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TERMS OF THE BEE
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till six times.
All Bills over regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1867.

RAILROAD GUIDE.—We are indebted to the publishers, J. W. Pratt & Co., New York, for a copy of the "American Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide," showing the various railroad and steamboat routes, their distances, connections, etc., throughout the United States, and forming a valuable companion for travellers.

DELEHAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This flourishing institution, founded in 1833, and having in attendance annually from two to three hundred students, will continue open all summer, in the College building, corner of Camp and Common streets. Its success, extending through so many years, is eminently illustrative of the popularity of practical education as imparted by recitations, lectures and experiments in the various scientific and useful departments of knowledge, including a greater variety of branches than is usually taught in most colleges.

Balloon ascension, etc., by the Buckeye this evening, at 3 o'clock, at the Fair Grounds.

The "Black Crook" reached its 220th performance at Niblo's Garden, New York, on the night of the 15th inst.

THE BARATARIA CANAL.—Parties, who propose to know, deny the representations which have been made to the public that the locks of this canal are in an unsafe condition.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has declined to act as counsel for Georgia, believing the injunction would only serve to injure the South.

THE GREAT DEHAVEN STEAMER "ALPHA."

Capt D. DeHaven, President of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, office 198 Gravier street, was kind enough to permit our examination of the beautiful photograph of the steamer Alpha, which will be the first of the new line to ply between this city and Cairo. The war developed double enders for the purpose of naval warfare, Capt. DeHaven has brought the suggestive idea into unquestionable practicability to facilitate commerce and travel on our western waters. The new line of steamer, will be very tastefully and elegantly constructed with cupola ornamentation and first class dimensions. By their peculiar construction, "rounding-to" to make landings when descending the river, will be avoided, and thus great economy of time will be secured. Scientific, practical and experienced men, unite in the opinion that for one of the steamers to blow up, burn or sink, is an impossibility. Messrs. Lee Crandall & Co., we believe, are the financial agents of the company. The capital stock is being subscribed rapidly, and considering the energetic business qualities of the gentlemen in charge of the company, the increased employment the company will afford, the great saving contemplated in the immense item of transportation and travel, we wish the company an early and fertile success. It is designed, we understand, to afford to merchants, shippers, planters and the public generally along the route an opportunity to secure stock in the company upon the most equitable terms, thus combining many interests and avoiding the obnoxious features of a monopoly.

ANOTHER CHIVARSE.—A traverse has occurred on the plantation of Mr. Barrow, a short distance above the Courtney crevasse, in the parish of West Baton Rouge. The following is a copy of the dispatch announcing the fact:

BATON ROUGE, April 20.

"To Col. J. V. Duralde, Chairman Levee Board, New Orleans:

"Another crevasse took place yesterday on R. H Barrow's plantation. If you think proper, we can work on that, but need materials.

E. M. DURBOCA,
"Ass't. Engineer, 1st Dr't La Levees."

Colonel Duralde telegraphed back to know what were the chances of stopping the break before giving instructions in the matter.

RESEARCH EXPLAINS HIS RUDENESS.—One of the members having censured Count Bismarck for the passionate language which he declared had been used by the Minister in a recent debate, Count Bismarck rose in the course of the sitting and said:

You should consider that one who has for five years been engaged in political contests, for which he has lost his health to attain what has been attained, is easily excited. You do not know this added to what number your opposition may affect my political action. You are not acquainted with my struggles, nor with the general political situation, and you do not know how difficult it is at present to treat with foreign Governments when one is not certain of the support of Parliament.

The Mexican News.

We have very contradictory news from Mexico every few days, varying according to the respective sources from which the accounts come. It is difficult to determine which of these conflicting accounts are the most reliable. We are inclined to credit the dispatch from San Francisco elsewhere given, although it comes in a very roundabout way.

We take the following from the *Picayune* of last evening:

We learn by a Mexican gentleman who left Alvarado on the 8th that the city of Puebla has fallen into the hands of the Liberals under the command of Porfirio Diaz. It was taken by assault, and the fight was very bloody. After the capture of the city Gen. Quijano, Noriega, Trejo and twenty other officers were shot. The city is in the country round about and down to Vera Cruz is in the hands of the Liberals.

Gen. Magruder had arrived at the city of Mexico with 600 cavalry, from Queretaro. He had demanded a forced loan of $200,000 immediately to carry on the war. He declares that Maximilian will come out victorious and the Empire be established.

