THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIBBY, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, $12; six months, $6; half-yearly, $3 (quarterly, $1.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 a square; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per square.
Per cent, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $75 per month.
Under silver doors, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.
Premium Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for only number of insertions, will be published till forbid.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1869.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Leon Godchaux, the extensive dealer of ready made clothing at 81 and 83 Canal and 213, 215, 217 Old Levee street. Mr. Godchaux employs 300 workmen for the manufacture of clothing, and has an immense advantage over other houses. He offers to his customers and the public extraordinary bargains. Parties wishing their clothing at this establishment can have it done in the best style, as to workmanship and quality.

Mr. Godchaux has also on hand an extensive assortment of cloths and cassimeres from the best European factories, and invites the attention of merchant taylors to his stock.

A fine assortment of children's first communion clothing.

EXTRA MESS BEEF.—Messrs. E. H. Wilson & Co., 56 Carondelet street, call the attention of merchants and planters through our advertising columns to day to their extra mess beef.

OPENING OF TH. HARANG & CO'S CANAL.—The public will learn with pleasure that the Canal of Theop. Harang & Co. is now in full operation. See advertisement.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The fifteenth annual statement of this company is published to day in our columns, showing a net profit of $60,517 14 for the year 1868. The affairs of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company are most skillfully managed by the present Board of Directors and the officers chosen by them.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation to the grand sacred concert to be given this evening at the Jewish Church, Baronne street, for the purpose of re-building Spring Hill College.

We understand the orchestra will be under the joint direction of Mr. Calabrese and Mr. Collignon. Several of the artists of the Opera House will take part in the concert. The first part will consist of several religious pieces. The second part will consist of the *Stabat Mater* of Rossini, by the orchestra, and the *Marche and Flambeaux*, of Meyerbeer.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—On Saturday night will be performed Verdi's opera of "Jerusalem." Maurice Cambler, Meers. Picot, Van Hoffen and Perotti.

List of passengers per steamship Quaker City, from Havana:

F. M Hoag and son, J. M. Fuller, A Rubio, Mrs. Mowry and child, Mrs Fuller, Mrs M. Mowry, Mrs Rachel Mowry, Miss Sandoz, F. M. Sandoz, Miss Martinez, W. S Mannon, Mrs. Borden and child, Miss Gebhart and child, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Dr. Augustine and two children, Pedro Valdez, M. Miguelez, F. E Lapeyre, J B Linares, J Finn, J Coupy, J P Ladrada, F Moreno.

The Situation in Cuba.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Letters from Havana through channels not controlled by the Government, give us a more comprehensive idea of the progress and strength of the insurrectionary movement than the tele graph can, and so we quote as follows:

[From Havana (Feb 2 (Cor. N. Y. Tribune)

More troops have come. To-day takes place a review of the troops in the city—said to number, with the addition of the fresh troops from Spain, 10,000 or 12,000 men. The Cubans are beaten on parade, for certain. I fear little for those brave, but unreasonable men demonstrate without cannon or bare against the well armed soldiers of Spain. Yesterday, the official paper boasted the Government could rely upon 50,000 men in regulars, volunteers, and trained militia, but nobody believes it by much. If it is at all true, then it is an admission that the Spaniards have not more troops into the field than the rebels pride in telling, after having said that 7000 or 7000 men would stifle the insurrection. The Cubans have their rifle to show. Cobre, Canay, Holguin, Gibara, Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, Manicaragua, Bagney, Bagua, Sancta Spiritu, Trinidad, the Cauco Hills, neighborhoods of Cienfuegos of disaffection, each of which the Spaniards must visit pretty thoroughly before being able to say that the rebellion is at an end. Though the news proved data I venture upon the following estimate of the rebel forces:

Under Cespedes, Aguilera, Marmol.....	8,000
About Holguin.....	1,000
Gumada s e Rey.....	6,000
Villa Clara insurgents.....	2,000
Rebels at Manicaragua.....	1,500
Rebels at Jagney.....	1,000
Pronounced near Trinidad and Sancta.....	1,000
Small demonstrations elsewhere.....	1,000
Total.....	25,000

