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Advertisements not inserted, to be charged as new each insertion.
Half or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, $100 per month.
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All business letters of the Proprietors to be charged 10 cents per line, for each insertion.
All Communications must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1867.
STEAM TO HAMBURG.
No more evidence of the estimation in which the commerce of New Orleans is held by the world at large could be given than that furnished by the fact that several European steamship companies are endeavoring to enter into negotiations for the establishment of regular lines with this main seaports of the old world. A few days ago we gave an article upon direct communication with France based upon the movements of an agent of a transatlantic steam company, who said that if reasonable efforts were made a line of steamships would be started between New Orleans and Havre. To-day we are assured that a company that has been running several large and superior steamships between Hamburg and New York, is preparing to send a portion of their steamers to this city. Could anything be more gratifying to the citizens of New Orleans or to any person who wishes well to this city? The time has come for our people to realize the maritime and commercial interests of our seaport, and we have the assurance that, if they will show a proper spirit in the matter and act as liberally as other ports have done, we can have one or two regular lines of transatlantic steamships, adding material wealth to the commerce of the Crescent City. The prosperity and welfare of the city now lies in their hands, and we sincerely hope that the great advantages now offered may be appreciated and made available. By the advertisements of the Hamburg American Packet Company it will be seen that direct communication between New Orleans and Hamburg will be opened immediately. Appreciating the benefits to be gained by opening a direct trade between the South and a North German port, this company has determined to dispatch to our port two of their splendid iron steamships, to ply regularly running between Hamburg and New York and Philadelphia. This will be the initiation of an enterprise that promises great results not only to New Orleans, but to the entire South. We presume, although the company does not so state, that these will be considered as trial trips; if the people of our city—our merchants and business men—will take an interest in their success, a regular line will be established and permanent communication opened with Hamburg. If they are indifferent and careless these two trips may be the last.

Considering the almost vital importance of opening direct trade with Europe we do not see how any man with a particle of love or regard for New Orleans could remain indifferent. Every man in the city, sometime how humble his station in life, would derive some benefit from direct trade. It might not be immediately perceptible, but in the course of twelve months it would greatly reduce the price of all kinds of foreign produce and manufactured articles that are consumed here. Two things would be the very soon felt by the entire community—the introduction of a new class of valuable laborers and the deepening of German goods, an immense quantity of which are annually used in this city. If we were to think of nothing besides these two things enough could be seen in them to justify our most active exertions in behalf of the proposed line. Other cities in the United States are not slow to appreciate the benefits that would accrue from the opening of such a line, and great efforts have been made to gain it is now offered to us. Baltimore contemplated the matter of so much importance that it urgently confirmed a contract with the North German Steamship Company by which that city was to erect, at its own expense, fine sheltered wharves, and furnish all of the facilities required in the shipping and receiving the cargoes brought by the German vessels. Thus encouraged the company established a line of elegant steam packets between Baltimore and Hamburg, and it is now in operation. That city has entered into a speculation that will realize splendid results, and to a certainty add materially to the prosperity of the people.

Such an example before our very eyes it would be folly to neglect the opportunity now offered. And it must not be forgotten that Baltimore is a rival of New Orleans in the struggle for the immense trade of the Mississippi valley. For many years it has been the dream of both Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., to unite the Ohio with the Potomac by some easy mode of transference in order to form a channel to divert the trade of the great valley from its proper course, the Mississippi river, and turn it towards the Atlantic seaboard. There is no doubt that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad does carry to that city a vast amount of trade that should flow through New Orleans. Secure in their natural advantages our people do not see the great exertions that are being made, nor will they hear, even if they do, the low rate becomes great enough to be seriously felt.