Maximilian is at Queretaro at the head of 26,000 men and moving on the enemy. He has fought several unimportant battles, always with success. His troops are superior to the Liberals, but numbers may diminish over him. Miramon and Mejia are near him, and also Count Quevedo. The former was wounded in a recent battle, and is brother killed.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The *Shreveport Southerner* of the 17th says: The steamer Pelican patriot, after having nearly twelve feet since the last rise, came to a stand on Monday, and has subsequently risen five or six inches.

The Commerce reports the water falling all the way down to the lakes.

The same paper says: Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen left on the Texas Mail on Monday, for a tour on the continent of Europe. They will take Paris in their route to take a look at the exposition. Most of them were natives of the old country.

[From the Bee-Another Times.]

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.—The colored inhabitants of the Southern States are now invested with the full rights of citizenship. In political and civil privileges, they are to stand upon a par with the white men. They have undergone preparation of our population—their number, in several States, nearly approximating, and in South Carolina, actually exceeding that of the whites. In the face of these established facts, what are we to do? Shall we prefer to recognize the claims of the freedmen, or recognize them only as serfs, gen'ring under sufferance, that will only enable their ultimately, more bitter and ill fated, and degraded and civil thraldom, hereafter? Or, on the other hand, shall we act in prudence and expediency do unto the former new condition of things as quickly as possible, by granting to them, as to all the Freedmen, the privileges which the citizen possesses? Has a wrong been done, and conferred upon them a blessing in disguise? Surely no right-minded man can hesitate as to the answer. But we will necessarily be affected by our relations to these people. Their influence among us will immensely have an influence over our social and political conditions. Shall we not cede voluntarily to them all this influence, to make it as opposite as far as possible, to our advantage, to advantage the social and intellectual elevation of our people, to the consolidation and peace of our country, to stimulate their pride and their self-respect, and to encourage their aspirations after the enjoyment of knowledge and their efforts to conform with the domestic usages of a higher civilization.

It is to our own immediate advantage to encourage the improvement and elevation of the colored race. Ignorance prevents them from appreciating their own interests, from estimating the benefits of steady industry and fidelity to contracts; it renders them impervious to reason, leaves them a tool in the hands of political demagogues, fosters the elements of revenge, dislike and suspicion, feelings that give intimate and ripen hate in the darkness of ignorance.

Let us throw aside the prejudices of the past and do what we can to forward the improvement of the race who are now finally established as citizens in our midst.

Mrs Forman, who had been separated from her husband about two years, and who was living with a negro cooper for a good many years, is indicted a dose of strychnine to her black paramour, aged about two years, in some milk. He was not dead exactly with the child's last nap, but vomited the effects of the poison until the child was dead. She then took a dose of the poison herself, and in the struggle was a corpse. She had been for some time endeavoring to get a divorce from her husband, at the same time laboring under the impression that the cooper, to whom she was keeping house, would marry her. A few days previous to the tragedy the gentleman came to town with his lady, and disappointment rendered her to commit the deed.

Fourteen who lately made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from a lot of negroes, thrown into Sparta jail, have effected. Treasury Agent Bingham $20,000 to abandon the prosecution which he has commenced.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,110.

LITERARY AND OTHER TOPICS.

Perhaps no author has had more complaints to make about the "piracy" of American publishers than Mr. Charles Dickens, and yet we have the satisfaction of knowing that no author has received larger sums of money for his works from those pirates. American publishers. We could not pretend to say that Mr. Dickens has not had entire cause for complaint against one or two publishers, but what we do object to is his wholesale denunciation of American publishers, who, as a class, he must himself confess, have treated him very handsomely. We are not able to give every item, but a few that have come to the knowledge of the public will prove amply sufficient. We take them from the Philadelphia *Press*. It gives other authority for saying that when Messrs Ticknor & Fields issued the first number of their Diamond series, they sent Mr. Dickens $5000 in order to share the profits of their venture with him, the author. Nearly thirty years ago, upon the first appearance of the *Pictorial Papers*, Messrs Harper & Bros., paid Mr. Dickens large sums for the privilege of republication. From that time to this they have paid him from one to two thousand dollars for each of his works as they appeared. J. B Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, also shared their profits with the author. From other publishers also he has received various sums. For his last three books alone he was paid $59,200 in gold. For his *Tale of Two Cities* he received £1000; for *Great Expectations*, £1200; for *Our Mutual Friend*, £1900 All of the payments being in gold we can safely say that Mr. Dickens has received nearly five and twenty thousand dollars, in currency, for the works above mentioned, and for all of his works the sum paid him cannot fall under $60,000. The probabilities are that he has received even more than this sum. Yet despite these very handsome payments Mr. Dickens endeavors to convey the impression that American publishers are a piratical set, taken as a whole, and on receiving the sum of £200 from Messrs Ticknor & Fields, speaks as if he had been defrauded by every other firm in America. Now, it may be true that American publishers are largely given to cribbing from English authors, we dare say that they are, but Mr. Dickens is the last man from whom such a complaint should come. He has been dealt with handsomely, and can have no grounds for complaint; but in his letter to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields he makes no reference to this. Giving all the credit that can be claimed for that enterprising firm, Mr. Dickens could have said a few words for the other publishers who have shared their profits with him. It would have cost him nothing and done no one harm; and as a matter of policy, if he is so fond of money, it might have made other publishers more liberal. He says:

* * * I think you know how high and far beyond the money's worth I esteem this act of manhood, delicacy and honor. I cannot forbear the greater pleasure from the receipt of money in my life."

Commenting upon this remark the *Press* says: "No doubt he was surprised as well as pleased at receiving £200, which he had not bargained for, but the above statement, and particularly the quotation from the letter, might convey the idea that it was an unusual thing for Mr. Dickens to receive money from the United States on account of his writings." We have shown that this inference is not correct, and have at the same time given some idea of the popularity of Dickens' works. At the present time they seem to have a greater sale than ever, and several publishers are now in the field to supply the demand.

Among those who are now offering the works of this great author to the public we have already mentioned Peterson's library edition and Ticknor & Fields' admirable Diamond series, but we have still another, *The Globe Edition*, now being published by Messrs Hurd & Houghton, of New York. This series will contain 15 volumes, at the extremely low price of $1 50 each. Artistically speaking, the *Globe Edition* is the best that we have seen; for convenience in traveling, or for young men without a home, we prefer the *Diamond Edition* of the two. But at the same time, to be issued simultaneously with the *Globe*, Messrs. Hurd & Houghton announce the *Riverside Edition*, which will be very nearly like the *Diamond*, series already mentioned as the most complete of any ever offered in this country. The *Riverside* will consist of 26 volumes, in crown 8vo size, and in typography, quality of paper, and binding, will equal any book yet produced in this country. A striking feature will be that it will contain all the English and American illustrations, including de signs by Phiz, Cruikshank, Leech, Millais, Marcel, Stone, Darley, Gilbert and others, engraved on *steel*, from early impressions, by Joseph Andrews. This splendid series will begin with *Oliver Twist*, (now nearly ready) to be followed by *Nicholas Nickleby* (which readers will understand that the works of Charles Dickens are now in great demand, and that the publishers believe that four or five new editions will find a sale in this country.

——Of book-making there is indeed no end One is almost startled to hear that more than seven thousand books have been brought out since the war pertaining to topics concerning the war. One can form no reading of an idea. Immediately after the war a number of books that have been issued since the war, treating of all kinds of subjects within the range of literature, science art, and society. Many of these works are of no earthly value, and they are brought out only because the author pays the expenses, the publisher giving the weight of his imprimatur and his business side for a percentage on the sales. But few of them ever do sell well enough to pay the first cost. If any one will look over some of the books brought out by Carlton during the past year, he will find a lot of trash that will, very likely, make him almost sick of new books. It is a great pity that a publisher of Mr. Carlton's reputation should not be more discriminating, for every school girl or undergraduate who fancies that he or she can write, and who find admirers among their personal friends to pay expenses. It adds, undoubtedly, to the list of Mr. Carleton's publications and swells his catalogue, but it adds nothing to his reputation. We can but admire such publishers as Charles Scribner, Hurd & Houghton and Ticknor & Fields, who refuse to make money at the expense of their good name and who can be depended on at all times for good and valuable books or none at all. One feels sure of getting the worth of his money when he buys a book with either of the above publishers endorsement.

——Bislock & Co. have a new thing in the shape of photographs of Artemus Ward in a frame of fancy pictures from his works.

——The April number of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton's republication of *London Society* is for sale at the various bookstores. Like everything which comes from the Riverside presses, it is a marvel of typography. Nothing, we fancy, could excel the neatness and beauty of the works issued by this firm from their justly celebrated Riverside press. There are some admirable articles in this number. Among these are the following: Boating Life at Oxford; Modern Bees Brummellism; The Society of Female Artists; Mr. Fairweather's Yachting; Les Jeux Athletiques; The Old, Old Story; Society in Japan, a wonderfully clever poem, with an amusing illustration; Curiosities of Fashion; Sketches of the English Bench and Bar; Playing for High Stake; Lilly's Loss. There are several very fine illustrations.