Fourteen thousand men may be nearer the number under Cespedes and Marmol and about Holguin. The figures given are based upon intelligent opinions, not my own, and include some statements of the Spanish press, but they do not pretend to accuracy. The revolution can count any day upon 100,000 men or more if they can find arms for them. As the Spanish press has estimated the available strength of the Government side at 50,000, it may be presumed to venture an independent calculation. But if only to show over what an extent the loyal army is distributed, the following rough guess is heralded

In the capital and forts.....	10,000
Pinar del Rio district.....	800
Gelfuegos.....	2,000
Cienfuegos, Sancta Espiritus.....	5,000
Nagy Jagney, under Gov. Colen.....	700
Count Valmaseda's army.....	5,000
Alsen-Holguin and Gibara.....	1,500
In Puerto Principe.....	3,000
In Villa Clara.....	600
Cardenas, Matanzas, Sagua.....	1,000
Remedios, Esnabano, &c.....	700
Santiago de Cuba.....	3,000
Navy lad.....	2,000
Small garrisons at various points.....	1,000
More troops expected daily.....	6,000
Total.....	41,300

On both the belligerent sides I have no doubt the figures given are rather in excess, and it is likely to be most on the Spanish side. The military moral to be deduced from all this showing is that Spain has too many places to garrison, by reason of which the rebellion is all the stronger. The rebels prefer their own ranks, and may win their battle without gaining many victories. The news from the Eastern district is that Cespedes and Aguilera had united their forces upon some hackadoes between Nuevitas and Gibara, with the intention of opening at no distant day intimate communications with the forces of Quesada. The quarter of Santiago de Cuba is said to be fully protected by the Spanish troops at present, nearly all the rebels having gone away. Holguin was represented as being still held by the loyalists, but surrounded by rebels. Valmaseda has re-entered Manzanillo, having sent but a portion of his troops to Santiago de Cuba. The loyalists are complaining that a score of houses and plantations have been burned in and about Holguin, and that rebels are accused of barbarities which, I suppose, may be committed on both sides, but rarely on this side of the Despotic, and, perhaps, too, by very great odds.

Remember Trinidad, Sancta Espiritu, Regua, Cienfuegos, and other places were allegiance runs in population and property the conservative side of the insurrection; and as with other towns not directly in the rebellion. In Sancta Espiritu, Trinidad, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and three or four other towns, martial law reigns, and plants are round about are especially overawed. The Lagrar rebels, said by number 1500, are reported by the Spaniards to be in a state of dispersion, but this is meagerly believed. They rest on the Cauco mountains and the Changas country east of Cienfuegos. The war, as has been seen in the East, has taken at times a guerrillero character, and undoubtedly Count Valmaseda has suffered more than his share of its barnes mends and devastations. Nothing can be predicted from the present situation except a considerable task on both sides, and a vast expense to Cuba and Spain. The rebellion has grown stronger, so, too, has the Government, and both make look determined. The *Diario* states, with an air of assurance, that the Western rebellion will be over in fifteen days, and if it remains as it is, certainly it will. The Cubans never had more reason for hope and energy than now.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN LOUISIANA.—Congress did the wrong thing at the wrong time. It abandoned Seymore, on which the people wanted it to legislate, and devoted its attention to the negro, whose condition had been so materially improved by the reconstruction measures of Congress that the people desired to see what he would do for himself—once he was guaranteed protection by a friendly administration—before imposing upon him any greater responsibilities.