With even ordinary efforts on the part of our business community, aided by our natural position, this city could be made the storehouse of the South and West—of the grand, rich and productive Mississippi Valley. Looking at the project from one far from the stirring scenes of every day business, its complete success; while the value of the imports, and of the exports that it would certainly bring from the States bordering on the river make it an enterprise of so great value to our commercial and trading interests that we really wonder why it does not create enthusiasm. With a regular line of steamships to Hamburg we should be in direct communication with Sweden and Norway, Denmark, the rich countries subsequently joined to Prussia, Holland, Belgium, France and all other European countries now trading with Germany. Hamburg is an almost universal port. It is the outlet for almost the whole of continental Europe, except England and France, and through it flows a large portion of the trade that comes from the south of Europe and the Danubian Principalities. What more need we say of the value of this trade? And, then, do we consider the market that we should find for our cotton in Saxony, where there are 300 mills in operation; in Hanover, running hundreds of thousands of spindles, and of Prussia and Holland, full of cotton manufactories? The value of this market is too great to be lost by a lack of enterprise on our part. With a little energy and public spirit we can secure this trade, and every man in our city should feel that he is in duty bound to give all the encouragement that he can. Besides this, with a line of steamers running to Germany, we could bring out a thousand laborers where one is now obtained. Let no fair in this matter at once give this new company to much encouragement as could be expected from us.

THE LEVEES—SHILL CYPRESS WAY.—By arrival of the steamer J. H. Sharp, yesterday morning, we learn that while the boat was passing the Roseau crevasse, in St. James parish, on the 24th, it struck the crossing previous, there ranged in the water of the shoaling of the crevasse. Major Greene, chief engineer of the levees, who is, more lately advised, reports, however, that all the works constructed by the planters up to Saturday night have been washed away, together with a considerable portion of the old levee. The break is now 150 feet wide, and the water passing through to a depth of from 6 by 12 feet, in a strong and increasing current. Major Greene still thinks that he will be able to stop the break, but it is generally believed to the contrary. At all events the loss will prove immense to several parishes.

The Times of last evening gives the following vivid reference to the levees in Algiers:

Algiers is a city of 200,000, with a fine council and a splendid work, and extended from almost the head of Gravier to opposite Dauphine street. It was constructed in the rear of the old levee, and, as in the centre, the latter was very low, letting the water through upon the city, the council, at the suggestion of parties, and of course this shoal water could be kept out by comparatively little pressure upon the levee.

About the time of the crevasse, on Sunday, at the discovery that huge cracks or gaps, in some places a foot wide, had opened in this new levee, the people of the city, fearful that the large oil the inside had gone into the river.

Steps were at once taken to strengthen the levee, and the parade of the Eight Ward Rifles being informed the Levee Board that a crevasse had opened lower down. The shot is fired opposite the foot of Julia street, and the people, who do not doubt that they will be able to go straight on this levee as to prevent further consequences.

MECHANIC'S CELEBRATION IN CARROLLTON.—The firemen of Carrollton, consisting of four companies, celebrated their quadrennial yesterday. Among the features of the day was the presentation of a silver trumpet by Indicator Company No. 2 to their foreman, Hon. A. S. Welch, and in behalf of the presentation of a banner by Mr. Porch to the Company. It was a grand day in Carrollton.

The Charleston News estimates the number of negroes who have left South Carolina for Liberia and Florida, at twenty five thousand.

Shipments will naturally throng to where freight is highest. As rice lands have added to the demand for laborers, the Mississippi valley will in a few years teem with the black element. There is little to fear, if the pressure to come can be kept up under the new system, that the plantations on the coast will, in a few years, approximate in value to the prices current per acre previous to the war.—Richmond Dispatch.