——The *Radical* for April, is out, but we do not know that it is kept on sale in this city To one of a metaphysical or inquiring turn of mind, it is well worth reading. As we have previously remarked, this is not a political or party work, as its name would seem to indicate, but it is devoted to the discussion of religious topics. It does discuss them, there is no doubt about that; and if one can read such articles more than once without striking out a new train of thought with regard to the subjects, he must, like ourselves, have an abiding, never-changing faith in the religion of his fathers, and a confidence in the teachings of his spiritual guide. It is, we dare say, all very well to discuss creeds for those who like to do so, but we prefer to declare ourselves behind the age, and to base our creed upon faith. But is the *Radical* there will be found much reading matter not wholly religious. There is Cimeny a tion, on article by D. W. Vaughn; The Old Song and the New; West Indian Emancipation, an extract from a letter from Mr. Newman to Mr. Conway; Book Notices, etc., etc. On the whole we rather like the *Radical*, although it is gone rally a Sphinx to which we are not long headed enough to play Edipus. Perhaps the author's themselves do not always feel positively clear a bout their subjects.

——Messrs. Ticknor & Field's *Every Saturday*, for April 20, is a superior number. It can be purchased at any of our news depots, and we would say to any one who is desirous of a book to keep in our city. The contents of this number are as follows: Dan Glass Santi, (Le Roman quatuire); Black Sheep, by Edmund Yates, is concluded; Modern Bees Brummellism, (London Society); The Last Skipper, (Happy Hours); Les Jeux Athletiques; (London Society); Fresh and the Interest Mention, (All the Year Round); Occupying; Historic; Eclectic; Miscellaneous; Records of Silence, by Henry Kingsley; Foreign Notes.

——How England authors are sometimes disgusted when they come to speak of other authors who have written upon the same subjects with themselves. An instance of this is given by the Philadelphia *Press*. Perhaps no writer upon Political Economy is better known than Mr. Henry C. Carey. He is better known and more frequently quoted in Europe than all the others put together, and his works have been honored by a translation into seven different European languages. Yet only last year a New England professor, Amasa Walker by name, wrote a work upon Political Economy, in which he forgot to mention even the name of Mr. Carey although quoting largely from nearly every other writer in the world. Mr. Walker has a good memory.

——The *Southern Journal of the Medical Science* for the present quarter has been received. This is the number for May, being No. 1 of Volume II, and so far as we can judge from a casual reading it is superior to the preceding numbers. So far as the printer's art is concerned one has far less fault to find with this publication than with most other publications in the South. In this respect we can give is a good recommendation. The table of contents are too long to be quoted here, as they fill two and a half pages of the book itself. Among the articles, however, we observe one on "Vivisection," by J. Dickson Bruns, M. D.; "Surgical Observations," by J. Theus Taylor, M. D.; "Placental Formation Throughout the Uterine Cavity," by D. Warren Brickell, M. D.; "Falsifiable Medicines," by L. Cohn, M. D.; "On the Constitutional Effects produced by Substances Introduced into the Urethra," by J. L. Crawcour, Professor of Practice in N. O. School of Medicine; "Craniotomy—a Lecture," by D. Warren Brickell, M. D.; "Clinical Cases," by W. S. Mitchell, M. D. These are by physicians and surgeons of our own city; but there are others which we have not space to mention. A letter from Edinburgh is not the least interesting of the articles given in this number. Bislock & Co. are the agents for this periodical, and it is from them that we receive a copy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. Marshalship.—We fully agree with the *Crescent* in the following:

The confirmation of Gen. Herron as U S Marshal gives general, we may almost say universal satisfaction to the people of this city. Immediately after the war he took up his residence among us, became a bona fide citizen of Louisiana, and entered into commercial business. He has gained hosts of friends by his courtesy and kindness to all who came in contact with him. Instead of entering into complaints and endeavors to foment difficulties and oppose those whom he claimed for his fellow citizens, he supported them against calumny, and furnished them with facilities to resume their agricultural industry.

Change of Registrar.—Mr. Henry Bonsel, Jr., having resigned the position of registrar, in this city, Mr Theo. A. James has been appointed in his place.

Deductions from Income Tax.—The following correspondence will be found of interest to a large number of our citizens:

NEW YORK, March 12, 1867.

Hon. E. A. Rollins:

Sir: Please inform me whether the amount expended for the assessments for local improvements, such as paving grading, flagging, sewerage, etc.; can be deducted from income?

Respectfully yours, ALEX PERRY.

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 20, 1867.

Sir: I reply to your letter of the 12th instant, that compulsory assessments for paving, flagging, sewerage, etc., imposed by municipal corporations, and actually paid by the tax payer within the year for which the income tax is payable, may be deducted from income.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

First District Court.—Judge Hunt.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against P. M. Lusted, for assault and battery, and were discharged till Wednesday.