We do not believe our State Legislature will approve the fifteenth amendment. We are confident, if it is condemned to a vote of the people of the State, it will be rejected. Therefore, we do not regard it as proper for the Legislature to approve an amendment which they feel confident their constituents will not approve. If three-fourths of the States approve the amendment it will become a law, and Republicans and Democrats of Indiana will have to obey its provisions. Our State Legislature, in that case, will not be responsible. They should at least submit the matter to the people for their opinion before taking final action upon it.—*Memphis (Ind.) Journal, Feb 24th.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—A letter has been published recently in the Pall Mall Gazette from a correspondent, who attributes the failure of the Johnson reconstruction to the fact that Mr. Thornton, a mere diplomatist, was sent Ambassador to Washington instead of a man of possible eminence, endowed with the prestige of great consideration. It is asserted that the appointment should have been settled on at Washington, and the opinions and counsels of Mr. Reverdy Johnson in England should have been the position and guidance of the English Ambassador in the United States. The letter concludes with a suggestion to send Mr. Bright on a special mission to Washington.

MARINE NEWS.

The Marine News will be found on our inside page.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,702.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Attorney Appointed by the Governor.—Gov. Warmoth, beeing his authority upon a late law of the Legislature, has appointed J. S. Rock with, Esq., City Attorney of New Orleans in place of Henry J. Leovy, Esq., holding the office by appointment of the City Council.

Gov. Warmoth contends that Mr. Morris having been the original appointee and resigned the Governor alone has the right to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Leovy will, of course, contest the appointment.

The New School Law.—Governor Warmoth has approved the bill which passed the Legislature at its late session, providing a system of public education in this State, similar to that of Iowa and has appointed the following State Board of Education:

First District, E. T. Delassize; Second District, F. W Pierce. Third District, O. A. Gilbert; Fourth District, W. S. Mainard, of Rapides; Fifth District, J. W. McDonald, of Claiborne; State at large, Gen. J. H West and Rev. John Ray. The last named is the colored Chaplain of the State Senate and the member for the First District is also said to be a colored man.

The Controversy about the Canal Street Shade Tree.—In the matter of the injunction against the extension of the trunk of the Canal and Claiborne street Railroad, involving necessarily the removal of the shade trees on Canal street, an affidavit having been made by Mr. F. W. Tilton, charging the parties engaged in the work with violating an ordinance against cutting trees on neutral ground in the city, special officer O'Connell has, by virtue of a warrant, warned the workmen to stop their labors, and yesterday morning Superintendent Cain went to Canal street, agreeably to a previous understanding, and arrested Mr. D'Hemecourt, Superintendent of the Railroad Company, and paroled him to answer in court, by way of properly testing the matter in controversy.

U. S. District Court—Judge E. H. Durell.—This court was occupied yesterday with the following cases:

First District Court—Judge Dunigan and—The interdiction case against Fernandez occupied the attention of this court yesterday the greater part of the day. Professor Dimitry was on the witness stand for three hours undergoing a searching cross-examination by plaintiff's counsel, Edward Bermudez, Esq., who evinced an extraordinary familiarity with the science of psychology and kindred subjects.

City Council.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen the report of the Investigation Committee was read and accepted. The committee report that, after a thorough investigation, they find the rumors reported in the press and other quarters reflecting upon city officials to be incorrect. They would say, however, that they, without foundation, notwithstanding the report of the committee!

Concert.—Remember the grand sacred concert to be given this evening, the 19th inst., at the Jewish Church, on Baronne street, near Canal street, for the benefit of Spring Hill College.

The Volunteer School.—Mr. Loring, proprietor of the volunteer school, on Canal street, informs us that he will open the school, with or without attendance as they choose, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning. They will find the exhibition very interesting.

Battle St. Joseph's Day.—This being St. Joseph's day, it will be celebrated by the several halls, one by Pelican Benevolent Association in the Deutsche Company Hall, another by the young Men's Benevolent Association in the Odd Fellow's Hall, and another at the St. Charles Theatre.

The St. Charles Theatre, there being no performance to-night, at the Opera House, will, we learn, be graced with the presence of a number of the lady artistes of the Opera troupe, and probably with others from the other theatres.