The New Orleans Bee.
OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,086.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
THIRTY-THIRD DAY—MARCH 25, 1867.
SENATE.—The Senate met at noon, Lieutenant-Governor Albert Voorhies presiding.
Prayer by Rev. Father Moynihan, of the Roman Catholic Church.
The journal of Saturday was read and approved.
By Mr. Barbe—As an granting leave of absence for four months to Hon. Paul E. Tédard, Judge of the Fourth District Court, on account of ill health. Passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.
Reports were made by various committees on several bills, all of a private character.
Mr. Kenner, from Committee on Finance, reported favorably, with amendments, on the act appropriating $5000 to the Commissioners of the Paris Exposition; and favorably on House bill to transfer $50,000 from the general fund to the school fund.
Mr. Palfrey called up the House bill to remove obstructions to navigation in the Bayou Teche. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Levees and Levees.
A message from the Executive announced that the Governor had approved and signed an act granting His pensions to certain veterans of 1814-'15, two of whom are free men of color; an act granting certain privileges to the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company; an act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Carrollton; an act to transfer Island No. 92 to the State of Mississippi, in exchange for Bosch's Bend Island; joint resolution for the recovery of State bonds in the hands of the Federal authorities, at Washington, and several bills of a private character.
House bill supplementary to an act to organize free public schools in the State of Louisiana was called up. Concurred in with amendments; it authorizes the school directors in conjunction with the police jury, or corporate authorities of cities, to levy a special tax for the support of schools.
Mr. Mohan offered an additional section providing that in the city of New Orleans a pro rata appropriation out of the fund collected, should be appropriated by the City Council for the benefit of any school in which over 100 pupils are taught free of charge.
Mr. Duvigneaud said that he intended to offer a section exempting the cities of Jefferson and New Orleans from the provisions of this bill, he thought the schools in the City Orleans worked well, and he did not want any change.
Mr. Scruggs thought the amendment of Mr. Mohan was sectarian.
Mr. Eagan objected on constitutional grounds.
Mr. Mohan contended that the Catholic schools, which would receive the most benefit from the proposed amendment, were free public schools, and therefore entitled to support.
A motion to lay the Constitutional section on the table, was lost by 8 yeas to 15 nays.
On the question of the adoption Mr. Kavanagh argued that it would break up the whole public school system, every religious denomination would organize schools of their own, and draw the appropriations to further denied that Catholic schools were free, he had attended one himself, and knew that all pupils were compelled to follow the Catholic ritual, religion and education there went hand in hand.
After some further debate the section was adopted, with a proviso that no higher rate than the present rate of tax be allowed to be levied. This bill was then passed and sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.
By Mr. Anderson—An act to regulate the navigation of Bayou Courtableau. Referred.
By Mr. Scruggs—An act appropriating $1000 to the Board of Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria. Passed and sent to the House for concurrence.
On motion, it was resolved that the Senate meet the House of Representatives in joint convention at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect Levees Commissioners.
Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Federal Relations, submitted a joint address to the people of Louisiana, stating that in view of the passage of the Military Reconstruction bill by Congress, it was the duty of the General Assembly to give their consideration the result of its deliberate investigation. Without disputing the legality or constitutionality of this bill, it was the duty of every loyal man to use no resist its authority, and we should exercise all power and influence to organize under its provisions; that the people take part in the elections, avoid all opposition to the provisions of the bill, let all vote who are entitled to vote under it, let there be no collision, let the people bring forth their best citizens as candidates, such as under the law are entitled to hold office, and let them not be trammelled by conditions imposed, but by the Federal laws to act with moderation and temperance, so as to conduct the State safely through this trying ordeal, and act so as to command the respect of friends and foes.
The report was received, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal.
Mr. Gordon called up the act for the reclaiming of swamp land in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and on motion the House amendments were concurred in.
Mr. Kenner called up the House bill authorizing the transfer of $50,000 from the General Fund to the Free School Fund. Concurred in.
Mr. Fellowes called up an act to compensate Judge J. R. Robertson for making a geological survey of the State. Passed and sent to the House for concurrence.
Mr. Eagan called up an act to establish a central office for the preservation of National records. Passed and sent to the House.
The Senate then took a recess till 6½ o'clock.
HOUSE.—Evening Session.—Met at 12 o'clock.—Hon. D. S. Nagy, Speaker, and 61 members present.
Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hedges.
Reports of various committees were presented.
The Senate amendments to the general Appropriation bill were concurred in.
Mr. Halsey's bill to appropriate $2500 for repairs of Poydras College, was lost.
Mr. Green moved that the Senate be notified that the House is ready to proceed to elect the Board of Levee Commissioners.
Mr. Bille contended that there was as yet no law agreed upon by both Houses providing for such election and that he would protest and decline to vote.
Mr. Elam contended that the election, if now made, would become valid by the passage of the bill.
The act supplemental to the act providing for leveeing and draining certain swamp lands in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson passed and was sent to the Senate.
The bill of Mr. Rogers, of Orleans, to facilitate the taking of testimony in civil causes, was taken up and referred to committee of three of the members of the legal profession of the House.
Mr. Walker called up the bill reported by committee, creating the Attorney General an institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of the Mexican Gulf Railroad. Passed.
A number of bills of local interest passed, among them a bill to repeal the law requiring parties to keep up fences in the neighborhood of Port Hudson, on the east side of the river.
An act to incorporate Ann Prescott, of East Baton Rouge, for preserving books of the State Library, appropriating $500, passed.
An act appropriating $10,000 for the restoration and preservation of the records in the Conveyance and Mortgage office, passed.
Mr. Hemenway called up the resolution on Mr. Sambola's bill relative to the Louisiana College.
The bill for the relief of Jas. McVey and Chas. Young, passed its first reading with an amendment, fixing the allowance of $1500 for the Senate to the bill.
Mr. Rozenberg reported favorably on Mr. Mohan's bill relative to the Louisiana Colleges.
Mr. Eagan objected on constitutional grounds.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Washington, March 26.—Gen. Frank P. Blair is nominated for Minister to Austria.