In the case of Peter Gibbs on the rule to discharge the prisoner on account of mistrial, Judge Howe dismissed the rule and virtually decided that the life of a prisoner is not taken part in jeopardy by mistrial.

The plea for a new trial in the case of Peter Ordal, who was lately convicted of guilty of murder without capital punishment, was also dismissed.

John Allen, colored, found guilty of stealing one hundred and sixty five pounds of coffee, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

Edward Francis, found guilty of larceny in two cases, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for each case.

James O'Brien, found guilty of the larceny of a coat and pair of pants, was sentenced to three month's imprisonment.

The Races Yesterday.—The four mile heat race yesterday resulted in "Ringmaster" beating "General Rousseau" and "Richmond."

Stabbing Affray.—A difficulty originated about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the house No. 197 Old Levee street, between F. D. Guerreres and Louis Robello, which resulted in the latter being dangerously stabbed in the abdomen. Guierres was arrested and Robello taken to the hospital.

Forged.—We notice the announcement of the marriages on the 30th of March, at Wilmington, North Carolina, of Miss Carrie Louise, eldest daughter of the late T. B. Smith, to Mr. J. Frank Stockett, all of New Orleans.

The Hotel Larceny.—C. Raymond and J. Norman, charged by Samuel G. Beatie, of Belle Isle, with stealing from his room in the St. Charles Hotel a gold watch valued at $100 in money, were examined yesterday and committed for trial before the First District Court. The watch only was recovered.

The Military Commission.—The Commission engaged in the trial of Mr. Walker for killing a negro in St. Bernard parish, continues in session in this city. Mr. Walker, we understand, being the only civilian that is to be tried. The result of the trial will be announced by the Commission.

Registration.—There were 250 names registered in the First District yesterday, and 173 in the Third District. Total to-date—In the First District, 3,000; Third District, 623. We have no report of the other Districts.

Run Over.—Fitz Starbon was run over, yesterday, by a wagon driven by Ignacio Flori, and severely bruised. He was taken to his residence, above Jefferson City, and Flori arrested.

Cases Dismissed.—The charges against Edward Holmes, of having picked $200 from the pocket of Matthew Ford, an employé of the St. Louis Hotel, and one against Joe Garcia, alias Joe Jaliuf, of having disorderly conduct in his house, a dock hand on the steamboat Kate Kinney, have both been dismissed.

Florence's May Festival.—The Fire Department of New Orleans are making extensive preparations for a grand festival on the 17th, 18th and 19th of May.

An Illinois Gentleman Found Dead.—Mr. Marshall Yates, said to be from Jacksonville, Illinois, and a brother or relative of Governor Yates of that State, was found dead in his room yesterday morning in the Waverly House, corner of Camp and Poydras streets. An inquest was held and a verdict of death by apoplexy rendered. He had pulled off his clothes evidently to retire, and had fallen before reaching the bed, as the bed covering was apparently undisturbed A letter found in his trunk dated "Jacksonville, Illinois," and signed "Brother Yates," about him to meet his brother in future. In his pockets were found photographs of several ladies, and a card on which was written the name of Miss Ruth Whitemore.

Annexation of Ireland to the United States.

DUBLIN, March 16, 1867.

The following important manifesto has been largely circulated in all parts of the country within the last few days, notwithstanding the persecution of the Government officials. It sets forth that:

"MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH PEOPLE."

Upon considering our present position we have come to the following resolution on behalf of our countrymen in Ireland, in America, and in every other part of the world where they are now dispersed.

English government has become absolutely intolerable to us. We cannot endure a state of society in which the commonest liberties of all are a mockery.

We are unable to contend with our oppressors in arms, and we turn to the hope of mankind, the great Republic of North America, in our difficulties.

We ask to be admitted to the American Union, as a new State, having our own local Government, but sending Representatives to Congress.

We are no more to New York and Washington as New Orleans and San Francisco, and we have become so thoroughly Americanized that connection with England is no longer tolerable or desirable.

This is a final and solemn resolve upon full deliberation.

We exhort our countrymen throughout the American Union immediately to assemble and place this, the petition of five millions of Irishmen, in due form before the President and Congress of the United States.

Signed on behalf of the Irish people.

HUGH O'NEIL,
FARRELL O'GARFIELD,
WOLFE TONE,
EDWARD FITZGERALD,
SHERTS O'BRIEN.

Port of the Gabies, March 13, 1867.

A newspaper correspondent says that M. Girardin has a library containing a vast array of books and pamphlets, and that he is the only man who have been most conspicuous in politics during the last thirty years. The collection is all arranged in perfect order, according to dates and names, family, number, and description, so that whenever anybody whom M. Girardin dislikes does anything, he has nothing to do but to look for the pamphlet from his shelves, the wretched man is overwhelmed with proofs of his inconsistencies and tergiversations.