St Patrick's Day in New Orleans.—The 17th of March was celebrated in this city in the churches and by the people who cherish the memory of the Patron Saint of the Emerald Isle in a very interesting manner—in the churches in veneration of Saint Patrick's devotion to the cause of Christianity, and particularly by the people of Irish nativity or descent, for his heroic devotion to saving and defending the rights of Ireland. The shamrock, the triple formed leaf, of which plant the great Saint is said to have used as a type to demonstrate the mystery of the Divine Essence, might be seen worn by thousands of persons, many of whom were heard to express the loss in years, if such a color noted in story and song as the emblem of Irish nationality.

Among other features of the day a procession of about two hundred boys, pupils of the St Mary's Academy, on Foucher street, preceded by their own band, composed of boys of the same institution, and the Orphan Boys Asylum of the Third District, marched through the streets, with the Green flag of Erin and the American banner waving in their midst, and entered St. Patrick's Church to participate there to the services of the day, which were celebrated by Rev. Father Hilson, of St. Patrick's assisted by Fathers Kenny, of St Theresa, and Towny, of the Church of the Holy Cross. Here a Grand Mass, composed by Prof. Von La Hache, was rendered, and an eloquent and learned discourse delivered, by Rev. Father Kane, on the life and services of St. Patrick.

Among the interesting features of the day was the anniversary banquet given by the Hibernian Benevolent Association, at the Exchange Hotel, with Mr. Cassidy, President of the society, Mr. John McCaffrey, presided with be coming grace and modesty over a splendid supper, at which over two hundred persons, including members and guests, were delectably entertained, physically and intellectually.

To let the table speak for itself, we give the bill of fare, adding that besides the finest music was discovered by the post band in the interim of the toasts and speeches noted below, and that the hall was handsomely and appropriately decorated for the occasion:

Oyster soup

Boiled Salt Hollandaise, red snapper, green sauce; sheephead, tartar sauce; lobster salad, chicken mayonnaise; beef a la mode and jelly; sugar cured ham and jelly; smoked beef tongues and jelly, roasted turkey, lettuce salad.

Lemon, orange, small cakes assorted, sponge cakes, jelly cakes

Wines—Champagne, Hrug; claret, various brands.

Finale—Hot Irish whisky punch!

The toasts of the evening were as follows:

1st. Regular Celebrate: air "St. Patrick's Day"—Response by Rev. J Moynihan.

2d. Civil and Religious Liberty, air "Garry Owen"—Response by Richard Kane.

3d Emmet, his Compatriots and the Future of Ireland, air "Open the Door."—Response by J. Coleman.

4th. The Bench and Bar; air "The Last Rose of Summer"—Rev T. J. Semmes.

5th. The Press, air "Hail Columbia."—Responded to by J. J Lane, of the *Bee*.

6th Ireland, her Poets and Poetry, "Here's a Health to Thee, Tom Moore."

7th. The Irish in America; air "Pat Malloy."—Response by Rev. Cornelius Moynihan.

8th Woman and Wife; air "Widow Machree."—Response by John B. S. Dimitry, of the *Times*.

Several volunteer toasts were given after, wards, and appropriate responses made, but, as a late hour, after which the assembly dispersed. Altogether the occasion was highly interesting. The writer is indebted for polite attentions to Messrs. John McCaffrey, Dan Mahony, Dan Mahoney, James Prague, Wm. Kernaghan, M. Farrel, J McPhelan and others.

An interesting feature of the day was the the grand dress ball at night at Odd Fellow's Hall, given under the auspices of the Hibernian Club of the Third District. The Hall was crowded with fair ladies and gallant men, and passed off with great eclat. There we were indebted to Messrs. W. J. Kelly, M. Carroll and O'Brien, Jacobs and others, for special courtesies.

The Poydras Street Outrage.—After a commendable search of some 20 or 30 hours the negro who committed the outrage on the person of Mrs. Mary Barowski, Wednesday morning, at her residence, No. 499 Poydras street, between Galvez and Oliver streets, seems to have been measurably solved, and has received confidences in the arrest of the principal and accomplice in the case.