John M. Wadleigh, who is about to leave for Texas, addressed a letter to Senator Wilson, making inquiry regarding suffrage. Wilson replied: "All can vote and hold State and municipal offices except certain parties who have taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution and afterwards aided the rebellion. The rank and file of the Confederate army are not disfranchised. The disfranchised persons are mentioned in the Howard amendment. Neither Sherman's nor the Supplemental bill extends disfranchisement.

Washington, March 25.—SENATE.—A petition from the Union League, asking the application of the Military Reconstruction bill to Maryland, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate withdrew Saturday's proceedings in regard to adjournment.

Business generally unimportant.

HOUSE.—A resolution that the House adjourn on Thursday, to meet on the first Wednesday in May, June, September, August and December, unless the presiding officers jointly proclaim, ten days previous to the time of meeting, that there is no necessity for a meeting, was adopted—85 to 31.

Several bills for connecting the Mississippi and the lakes by a ship canal, were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to employ two dredge boats to keep open the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, passed.

A minority of the Maryland Legislature petitioned Congress not to adjourn until that State had a Republican form of Government. The petition was ordered printed. House adjourned.

Washington, March 25.—The following is Senator Wilson's letter:

WASHINGTON, March 23rd, 1867.

J. M. Watson, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—In reply to your question, "Does the law as it now exists disfranchise the rank and file of the people, who had never taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States." I have to say that it does not disfranchise the rank and file. The Constitutional amendment disqualifies from holding office certain persons who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and who engaged in the rebellion or gave aid and comfort to it. This class of persons are disfranchised and all other persons are entitled to vote. These persons are mentioned in the Constitutional section or amendment, so that all persons will know who are disqualified and disfranchised.

Most truly yours, HENRY WILSON.

Washington, March 25.—A Republican caucus was held to-night. The question of adjournment was not discussed. A thorough reorganization for the campaign North and South was effected. The committee consists of one member from each State.

In Executive session to-day there was one confirmation and two rejections.

New York, March 25.—Cotton—Sellers act as advance; sales 2000 bales; Middling Uplands 29½c. Sales to-day 2,000 bales. Flour—Sales 8,000 bbls; 7½ to 10 higher. Corn—Sales 50,000 bushels; receipts 216 bales.

Galveston, March 24.—By the arrival of the steamer Blackbird, files of Rio Grande papers to the 22d inst. are received, being six days later. All interest is concentrated around the election of Quesada as Governor of Matamoras. Both candidates, the former by Escobedo, who has 20,000 men in three columns. Maximilian is urged in the city of Imperial Negros and deserting to the Liberals by companies. The imperial supplies are meagre, small till provisions are seized for army use. Maximilian has only 10,000 men. Porfirio Diaz is operating against the city of Mexico. Escobedo's headquarters are between two cities.

Flake's Bulletin has specials confirming these statements and giving additional information of the demoralization of the Imperial forces.

Both parties are levying heavy taxes. The Liberals had seized a sendecia of $600,000 of silver. Pillaging is going on in all parts of the country.