The Chinese women who will wait on the Chinese restaurant in the Paris Exposition, were purchased in Canton; they cost $50 apiece. The price of Chinese women cost only $1200 apiece.

In digging a cellar on the corner of Superior and Erie streets, Cleveland, the other day, the petrified body of a man was found, together with a number of knives, arrow heads, etc., so nearly found in Indian graves. One of the arms was accidentally broken, but otherwise the body is nearly perfect.

Vessels are loading at San Francisco with flour for Liverpool, Germany, Rio de Janeiro, Hong Kong and the United States.

Late news from Montana says mining operations will be extended this season, and the anticipated yield of precious metals is $25,000,000.

Two thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the closing of liquor shops in Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

BY THE CABLE.

Prussia Did Send Note To Napoleon.

She Seeks Alliance With Austria (?)

Fair Prospects of Peace.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexico and the Luxemburg Question Considered.

Cotton Steady in New York.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, April 20.—Senate went into executive session shortly after meeting, but subsequently reopened temporarily, when Sumner offered the following resolution, proposing the good offices of United States Government between the contending parties in Mexico

Whereas, Though relieved from the presence of a foreign enemy, by the final withdrawal of French troops, the Republic of Mexico continues to be convulsed by a bloody civil war in which Mexicans are ranged on opposite sides; and whereas, the United States are bound by neighborhood and republican sympathies to do all in their power for the welfare of their Mexican people, and their obligation becomes more apparent from the present condition of affairs whereby each party is embittered by a protracted conflict—

Therefore, Resolved, That it is proper for the Government of the United States, acting in the interests of humanity and civilization, to tender its good offices by way of mediation between the contending parties of the Republic of Mexico, in order to arrest a deplorable civil war, and to obtain the establishment of a Republican Government on the foundation of peace and harmony.

Henderson gave notice of his intention to offer the following as a substitute:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That in case Maximilian shall, as an early day, see fit to abdicate his authority in Mexico, and shall signify a desire to withdraw himself and his foreign troops from the country, to the end that civil war may at once be terminated, the Senate would be gratified if the President would tender the good offices of our Government to secure, at the hands of the Republican Government of Mexico, for the native followers of Maximilian, such kind and humane treatment as characterize the conduct of civilized warfare.

The resolution and substitute were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cole submitted the following, which lies over:

Resolved, a misunderstanding exists between Prussia and France, springing out of the ownership of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and war between these powers is imminent; therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States tender his good offices and kindly mediation to the end that effusion of blood may be avoided.

The Senate took a recess from 5 to 8 P. M. The Senate has confirmed as Receivers of Public Moneys Thomas J. Tarlton at Montgomery, Augur Vaughn at Mobile, and Biel Lasserer at Natchitoches.

Marshal F. Moore, of Ohio, confirmed Governor of Washington Territory.

The trial of Wm. E. Cridge for the murder of Mary Ann Reeves by brutal violence, which occupied the attention of the criminal court the entire week, was concluded this afternoon. Verdict: manslaughter.

No decision arrived at yet on the motion for the postponement of Surratt's trial.

Washington, April 20.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, $276,220. Receipts for this week, $1,976,945. Receipts for fiscal year, to date, $28,000,000. Internal Revenue Stamp Company in Circulation, at this date, is $286,-950,654.

Senate adjourned at 9:30 this evening.

Monthly report of the Agricultural Depot says there are favorable indications of a good wheat crop.

New York, April 20.—Cotton steady; sales 1800 bales at 25c. for Middling Uplands. Flour 5c. to 10c lower. Wheat dull; Spring 3c. to 3c lower. Corn generally firm but less doing; sales 60,000 bush. at $1 23 afloat. Pork dull. Whisky quiet. Pork lower, new mess $22 56.

New York, April 20.—Arrived, steamship Mississippi from Havre 3d. News anticipated.

Portland, April 20.—Arrived, steamship Nova Scotia.

Augusta, April 20.—Cotton market fair and irregular; sales to-day 56 bales; highest price 25c.; lowest for two days 20 bales.

Charleston, S. C., April 20.—Cotton fair and irregular; transactions small; receipts 200 bales

Buffalo, N. Y., April 20.—A fire last night in Hyde, with loss of $100,000. Three men were killed by falling falls. Loss on building and grain $250,000. Insured for two-thirds.

Galveston, April 20.—Circular No. 30 from Military Headquarters, promulgated to-day under date of 17th, for the guidance of all concerned in the work of registration of legal voters.

