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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Montgomery Ross, A. Co. sell yellow corn and oats, at 12 o'clock, m., on the Levee, front of Julia street.

Mr. Simons, news dealer, 85 Barrone street, has sent us copies of the *Jewish Messenger*, published in New York, and *Spiritual Republic* and *Spiritual Reporter*, published in Chicago.

CREVASSE BELOW BATON ROUGE.—Col. J. V. Duralde, Chairman of the Board of Levee Commissioners, has received a dispatch from Assistant Engineer Dubroca at Baton Rouge, announcing a crevasse at the New Hope plantation of Dom'l Hickey, in the river bank, about ten miles below the city of Baton Rouge. The break, last Saturday, was about forty feet wide and four feet deep. Mr. Dubroca telegraphed that the break could be closed if the necessary materials were dispatched to him at once. These were sent by Col. Duralde in two hours after the receipt of the telegram, by the steamer Magnolia which left Saturday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Harry Macarthy, the author, actor, dancer, singer, etc., having recovered from his late illness, makes his re-appearance in his popular impersonation concerts this evening. Miss Wren also appears. Miss Brant will sing a couple of her beautiful songs. Miss Estelle will dance and sing, and the Zavitowskis, the Chinetops and other pretty dancers will appear in the beautiful nautical ballet divertissement entitled "The Mariner's Vision," composed by Miss Christine Zavitowskis. Certainly rare attractions.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The whole star company of the Varieties Theatre appear this evening in a brilliant comedy bill consisting of "Naval Engagements," etc., and the beautiful drama of the "Dover Bird." Mr. F. B. Chanfrau is expected to appear shortly in his great character of "Sam."

OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow will be given the third representation of "Le Famille Benoiton, the Fast Family." "Le Jeif Errant," a drama in 5 acts and 14 tableaux, will be given at an early day.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The world-renowned Baisley family, acrobats, aerobats, athletes and pantomimists, make their first appearance to-night. Among their wonderful feats are the two entitled "The Niagara Leap" and "The Spiral Mountain." The latter consists in Mr. Baisley's maintaining his equilibrium while standing upon a globe, upon which he descends, as it rolls down an inclined spiral plane, similar to those used in roulette—a great feat certainly, which all lovers of the truly wonderful should witness.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—We have no announcement for the National in our advertising columns this morning. Mrs. Mina Ostermann and Edward Osterman have, we learn, assumed the management during the temporary absence of the lessee, and will, we presume, shortly gratify the numerous patrons of the establishment with the most excellent entertainments.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—Misses Aubrey, Louisett and Ida Lee, all fine dancers, Johnny Reddie, comedian, Miss St. Clair, songstress, and Miss Richmond, actress and singer, together with the veritable humorous Bob Hart himself, and a number of other actors, all appear this evening in an amusing and generally interesting programme.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This popular Museum is open, opposite to the St. Charles Hotel, from 9 o'clock in the morning. Numerous rare and beautiful objects are on exhibition, such as birds, fishes, monkeys and rare artificial collections.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The debates in the United States Congress during the week just past have been of a character to attract the attention of the world, and to leave a doubt, perhaps, whether or not genuine Christian charity survived the war, or, if so, whether or not it could be found in the American Republic. Upon two bills that were presented, the sentiments expressed savored of darker ages than ours, and said of bloodier hearts than many of those which history holds up to the execration of the world. The debates on Thursday cannot be surpassed by anything on record, and we study them with a feeling of wonder and, at the same