Galveston, March 25.—Cotton active; Low Middling 29½c. specie; sales 1,465 bales. Gold dull, 132¾c to 133c.

Vicksburg, March 25.—Passed up, Columbiah, Continental, Olive Branch, Edward Walsh and Emma No. 3. Down, Carolina. River rising.

Southwest Pass, March 25, 6 A. M.—Calm and clear; wind N. W.; 12 feet on bar.

5:30 A. M.—Weather cleared up beautifully.

Noon—Fine weather. Light northeast wind. Barometer 30.35.

Arrived down last evening, and anchored, steamship Nightingale, ships Ocean Pearl and Mary E. S. Thurber, brig Alexander. Passed up in tow bark Chilean, brig Cuba. Steamship Mississippi, Edwards, New York 17th inst. with merchandise and passengers, to Wm. Creevy, experienced thick weather off the coast. Has no passenger; steamship Gen. Meade, Simpson, New York 16th inst., with merchandise and passengers, to W. Woods Houlgrave, Barney & Co. Steamship Matanzas 5 days, to A. Gourrie & Co. Steamship Nightingale crossed the bar at 10:30 A. M. Schooner Isabellita went to sea last evening. Steamship Grant passed out at 12:30 P. M. Arrived down, and went to sea, schooner Serena; steamship Gen. Grant crossed the bar at 11 A. M.

The bar during last night, was unable to go to the bar yesterday, owing to the vessels in the channel. The managers were on the bar all day Monday, and expect to do some good work as soon as an opening presents itself. We have not seen her work yet, but are informed that she performs very satisfactorily, as several experiments have proved.

Last night the steamer Mexico was laying out of the channel, with 6 feet of water under her bow, while 12 feet was afloat.

The Pilot Association moved into their new boarding house to-day. Since the fire they have used a boat shed for a home.

1 P. M.—Fog settled on the bar so that we can only see the spars of the vessels.

6 P. M.—Calm. Fog lowering. Barometer 30.15. Arrived inside: Brig Hannah Gregory, Gregory, Rockland 36 days. With lime and cement, to Thorndike & Norton. Brig Alcestus, from Boston 14 days. Went up in tow, ship Keyness and Sarah, schooner Mary Mckee.

The outer one buoy on the bar has sunk, the only buoy visible.

Brig Belle of the Bay is reported in the offing.

Local Newspaper Discussion.

Louisville, March 25.—River nine feet eight inches in the canal, six feet eight inches over the falls, and rising.

Arrived—Amazon and Lizzie Hopkins, from New Orleans.

Cairo, March 24.—Both, St. Louis to New Orleans; Armenia, New Orleans to St. Louis; Stonewall, New Orleans to Louisville; Commerce, New Orleans to St. Louis; Jennie Lewis, New Orleans to St. Louis; Glasgow, New Orleans to St. Louis.

Charleston, March 25.—The following is a synopsis of Gen. Sickles' order:

That it is his duty to maintain the security of the persons and property, to suppress insurrection, violence or disorder, and to punish or cause to be punished, disturbers of the public peace and criminals.

Local tribunals will be permitted to try all cases not specially referred by the Commanding General to a military commission or other military tribunal.

Local laws and municipal regulations consistent with the laws of the United States, the proclamation of the President, and the regulations prescribed in the order of the commanding General in force.

Civil officers are continued; but where civil officers fail, the military authorities will arrest and promptly try alleged offenders.

The General solicits the cordial co-operation of the civil officers and the people, and earnestly urges unreserved obedience to the authority now established.

Fortress Monroe, March 25.—The steamer Monticello, from Savannah for Boston, is here short of coal.

Pittsburg, March 25.—The machinery works of Robinson, Rea & Co., were destroyed by fire.

London, March 23.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 74¾.

Liverpool, March 25.—Noon.—Cotton firm. Middling Uplands 12¾d. Middling Orleans 13¾d.; estimated sales 10,000 bales.

New York, March 25.—The official report of the St. Patrick's day riot says thirty-three policemen were injured, nine seriously and nine dangerously. All are recovering.

Washington, March 25.—Hopes for the early release of Mr. Davis gain strength.