It constitutes fifteen registration districts corresponding to the judicial districts of the State.

Two supervising Registers with a Clerk, will be appointed for each district, who will designate three Registers to conduct from each precinct, and adjust all other complaints in Headquarters, each taking the iron clad oath, which is published as well as that to be taken by every person registering.

The circular concludes as follows: "Pending the decision of the proper authority as to who are disfranchised by law, registers will give to no one to register, whose right to vote is unquestionable."

Persons who are excluded will be permitted to register after the requisite legal decision is received, if thereby pronounced entitled to vote, due notice of which will be published.

The commissioners and members of Election will be furnished with facilities to remove their agricultural industry.

Change of Registrar.—Mr. Henry Bonsel, Jr., having resigned the position of registrar, in this city, Mr Theo. A. James has been appointed in his place.

Deductions from Income Tax.—The following correspondence will be found of interest to a large number of our citizens:

NEW YORK, March 12, 1867.

Hon. E. A. Rollins:

Sir: Please inform me whether the amount expended for the assessments for local improvements, such as paving grading, flagging, sewerage, etc.; can be deducted from income?

Respectfully yours, ALEX PERRY.

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 20, 1867.

Sir: I reply to your letter of the 12th instant, that compulsory assessments for paving, flagging, sewerage, etc., imposed by municipal corporations, and actually paid by the tax payer within the year for which the income tax is payable, may be deducted from income.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

First District Court.—Judge Hunt.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against P. M. Lusted, for assault and battery, and were discharged till Wednesday.

In the case of Peter Gibbs on the rule to discharge the prisoner on account of mistrial, Judge Howe dismissed the rule and virtually decided that the life of a prisoner is not taken part in jeopardy by mistrial.

The plea for a new trial in the case of Peter Ordal, who was lately convicted of guilty of murder without capital punishment, was also dismissed.

John Allen, colored, found guilty of stealing one hundred and sixty five pounds of coffee, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

Edward Francis, found guilty of larceny in two cases, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for each case.

James O'Brien, found guilty of the larceny of a coat and pair of pants, was sentenced to three month's imprisonment.

The Races Yesterday.—The four mile heat race yesterday resulted in "Ringmaster" beating "General Rousseau" and "Richmond."

Stabbing Affray.—A difficulty originated about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the house No. 197 Old Levee street, between F. D. Guerreres and Louis Robello, which resulted in the latter being dangerously stabbed in the abdomen. Guierres was arrested and Robello taken to the hospital.

Forged.—We notice the announcement of the marriages on the 30th of March, at Wilmington, North Carolina, of Miss Carrie Louise, eldest daughter of the late T. B. Smith, to Mr. J. Frank Stockett, all of New Orleans.

The Hotel Larceny.—C. Raymond and J. Norman, charged by Samuel G. Beatie, of Belle Isle, with stealing from his room in the St. Charles Hotel a gold watch valued at $100 in money, were examined yesterday and committed for trial before the First District Court. The watch only was recovered.

The Military Commission.—The Commission engaged in the trial of Mr. Walker for killing a negro in St. Bernard parish, continues in session in this city. Mr. Walker, we understand, being the only civilian that is to be tried. The result of the trial will be announced by the Commission.

Registration.—There were 250 names registered in the First District yesterday, and 173 in the Third District. Total to-date—In the First District, 3,000; Third District, 623. We have no report of the other Districts.

Run Over.—Fitz Starbon was run over, yesterday, by a wagon driven by Ignacio Flori, and severely bruised. He was taken to his residence, above Jefferson City, and Flori arrested.

Cases Dismissed.—The charges against Edward Holmes, of having picked $200 from the pocket of Matthew Ford, an employé of the St. Louis Hotel, and one against Joe Garcia, alias Joe Jaliuf, of having disorderly conduct in his house, a dock hand on the steamboat Kate Kinney, have both been dismissed.

Florence's May Festival.—The Fire Department of New Orleans are making extensive preparations for a grand festival on the 17th, 18th and 19th of May.

An Illinois Gentleman Found Dead.—Mr. Marshall Yates, said to be from Jacksonville, Illinois, and a brother or relative of Governor Yates of that State, was found dead in his room yesterday morning in the Waverly House, corner of Camp and Poydras streets. An inquest was held and a verdict of death by apoplexy rendered. He had pulled off his clothes evidently to retire, and had fallen before reaching the bed, as the bed covering was apparently undisturbed A letter found in his trunk dated "Jacksonville, Illinois," and signed "Brother Yates," about him to meet his brother in future. In his pockets were found photographs of several ladies, and a card on which was written the name of Miss Ruth Whitemore.