time, contempt. It was an exhibition of passion and malignant sentiment for which we might search in vain for an equal. The particular occasion which called it forth was the proposition embodied in a resolution to appropriate a mere pittance of the immense relief of the starving people of the South. It was evident that a majority of the House was in favor of the measure, but against it was arrayed two classes of men who opposed it with all their strength, and in doing so gave utterance to sentiments that could not fail to strike with horror upon the hearts of every one present, with a spark of Christian charity. The first of these two classes was led by Butler and Covode, who chuckled at the idea of *starvation* in the South, and openly declared that their feelings were in favor of adding to it *rather than relieving it*. The hero of Bethel said that the whole thing was intended to "aid the able-bodied white rebels who were loafing around grocery groceries, refusing to work, while the negroes of the North were forced to work. How long," said he, "shall the negroes of the North support in lazy idleness the aristocracy of the South?" closing with the remark that "a little starvation would give them an idea of the sufferings which they had witnessed without trying to alleviate." In this remark he referred to the sufferings of the Federal prisoners, but no one knows better than Butler that the prisoners were treated as well as it were possible considering the want of means and scarcity of food in the South. No one knows better than he that the percentage of death among prisoners was less in Andersonville, even, than at the prisons of the North. But setting aside all that, for it makes very little difference to the case, why should the poor women and children be held accountable for the acts of the military authorities, no matter what they were? It must require a malignant heart to carry revenge so far as to visit it upon innocent people who were in no way to blame for the acts of their relatives, even to starvation. But while speaking of prisoners Mr. Covode, who followed Butler, gave his military companion a dig hit without intending it, and the words raised a smile throughout the House. Mr. Covode said that he had "sent quite a number of packages of provisions to the South while prisoners were starving there. He had sent them with due care, through *General Butler*, at Fortress Monroe, but not one ever reached the prisoners." Certainly; that might have been expected. But on these grounds Butler and Covode fought the appropriation, and appealed to Congress to let the people of the South starve. The other class opposed the appropriation for more bath, and prophesied to believe that there were no proof of destitution, and if there were, the South was able to render it unaided. Again, in the Senate then the bill to appropriate money for the repair of the levees, Mr. Sumner wished to add a proviso prohibiting the expenditure of a dollar until Louisiana had become thoroughly loyal, and reorganized under the military law, and then let the State suffer destruction, and then it would be the more evidently governed. First rule the province you would hold, was the rule laid down by Sidney Smith, and adopted by Mr. Sumner in the case mentioned, in application to the State of Louisiana. But we are grateful to know that only a small portion of the time here of Congress entertained the diabolical sentiments expressed by the three worthies quoted, a large majority acting with that spirit of Christian charity which marks the gentleman and true man the world over. In one respect we have reason for congratulation. Butler was bolder in gain his leadership of one branch of the Radical party, hoping, in the event of Ted Stevens' death, to unite both branches under his banner, and by his course upon this relief bill, and the sentiments he uttered against the South and against his own friends as well, he made himself the most unpopular man in Congress. His hopes for the leadership are now destroyed, and he has received a lesson which any man with a particle of Christian charity in his heart would remember for ever. So far as Butler is concerned, he is as lost to fishing as he is to chance.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *World* writes as follows:

The satanic cordiale has been re-established between Governor Wells and General Sheridan. It is noticed one that they have been closeted over since the correspondence took place regardig the riots.

The Grand Army of the Republic has made great strides under the command of Judge Warmoth. Over four hundred officers and seven thousand privates are now members in the purlieus of Orleans and Jefferson alone. The leaders expect to increase the ranks within a week to five hundred officers and ten thousand men. All over the State it is extending, and they are sanguine of having an effective force of twenty-five thousand within a month.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,092

THE NEW TREATY.

The telegraph informs us that the President has just concluded an important treaty. In consideration of the sum of seven millions of dollars the sovereignty of the Russian possessions in America, including the islands lying adjacent, has been transferred to the United States. This valuable acquisition naturally excites much comment. The object of this transfer, we presume, is to enhance the value of the country itself, for at no time has it ever returned an income of more than $275,000 per annum, and at present, owing to the decline of the seal and other, the skins of which formed the main wealth of the country, it is much less. A dispatch in another column gives the reasons for the acquisition, which would be readily under stood at first. As stated, the idea arose from a memorial sent in by the people of Washington Territory, asking for a protection of the fishing interests in that latitude, and for some agreement with the Russian Government by which American vessels could enter the ports and harbors for the purpose of refitting, for fuel, for water and other purposes. The necessity of having such a port for the use of whalers has been long felt, and the Government found, doubtless, that it would be the better plan to purchase the whole country, provided the Czar was willing to sell. The portions of this country known as the Russian possessions in America was granted to the Russian American Company by the Russian Government, and was held by it as the Hudson Bay Company now holds valuable grants in other parts of North America, in the vicinity of Baffin's Bay. It extends from Behring's Straits eastward to the meridian of Mt. St Elias, along both the Arctic and Pacific oceans, and from that mountain southward along the coast chain of hills till it touches the coast 54° 40' N. Lat., forming an area of 394,000 square miles. There are several large islands off this coast, and we presume that the treaty comprises the Aleutian Islands, which, though under the Asiatic government of Irkutsk, formerly was considered to belong to the Russian possessions. The first settlements of this cold and cheerless region were made by an association of merchants, who obtained from the Emperor Paul the exclusive privilege of trading in furs for those islands, which privilege was extended by the Emperor Alexander, and the charter again renewed by Nicholas in 1849. With the exception of the islands which are used for trading purposes, and a narrow strip of the coast, this vast solitude is a *terra incognita*, inhabited by roving Esquimaux, who scarcely know the name of their lords or the forms of government under which they live. The only towns of any importance is New Archangel, which is now the chief depot of the Northwestern fur trade. Yet some show of a government is kept up, and a Governor resides at the above town, who derives his authority from the company, and who keeps a surveillance over the inhabitants and the interests of the company. The population, including the aborigines, is about 60,000. Besides the trade of the fur company there has been some connection with Canton, to which place a large quantity of furs were annually shipped, and also agricultural supplies from the Russ's Bonal Agricultural Establishment, on the chief island of the country lies in its hunting, while the fisheries off the coast are the best in the world. The English engage largely in this fishing, and they also lease the continental part of this region for hunting purposes. We presume that this change in the sovereignty will seriously interfere with British interests there, and it is not unlikely that some diplomatic squabble may grow out of it. It was a shrewd bargain on the part of the United States, and we believe that the time will come when it will yield a handsome revenue, besides giving protection to whalers in the neighborhood of Behrings Straits. And it will also open three or four roadsteds for appointments, and we know from a very look for a rush to secure the governorship. Some are malignant enough to say that this was the object of the purchase, while others go so far as to hint that it was well to secure a Siberia for political purposes, which, considering the tendency of the Radical party, is not as absurd as it might seem. If we have a Cayenne in the Dry Tortugas, why not a Siberia in the Russian possession?

The Southern Press.

In connection with the meeting of the Southern Press Association, which will take place at Atlanta on the 17th inst., attention has already been called to the necessity of organizing a Southern Associated Press to supply the press of the South with reliable and comprehensible telegraphic news. There is no doubt whatever of the practicability of the scheme, if the Southern Press will act in a body; and the following call for the abandonment of the equality principle at once, that proposition alone being fatal to the whole scheme:

E. G. Squier, appointed to act as a commissioner at the Paris Exposition, had been arrested on some liabilities in connection with his former inter-oceanic scheme, and detained as a perjurer at Lancaster Castle.

It is stated that the Pope agrees to allow Italian troops to enter the States to help the Pontifical troops to suppress brigands, but Antonelli is opposed to the proposition.

It is announced that the Emperor of Russia has extended an amnesty to Frenchmen exiled in Siberia for complicity with the late Polish rebellion.

In the North German Parliament amendments to the draft of the Constitution, proposing freedom of the Press and the right of public meeting were rejected.

On the 31st Gladstone convened a meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons. It is understood to agree on a course of opposition to the Government measure of bill.

The steamer Tripoli sailed from Queenstown for New York on the 30th, with a large number of passengers.

The London *Post* says the Government has received dispatches from Zanzibar, stating that the Arab merchants there disbelieve the report of Dr. Livingstone's death.

A proclamation was issued at Rome on the 30th, offering a reward of 600 scudi for the capture of each brigand, dead or alive, and 1500 scudi for the capture of each chief of a band.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Davis in Baltimore.

Brownlow Supplied with Arms.

The Russo-American Treaty.

FROM EUROPE.

Revolutionary Movements.

Marine News and Markets.

Washington, March 31.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in Baltimore.

It is supposed that the executive session of the Senate will continue two weeks. Many Representatives will remain to watch the appointments.

The President's signing the note giving Brownlow 10,000 arms and accoutrements, and expending payment for enlisted slaves caused comment. The *Chronicle* thus concludes a paragraph: "We almost begin to believe he (the President) is disposed to let Congress alone and, like a good citizen, to obey his superiors and to teach others to do so likewise."

The Lincoln Monument Association has organized with Hon. Bart. Van Horn and Fred. Douglass as managers for New York, and Nathan G. G. Taylor for Tennessee.

The appropriation for lighting the street lamps of the capital, failed in the House.

Hon Beverdy Johnson places himself square ly against Manhood Suffrage, Independence and Constitutional Convention Convention ordered by the Maryland Legislature.