New York, March 25.—Stocks very dull; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109. Virginia State stock 56. Exchange, 60 days, 108¾ to 109 Sight 109¾ to 109¾. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Gold 134¾. Bank statements very poor.

Flour 5 to 10c. better. Wheat 1 to 2c. better. Corn dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $23 81. Lard 12 to 13¾c. Whisky firm; Middling Uplands 31c. Freights dull.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 23d inst. has the following:

The river is rising very rapidly at this point, so much so that the lands in the rear of the new levee below the Railroad depot are filling up very rapidly. The town has water within its levees now, but it is entirely rain water and covers only the low back lots. Freight and and Sun streets are perfectly dry yet, allowing travel unimpeded.

Rosseau.—The store of Messrs. J. F. Irvine & Co., at this place, was entered on Saturday night last by a party of thieves, who broke open the iron safe of the firm and took therefrom about three thousand dollars, and also took a valuable double barreled shot gun from the house belonging to Mr. Irvine. No clue has yet been found as to who the parties were or where they have gone.

The *Ledger* complains of having been swindled by some showmen headed by McKee and Elimore.

The Iberville *South* of the 23d says: The waters are still rising at this point, and we hear that on both banks of the river some miles below, the levees are in some danger. These levees are, of course, but little attended to, neglected, and have been considerably washed, to the extent that some of them are now very weak. We are pleased to learn that efforts are being made by the people of the neighborhoods to secure these levees. From all accounts, it will need the utmost vigilance, and the most active exertions, to protect the parish from overflow this year.

The Baton Rouge papers speak in high terms of Haight & Chambers' Circus, and Ames Menagerie, which, by the way, are of New Orleans origin.

The Baton Rouge papers have the following

THE LEVEES.—The usual "high water" rumors of weak levees and impending overflow, are circulated throughout the country in most unusual numbers. The river is very high, and there is no doubt but that the height of the waters this year will exceed the average of many previous years.

But, then, the new levees are solid and substantial, and with proper guarding and draining there is no danger to be apprehended from them than from the old levees. In fact, some of the old levees are much weaker than the new ones. We have had a watch on the watch and be quick in reporting to the Board of Commissioners any weak places in them.—*Advocate*.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.—The work is steadily progressing, the main track is surveyed, staked, and a large working party is engaged in the work of ditching and grading it. The track and enclosures will be oval in form. The length of the oval will be 700 feet by 400 in width. The width of the track will be 50 feet wide by over a quarter of a mile long.

At the Fair is a fixed fact and will not cause to be disappointed. The list of stock holders, the Legislature might add it by an appropriation of one or two thousand dollars. We ask but little, comparatively, and that little is needed to ensure complete success. Will not our friends and all the members from the adjoining parishes place the claims of our Fair Association before the Legislature?—*Ibid.*

FOUND GUILTY.—A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury on Friday night, the 15th inst., in the case of Cook, tried for highway robbery. The evidence elicited against the accused was overwhelming and conclusive. Both parties, on similar charges, are pending against the accused, and will be tried before his Honor, Judge Posey, of the District Court.—*Gazette and Comet*, 23d.

The *Record* of March 19th, published at Lake Providence, in Carroll parish, has the following:

OVERFLOWED.—From the waters running down through Arkansas into Bayou Macon, the whole country this side of that stream, and within a few miles of this place, is one vast lake up and down the Mississippi river, has become overflowed. There seems to be no prospect of the fall of the waters for some time, and there is no telling how long this state of the water may continue; if any length of time, it will be very disastrous to the planting interests of this parish and the lower parishes, and the people will suffer severely from this consequence. Our large, substantial levees up here don't seem to be in much danger. Travelling from this place to Floyd is done altogether in skiffs.

The river at this place has been on a stand for several days.

We are glad to learn that the crevasse at Mrs. Sawyer's place, in Tensas parish, has been stopped, and is now thought to be perfectly safe.

The *Record* of the 19th inst complains of snow and sleet in Carroll parish on the 14th and 15th inst.