Of these a light grife negro, a notorious thief and gambler, and desperate character name, Edouard Johnson, was arrested Wednesday night, as the principal, and in addition to those previously reported another negro named Owen Carpenter has been arrested, he being found in a house under an open blanket of a one story frame house on Poydras street, about four squares from the scene of the outrage.

Officer Deipert, after groping his way to the garret with the light of a match and forcing the door open accused the negroes when Johnson cried out: "What the h—l does this mean? What are you doing after me for?" The officer directed them to get up and when he spoke of the murder Johnson remarked, "Oh we come mighty soon." He wore a pair of light blue trousers, and black coat and hat. Among the first articles to attract the officer's attention were two newly ironed towels. When asked where he got them Johnson first said he had washed and ironed them himself, and afterward that he stole them from the Marine Hospital. Carpenter was searched and in his pockets Mr. Deipert found a quantity of ten cent bills answering the description of the money stolen from Mrs. Barowski. When mentioned he said they were given to him by Johnson. Subsequently he said the money was paid to him, to keep silent concerning the outrage. Johnson, he says, went away early in the morning, and did not return until twelve o'clock at night. When he came in, Carpenter spoke to him about the murder, but he seemed quite indifferent. When he asked him where he had been, Johnson replied, "On the Levee." This Carpenter denied, as he had been there all day himself. He then accused him of committing the outrage, and Johnson, without denying it, took the money out and handed it to him, saying, "There, don't say anything more about it." To a question asked by Mr. Deipert, Johnson replied he gambled for a living, and that he wanted to get money enough to go home. During the entire conversation he did not, once deny committing the crime, Mrs. Barowski early yesterday morning exhibited symptoms of a change for the worse. Subsequently she rallied, and about the middle of the day recognized the different members of her family.

Our statement in that Johnson confesses to having seen Mrs. Barowski with money as the cause for his killing her, and that he determined to kill her if necessary to get it. All the parties arrested are, of course, detained in prison to await the result of Mrs. B.'s wounds. The hatchet with which she was set upon, wound half an inch deeper than the skull. Dr. Fremaux thinks it remarkable that she should have survived so long. Officer Deipert, and, indeed, all the officers whom we have mentioned in connection with the arrests, including Superintendent Cain, have been very efficient and zealous.

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The Corruption Investigation Committee of the City Council.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday in special session to hear the report of the committee appointed on the resolution of Alderman OBrien to investigate charges of corruption against city officials.

The following report of the Committee was read:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION, } March 16th, 1869.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your special committee appointed by virtue of a resolution of your honorable body, offered by Mr. J. A. O'Brien, to acquire into certain charges against which appeared in some of the public prints sometime since, charging certain members of the Finance Committee with neglect of duty and intimating that city money from the Treasury had been misapplied by parties connected with the present city administration, beg leave to report:

That in consideration of the currency which has been given to certain rumors through the city press and otherwise tending to throw discredit on the city, they determined to give this matter a serious and thorough investigation, in order that the responsibility of any act detrimental to the city's interest, if such there were, should be thrown were it properly belonged with this object in view, they have called before them, Messrs. Wm. Kerr, who, they thought were conversant with said rumors and accusations, or who pretended to know about misapplication of funds, neglect of duty, etc. After hearing the different statements, and after a patient and tedious examination, in which unlimited latitude was given to the occasion, your committee have arrived at the conclusion that these rumors were incorrect and the accusations without foundation in the origin. No money has gone out of the city treasury for any other purpose than that of paying legitimate debts legally incurred by the city, and for which vouchers can be shown in the office of the Controller and Treasurer. A warrant of five thousand four hundred dollars was particularly spoken of as having been issued and paid out to obtain certain receipts through the State Legislature; on examination, they found that no such warrant was ever issued by the Controller or paid by the Treasurer. It was also impossible to perceive in what manner certain members of the Finance Committee had neglected their duties. In conclusion, your committee would state that in no single instance has any of the accusations been substantiated. In our opinion, in submitting this report to your honorable body, beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the whole subject.