Annexation of Ireland to the United States.

DUBLIN, March 16, 1867.

The following important manifesto has been largely circulated in all parts of the country within the last few days, notwithstanding the persecution of the Government officials. It sets forth that:

"MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH PEOPLE."

Upon considering our present position we have come to the following resolution on behalf of our countrymen in Ireland, in America, and in every other part of the world where they are now dispersed.

English government has become absolutely intolerable to us. We cannot endure a state of society in which the commonest liberties of all are a mockery.

We are unable to contend with our oppressors in arms, and we turn to the hope of mankind, the great Republic of North America, in our difficulties.

We ask to be admitted to the American Union, as a new State, having our own local Government, but sending Representatives to Congress.

We are no more to New York and Washington as New Orleans and San Francisco, and we have become so thoroughly Americanized that connection with England is no longer tolerable or desirable.

This is a final and solemn resolve upon full deliberation.

We exhort our countrymen throughout the American Union immediately to assemble and place this, the petition of five millions of Irishmen, in due form before the President and Congress of the United States.

Signed on behalf of the Irish people.

HUGH O'NEIL,
FARRELL O'GARFIELD,
WOLFE TONE,
EDWARD FITZGERALD,
SHERTS O'BRIEN.

Port of the Gabies, March 13, 1867.

A newspaper correspondent says that M. Girardin has a library containing a vast array of books and pamphlets, and that he is the only man who have been most conspicuous in politics during the last thirty years. The collection is all arranged in perfect order, according to dates and names, family, number, and description, so that whenever anybody whom M. Girardin dislikes does anything, he has nothing to do but to look for the pamphlet from his shelves, the wretched man is overwhelmed with proofs of his inconsistencies and tergiversations.

The Chinese women who will wait on the Chinese restaurant in the Paris Exposition, were purchased in Canton; they cost $50 apiece. The price of Chinese women cost only $1200 apiece.

In digging a cellar on the corner of Superior and Erie streets, Cleveland, the other day, the petrified body of a man was found, together with a number of knives, arrow heads, etc., so nearly found in Indian graves. One of the arms was accidentally broken, but otherwise the body is nearly perfect.

Vessels are loading at San Francisco with flour for Liverpool, Germany, Rio de Janeiro, Hong Kong and the United States.

Late news from Montana says mining operations will be extended this season, and the anticipated yield of precious metals is $25,000,000.

Two thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the closing of liquor shops in Boston.

Wind up in tow, bark Lodi, M. Long.

Pilot Brice writes first informed us of the situation of the vessel, say that it will require a strong breeze and a heavy swell to start her.

Went to sea: Schooner Americus, steamship Agnes at 4:30 P. M., bark H. D. Brockman.

The steamship Port au Prince which has been ashore several days on Grass's Flat, came off to-day without assistance.

On the bar ship Velox.

Last Steamer's Shipments.

Washington, April 20.—In the Senate, after a warm debate yesterday, the nomination of Reynard as Minister to Austria was laid upon the table.

This has the effect to lay over the nomination until December, and retain Motley in the position. As Motley had resigned, some hold that the place is vacant.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has not yet given his opinion upon the motion for the postponement of the trial of Surratt, but expects to do so to-day.

Registration of voters in five wards of this city has been completed. Two more wards yet to be registered.

Whole number registered so far is 10,639, of which blacks have 2369, showing a majority of 101 in favor of the whites.

San Francisco, April 19.—The reports of the agents of Maximilian from Queretaro represent giving battle, and the remnant of the Liberal forces being in part defeated and suffering for supplies, are directly contradicted. The report of a revolution in San Luis Potosi is also denied.

Letters received from Juarez to-day make no mention of any disturbances having taken place, or being anticipated.

Colonel Godfrey has received a letter from Gaylord Corona in reference to the operations of Quevedo, dated March 16, which states that the Liberals made a reconnoissance in force, bringing on an engagement which lasted eight hours, and resulted in driving the Imperialists from some of their positions.

It appears that Genaro Dartois on April 1st landed at La Paz from Mazatlan and proclaimed Maximilian a revolutionary exile and said he would crush the former place by the next steamer with two hundred men to reinstate himself as Governor of the Territory. On the route to La Paz, Dartois enlisted a few of the adherents of Navarrete, he took San Antonio by surprise, and made prisoners of the officials.

From San Antonio he went to La Paz, attacked the house of the Governor, but found him prepared, and after a short fight, in which a band fled, and were pursued and overtaken.

Dartois was ordered to be shot on April 9th. According to the facts related that policy never in contemplated with a view to pleasure. In the event of success Dartois would have made the American citizens suffer with the rest.

New York