STORM.—The La. *Democrat* says that the parish of La Fourche was visited on the 23d inst by the most terrific and incessant hail storm in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The ground was covered with hail stones, the size of a marble, for over six hours after the storm.

The Nachitoches *Times* says that parish was similarly visited on the 13th inst. The *Times* of the 20th says: Our anxiety about an overflow is receding with the water. We feel easier now, although another rise on the upper waters is reported.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 20th, has the following:

The weather for the past week has been very unfavorable for outdoor business. Last Wednesday opened with rain, sleet and snow, with a wind from the north that almost lasted all day. On Thursday morning the thermometer indicated 12 degrees below the freezing point. On Friday morning it was again accompanied snowing. On Friday morning the earth was white with snow. Friday and Saturday were wet and disagreeable days. Sunday the sun came out, and the prospects were that the disagreeable weather was over, but Monday told a different tale—damp and drizzly all day. Yesterday was cloudy and cool. The sun has been from behind the clouds three days in three weeks.

Rivers have last report the river opposite this point has been steadily on the decline, and was last night about 12½ feet above the lowest water mark. We have had a number of arrivals from the Red, all of which report the river falling but little. We have news from Jefferson reports the bayou on a stand. The current in the bayou is still very strong, and it puts the best of the boats to their full capacity to make anything like time. All the bayous have had fall up freight, and some of them fair down trips, but most of them had to go out comparatively light.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The warehouse receipts of cotton at this city since the 1st September up to last night, were 40,395 bales. From the sales information we can gather, there are still some 10,000 bales in the interior to come forward. Our estimate at the commencement of the season was from 40,000 to 50,000 bales. The estimated receipts from Old river for the same time are 6000 bales. According the the report of the Superintendent of the Kouns Nine Mile Point Railroad, there is stored in the canal from Upper Red river since the 17th September. The shipments from the upper river will reach to nearly 30,000 bales. We have but little data upon which to base an estimate of the shipments from Jefferson. Up to the last of January, the shipments amounted to 12,000 bales. Since that time it is safe to estimate that they have shipped 8000 more. If our estimates are correct, we have shipped from this place and parish, since the 1st of September, 52,395 bales of cotton and the 1st September. We have 2000 bales on hand, included in the above.—*Ibid.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Correction—Peter Pinkers, who was sent last Saturday before the First District Court, under bonds of $250, requests us to mention that he was not charged with assaulting Harris, as stated in this paper, with having taken from her box on a diamond ring, but with having bought and ring from a third party, knowing it to have been stolen.

The Lone School Commencement.—There was quite a brilliant attendance of ladies and gentlemen yesterday at the Lyceum Hall on the occasion of the annual examination and exercises of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, which were of an exceedingly interesting character. The programme announced for the occasion was as follows:

Grand March, Faust.....Orchestra.
Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Tyson.
Overture, from Guillaume Tell.....Orchestra.
By Hon. J. R. Lee, President Pro. Administrator.
Music de Festival.....Orchestra.
Address to the Graduates,
By Prof. C. Roselius, Dean of the Faculty.
Polymnia Waltzes.....Orchestra.
Valedictory Address by Wynne Rogers.
Polymnia Waltzes.....Orchestra.
Address, Law—the Next Issue of History,
By P. C. Zacharie, of the Jackson Bar.
Sicilian Vespers.....Orchestra.
Benediction.

This programme was carried out with the exception that sudden illness of Mr. Zacharie prevented him from delivering his address. The various addresses of the other gentlemen were excellent, and handsomely received. We are under obligations to Mr. J. Le Monnier, of the Committee of Reception, for the following list of graduates upon whom was conferred the degree of "L. L. B.":

C. A. Brooks, S. P. Blanc, T. Butler, J. D. Coleman, H. C. Dibble, T. Dupre, S. D. Ellis, L. De Feyer, D. Goldman, J. E. Gwin, C. E. May, G. Milhoff, Jr., H. H. Price, J. A. Quintero, H. Rozelair, Jr., J. A. Sims, W. Rogers, F. L. Richardson, H. Seiberg, H. B. Taliaferro, R. P. Williams, S. Wilmer and J. M. Wright.

Only Mortality.—There were 73 deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday morning the 24th of March.