PETER KAISER,
THOS. H. SHIELDS.
La Pissot.

Mr. Brady moved the report be received.

Mr. Prados said it was a grave matter, and wanted a thorough investigation to set the matter at rest.

Mr O'Brien said he had offered the resolution as a matter of duty, and was under the impression that parties who made the statements would substantiate them; but as their memories seemed to have failed them, he had no feeling in the matter except to get at the truth.

Mr. Prados still contends for investigations by Council Committees as a farce.

President Barkley remarked, ironically, that this was complimentary.

Mr. Paige Baker, of the *Picayune*, asked the privilege of making some remarks, as the report reflected on the press of the city.

Mr. Prados said the press represented the public, and the public had the right to be heard through the press.

Mr. Brady moved that Mr. Baker be allowed to speak

Mr. Shields said he doubted the propriety of such a precedent, but seconded Mr. Brady's motion

Mr. Baker thereupon stated that the reports published in the papers were not made in malice, but were based on information derived from a member of the Council.

Mr. Kerr appeared before the Board on the flimsiness of corruption charges in the papers.

Mr. Prados said the report of the committee did not satisfy him, and would not satisfy the press or the people.

On motion of Mr. Brady the report was amended, by striking out that portion charging malice on the part of the press, and as amended was accepted and the committee discharged.

A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. O'Brien for calling the original resolution calling for an investigation.

On motion the Board adjourned.

The Opelousas Railroad.—At a meeting of the Directors of the railroad, Mr. A. B. Seger, President of the company, offered his resignation, which was, however, laid on the table subject to the action of Mr. Squires, Secretary, was accepted, and Mr. Richardson was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Mrs Scott Siddons.—This talented artiste, a descendant of the great queen of tragedy of England, has arrived in this city, and will commence an engagement at the St Charles Theatre on Monday.

Arrested for Murder.—A negro named Joseph Jones was arrested yesterday morning by Officer J. Purcell, at Magnolia Bridge, charged by Chas. Williams, colored, with having, in company with Jas. Jones, colored, murdered one Thomas Coleman, colored. The tragedy occurred on St. Louis street, between Cedar and Warren. The negro confessed the crime to Lieut. Lazo, with the intension of robbing Mr. Guy Coleman and Williams were watching for him when he attacked one of the boys in a saw Coleman and shot him. Returning to the house he locked the door and jumped out at the window He was arrested while trying to escape by being fired at him. The negro, however, succeeded in escaping to Pascagoula.

Shooting.—Peter Cosgrove has been arrested in the Fourth District by Officer Gildebrand, charged by Michael O'Connor with shooting him with intent to kill. It was not stated where the alleged crime was committed.

A Casualty.—Mr. J. D. Thomas, of Franklin Parish, Louisiana, passenger on board the steamboat Leo, Wednesday evening fell down and broke his arm. He was taken to the Charity Hospital by Officer Parison.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—John Denis, col., was tried yesterday and convicted of stealing fifty pounds of cotton from the Levee.

The other business of the court was of minor importance.

Found Dead.—On Wednesday at 10 o'clock, a man named Fred Kerough, residing at the corner of Jefferson and Dryades, was found dead in his room. He had been drinking the day previous, and had not been missed more than two hours when his body was discovered to be lifeless. Deceased was a German by birth, 45 years of age.

