since Saturday. We have not any sales to report to day, but with increased receipts we may now look for a fair extent of business. We quote:

Inferior	Ordy	Common	Good	Fine
Lugs	3½ @ 4	4 @ 4½	4½ @ 5	5 @ 5½
Leaf	4 @ 5	5 @ 6	6 @ 7	7 @ 8
Inf to Com Leaf	5 @ 7	7 @ 8	8 @ 9	9 @ 10
Medium Leaf	7½ @ 8	8 @ 9	9 @ 10	10 @ 11
Fair Leaf	10½ @ 12½	12½ @ 15	15 @ 17½	17½ @ 20
Good Leaf	12½ @ 15	15 @ 17½	17½ @ 20	20 @ 25
Choice Selections	18 @ 20	20 @ 25	25 @ 30	30 @ 35

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday comprise 8 hhds Sugar—no Molasses. The market is at a stand-still, and only a small retail business is doing. The last sales from first hands were at 12½c per lb for Fully Fair to Prime Sugar, and 65c per gallon for fermenting Molasses. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 11½ to 12½c per lb for Nos 12 and 13. Cuba Molasses is quoted by the cargo at 55 to 56c per gallon, at retail 60c to 65c, in larger lots at 60c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Richmond, from Louisville, and the Argosy, with five barges, from Indiana, have arrived since Saturday.

FLOUR—The supplies are small and the market is steady and very firm. Holders are asking higher prices but buyers are holding back. There were sales to-day, however, of 2600 bbls, of which 40 Common at $9, 50 do at $9 25, 200 do, on its merits at $11 50, 150 Double Extra at $15 75, 100 do at $16, 110 and 250 do at $16 25, 250 Treble Extra $17 25, and 100 Choice Extra at $18 25 per bbl.

CORN—The supplies are fair. The market is quiet but steady and firm. The sales to-day were confined to 4500 sacks, of which 200 Yellow, 500 White Mixed, and 1500 Yellow Mixed and White Mixed at $1 30, 300 White Mixed, 100 do, and 400 Yellow at $1 32, 400 White 200 do and 500 at $1 37 per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and in good demand. Sales 100 sacks at 86c, 300 at 87c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in request, but the stock is light and the sales are consequently confined to small lots at $1 20 to $1 per 100 lbs as in quality.

HAY—Is in good supply and in fair demand. Sales to day 1000 bales, of which 125 and 150 Fair Ohio River at $35, 200, 220 and 300 at $36 per ton.

LARD—There was considerable enquiry today resulting in sales of 230 tierces in lots at 12½c and 20 at 12¾c per lb. Kegs are held at 13¾c to 14c per lb.

PORK—The market continues very dull and prices are drooping. We have heard of a sale of Mess at $23 50 and subsequently a lot was offered at $23 25. It is retailing at $23 to $23 25 per bbl.

BACON—The market is dull and drooping. A lot of 10 casks Sugar cured Hams sold at 17c per lb. Ribbed Sides can be bought in lots on the landing at 11½ to 11¾c. Shoulders are quoted at 10c, Clear Sides 13¼c, Sugar-cured Hams 16 to 17c.

COFFEE—The stock is small. A cargo of 500 bags was purchased for the West yesterday at —. The stock is light. The demand is fair, and re sales are being made at 18½c per lb, gold, for Fair, and 19¾c to 19c for Good Fair to Prime—currency 24 to 26c.

CHEESE—Is plenty and dull at 15 to 16c for Western, 15 to 18c for Northern, and 16 to 22c for Western English Dairy.

RICE—A cargo of 600 casks Carolina sold at 11¼c per lb. It is selling in lots from store at 12 to 12½c. Louisiana is in small supply