Death of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.—Mr. Davis, the doorkeeper of the House, was buried yesterday, having died the evening before. Mr. Davis was a Confederate officer, and lost both arms by a single shell in battle in the parish of St. Landry. His had several brothers killed or wounded during the war. Mr. Davis was a single man about 35 years of age.

Suspected Pretended Robbery.—At the Post-office, yesterday morning, Mr. John T. Williams was, or, apparently was, suddenly seized with a temporary fainting of vertigo and rested his head upon the shelf which projects from beneath the bulletin board on which was posted the list of advertised letters over which he was looking. He had been in this condition but a moment when he apparently or really recovered and complained that a wallet, which, he said, contained a considerable amount of money, had been abstracted from the side pocket of his pantaloons. The chief of police was notified of these statements.

Whether Mr. Williams was or not affected with vertigo, we do not pretend to say, but he was subsequently arrested by virtue of a warrant issued on complaint of Jessie R. Ponder, charging him with obtaining $3000 under false pretenses. He will examined by the bar this afternoon.—*Bee*, 25th inst.

Fatal Affray.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Wiggins was unable to go to the bar yesterday, owing to the vessels in the channel. The managers were on the bar all day Monday, and expect to do some good work as soon as an opening presents itself. We have not seen her work yet, but are informed that she performs very satisfactorily, as several experiments have proved.

Last night the steamer Mexico was laying out of the channel, with 6 feet of water under her bow, while 12 feet was afloat.

The Pilot Association moved into their new boarding house to-day. Since the fire they have used a boat shed for a home.

1 P. M.—Fog settled on the bar so that we can only see the spars of the vessels.

6 P. M.—Calm. Fog lowering. Barometer 30.15. Arrived inside: Brig Hannah Gregory, Gregory, Rockland 36 days. With lime and cement, to Thorndike & Norton. Brig Alcestus, from Boston 14 days. Went up in tow, ship Keyness and Sarah, schooner Mary Mckee.

The outer one buoy on the bar has sunk, the only buoy visible.

Brig Belle of the Bay is reported in the offing.

Local Newspaper Discussion.

Louisville, March 25.—River nine feet eight inches in the canal, six feet eight inches over the falls, and rising.

Arrived—Amazon and Lizzie Hopkins, from New Orleans.

Cairo, March 24.—Both, St. Louis to New Orleans; Armenia, New Orleans to St. Louis; Stonewall, New Orleans to Louisville; Commerce, New Orleans to St. Louis; Jennie Lewis, New Orleans to St. Louis; Glasgow, New Orleans to St. Louis.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1867.

COTTON.—There was a limited inquiry at the opening this morning, but after the report of the Liverpool advices became generally known quite an active movement set in, and notwithstanding factors were somewhat bashful their pertenacious buyers came forward quite freely, and sales to the amount of 5000 bales were consummated, buyers purchasing in the basis of Prices disclosed a strong reactionary feeling, in fact, most of the late which changed hands realized from ¼ to ½ per lb. In advance of Saturday's closing rates, the market closing at our quotations, with a tendency evidently upward. With the above remarks we now quote as follows: Ordinary 27 to 27½c, Good Ordinary 29 to 29¼c, Low Middling 29 to 29¼, and Middling 30 to 30¼c. The continued heavy receipts appear to exercise a checking influence on several buyers, as they steadily refused to operate.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866.....bales 102,026
Received to-day.....5,127
Received previously.....34,270—39,397
141,423
Cleared to-day.....3,132
Cleared previously.....107,599—110,731
Stock on hand.....30,692

The steamers comprise 987 bales for Barcelona and 1650 for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday comprise 180 hhds Sugar and 130 bbls Molasses from the coast. The market continues dull and prices for Sugar are said to be lower. The only sales of Sugar from first hands to-day was a lot of 15 hhds Good Fair at 12c per lb. Molasses is in fair supply. Sales of Molasses, but we quote Fermenting at 65 to 75c, Prime 85c per gallon. Last week several cargoes of Cuba Molasses were sold at 75 to 77½c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—The market has been small to allow any scope for large operations, and only a few hogshe