Coroner Arills held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Washington Items.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

Since Gen. Hancock has been assigned to a distant command, not at all commensurate with his high rank, many of his friends in Pennsylvania are discussing the question of nominating him for Governor of that State. It may now be definitely stated that he does not intend to withdraw from that position which he holds, and takes so much pride, unless humiliation should follow evils, and that his self-respect should compel him to throw up his commission. The fact which such earnest efforts were made by certain politicians during the past year, in defeating such a loyal and splendid soldier in his own State, Gen. Hancock feels that he is not doing injury to any important interests, as there are many prominent men who better accord with the State's local interests, which his absence in his country's service has prevented him from knowing thoroughly; likewise he does not wish to be an obstacle in the path of those who could probably administer the State affairs to better advantage than himself. These views have been known for some time by his personal friends. It is certain Gen. Hancock does not desire to be a candidate for civil office so long as he remains in the army.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Judge Goodloe, of Lexington, Ky., is said to be expecting the appointment to a United States Supreme Judgeship, under the Trumbull bill, when it becomes a law. Mrs. Oliver Stevens, of Detroit, has a brother-in-law, Mr. Halyer Stevens, however, is considered probabilitiy that Judge Ballard will receive the appointment. The Chief Justice, and Associate Judges, in regard to the ablest of all District Judges, and Grant, also, holds him in high personal estimation.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

The *Star*, this evening, says it has every reason to believe that General Dan Sickles is to be nominated for the Mexican Mission. Gen. Grant's first purpose was to have given Gen. Sickles a foreign mission, but the unsettled state of affairs in Europe caused a change has been made in the programme.

COMPLAINTS OF GRANT'S NEPOTISM.

There has been a great deal of loud and bitter complaint to-day among Republicans of all positions over the nepotism displayed by the President. The St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati and District of Columbia offices have thus far been given to the relatives or personal friends of the President in utter disregard of the hard-working and warmly indorsed Republican applicants. A Radical Senator declared to-day that the country would soon know how large the President's family really was.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE TO BE CONSIDERED.

It is said that as soon as it is confirmed that the Cuban insurgents have established a Provisional Government, President Grant will recommend to Congress an immediate recognition of their independence. This will be the first step toward the annexation of Cuba to this country.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Republican Senators who have conversed with Grant say that it is the latter's intention, as soon as the present scramble for office is over, and a new Minister to England appointed, to notify the English Government of the substantial rejection of the Alabama Treaty by this Government and its desires for a renewal of negotiations on an entirely different basis from the present protocol. The foreign policy, it is claimed by the President and his Congressional friends, will be the new feature of his Administration.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The important Foreign Missions will be filled as follows: England, Motley, nillamothy, but Grosby first, as a complimentary tender; Spain, General Daniel Sickles; Italy, Mr. Marsh; Austria, Andrew G Curtin; Prussia, George Bancroft; Switzerland, Horace Rubley, of Wisconsin; Sweden, A. Palmer, of New York.

The Tenure-of-Office Act still sticks, notwithstanding a newly elected President of the dominant party's own shouting his complaints power. What the New York *Times* recently said on the subject is too true to be gotten over, that is that the main prop of the tenure-of office act was inserted out by Senator Morton when he said he was unable to see that it had done anything to justify the public departments of partisan and inefficient office holders." In fact, during the two years of the existence of this law, appointments have been more wholesale and absolutely greater than at any former period of our history.

And the worst of it is that this is to continue! It seems a fatality that the first Republican President should be compelled to use his power to as do anything to put up party at corruption and inefficiency. If there should, as is natural, be some change in the Cabinet, the first question to be asked will be, "Will such a change help the old coalitionists upon whom rests the responsibility of the failure of the last Administration?"—*Baltimore Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Arrival of the Cuban Minister.

Reported Capture of Gen. Custar False.

The 15th Amendment Defeated in Georgia and Delaware.

Arrival of Dr. Mudd in Baltimore.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 18.—H. C. Niles has been appointed Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

HOUSE.—The Ways and Means Committee reported a bill amending the Tax bill; among other things, extending the time for the withdrawal of whisky from bond to April, 1870.

Farnsworth reported from the Reconstruction Committee a bill extending the time for removal of officers in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.

Butler expressed regret that as Chairman, he was compelled to oppose the first bill introduced by the committee. He contended that there was no necessity for the extension.

Palms, also of the committee, opposed the measure. The House refused to demand the previous question by 80 to 70, and the bill was recommitted.

A joint resolution restoring Blanton Duncan's property was passed by 82 to 76. Adjourned.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced providing for the construction of a military and post road from Galveston to Fort Gibson, with a branch to Little Rock.

The tenure of-office repeal was resumed, but without action the Senate adjourned.

Washington, March 18—The President has signed bills strengthening the public credit.

Wm. A. Richardson has accepted the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Neither nominations nor Executive Session to-day.

Mr. Johnson left to-day. He leaves Lynchburg to-morrow.

A dispatch from St. Louis says the report of Gen. Custar's capture is false.

Memphis, March 18—A. J. Hamilton, James H. Bell, Geo. W. Paschal, C. Caldwell, Col. J. Hay, Hayne and twenty others of Texas, twelve of them delegates to the recent Reconstruction Convention, have addressed a letter to Congress, setting forth the issue between the Republican party and the Ab lition Division men, and praying that the people may be allowed to vote on the Constitution recently framed by the Convention, which will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The memorial was presented by Judge James H. Bell, and has been printed in New York.

Washington, March 18.—Creesy, Stockdale, Fairfax and Woolley are en route for Louisiana.

[Further Dispatches.]

Fortress, March 18.—Passed up—Robert E. Lee at 9 this morning. Dewey Count and barge at 3 this morning. River falling.

Madrid, March 18.—Barricades were erected and some fighting occurred at Xeres and Montmore, in Andalusia.

Two were killed and six wounded at Montmore. Minister Sagosta advised the Cortes not to enforce the conscription.

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Havana, March 17.—Many rumors are afloat of anticipated engagements. Troops have just been sent to Remedios.

Two Mexicans arrived at Moralenga were imprisoned on suspicion of being rebel officers.

Havana, March 17.—Sugar dull; number 12, 8½ to 9¼ reals. Sterling exchange, 10¼ to 11¾ premium. On Paris, ¼ to 2 discount.

Federal gold long, par to ¼ discount, short 1 to 1¼ premium; currency, long, 25 to 24 discount.

London, March 18—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 83¾.

Liverpool, March 18—Noon.—Cotton opens dull; middling uplands 12 to 12¼d; middling Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d; sales estimated at 6000 bales.

Liverpool, March 18—Afternoon.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Yarns and Tbs. Tallow 56s.

Havre, March 18.—Cotton opens flat and unchanged.

New York, March 18:—Arrived—Steamship Ledona, from New Orleans.

Capt. Hamilton, of the favor ship James Foster, is dead of fever contracted during the voyage.

Washington, March 18.—HOUSE—Considering Tenney's state election contest.

The Elections Committee considered the Louisiana case to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee considered the Georgia case to-day.

The committee stands 6 and 6 in regard to Hamilton, the point of difference being whether Grant or the committee shall appoint the Provisional Governor.

The Supreme Court on Wednesday next will hear argument on the great Missouri test oath case. Blake for Missouri, and Montgomery Blair and ex-Attorney General Evarts for Garland.

SENATE.—The bill providing for selling the Chattanooga Rolling Mills, passed.

The Reconstruction Committee will report a bill extending the time for removal of ineligible officers with an amendment extending the extension to Mississippi and Texas, which involves its return to the Senate.

[From the Carroll Record.]

The weather during the past week has been an admixture of winter and spring, severe cold, alternating with a mild and agreeable temperature. Too much rain has fallen for the plant leg interest. We hear of corn being planted on some pieces in the parish, but the ground is quite cold, and we think it safe for some time unless we get more sunshine than we have had of late.

Many planters are still in search of more labor, but their search seemed to be in vain. The crops and towns throughout the South are crowded with laborers who cannot be induced to go into the country by the most liberal of fers, and, in consequence, large tracts of land, most admirably adapted to the growth of cane and woods that should, under a vigorous cultivation of things, loom with the most valuable products; also hogs are another unseen source of wealth, the labor for which will be expensive and on a good rational basis mutually advantageous to the laborer and land owner, to this, will be have the time to inform our country, should ex