The acquisition of Russian America creates considerable excitement and exultation among Californians and others from the Far West. It is regarded as a heavy blow to the Dominion of Canada. This acquisition had its origin in a petition from the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, praying the Government "to secure from Russia such rights as will enable our fishing vessels to visit the ports and harbors of its possessions for fuel, water, provisions and repairs, and for sanitary refuge for sick and disabled fishermen." The memorial was dated January 10th, 1866

Jasper Blackburn, editor of the Homer *Iliad*, lies to morrow, with orders in his pocket to publish the laws and treaties.

It is said that Thos. A. Bayard will succeed to the Delaware Senatorship, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Riddle.

Washington, March 31.—It is confidently stated that the Senate will not ratify the Russian treaty. It is regarded by the Radicals as a trick of Seward's, for popularity. Wilson and Sumner say it will hardly receive a respectful vote.

There is little doubt of Rousseau's confirmation.

New York, March 31.—The steamer Francis Wright, for Key West, is ashore in the harbor. She will have to discharge her cargo to get afloat.

Havana, March 22.—A revolutionary proclamation, signed by many prominent citizens, has been received from Spain, calling upon all Spaniards to rise to overthrow the Queen and establish a Republic.

Brussels, March 31.—Pieards hostile to Prussia and favoring the alliance with France are posted in the streets of Luxembourg. The Prussian commander of the fortress of Luxembourg complains of the insult.

London, March 31.—A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Prince of Servia has left for Constantinople.

New York, March 31—Later.—The steamer Francis Wright got off without discharging, and proceeded on her voyage. Arrived—steamer Missouri from New Orleans.

St. Louis, March 31.—The Lindell Hotel, the largest building of the kind not devoted to public use in the world, was totally destroyed by fire last night. There is a good deal of mystery as to the origin of the fire, but the most reliable account is that it broke out in the fifth story. The building was owned by the estate of Henry Ames & Co., *Edward Ames* being the representative. Its original cost was a little over $900,000 (?) It was purchased by Henry Ames & Co., two months after it opened, for $575,000. It was insured for $310,000. The loss in furniture and stores is $300,000, insured for $100,000. Loss in personal effects by guests $100,000. Loss in goods in stores underneath the hotel $50,000. A number of citizens have already expressed their determination to rebuild the hotel.

New York, March 31.—The City of Paris and Hermas have arrived. Their advices confirm the unexpected quietness of St Patrick's day in Ireland and at Liverpool.

The Princess of Wales was a little better, but still in a very low state of health.

Lopez and the supporters of the government are opposed to the Derby reform bill. The Liberal journals, including the *Times*, all consider that there is a good chance for the bill, and call for the abandonment of the equality principle at once, that proposition alone being fatal to the whole scheme.

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Situation of the French at Acapulco.

[Correspondence of Paris on Star and Herald, Feb. 8.]

I wish I could give you some news from the Godforsaken place, but the only thing to tell, and that is no news, is that we are going from bad to worse every day.

The French Admiral and Maximilian have been represented at the meeting of the Southern Press Association on the 17th; and that they will receive a reply to the address may be seen by the following paragraph which is taken from the *Intelligencer* of the 19 instant:

In the occasion referred to, we shall most heartily subscribe to the "Glorious Old City" the congratulations representing the several presses of the South, daily and weekly, to it, as will our citizens generally, of their public authorities. Every preparation will be made for their accomodation, and every courtesy extended to them during their stay in this city. Our exchanges will please pass it round that the selection of Atlanta by the "Southern Press Association" as the point for its next annual conference, is esteemed a compliment, and a most agreeable one to our citizens, and that all will be done to make the stay of the representatives of the several presses of the South agreeable.

Opposition of the Civil Rights Bill in Maryland.

The following act has already passed the Senate of Maryland, and, according to the Baltimore *American*, will undoubtedly pass the House:

WHEREAS, There is difference of opinion in regard to the Constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, enacted by the Congress of the United States, and in regard to the judge or magistrate is allowed to exercise free judgment on many points in said act which he might think involved a violation of the Constitution of the United States, but in all cases is constrained to render his decision in accordance with its strict letter; the penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both; and whereas, the very foundation of civil liberty and free institutions are shaken by the restraints which are thus placed upon the independence of the bench; and whereas, it is the duty of the Legislature to see all lawful and proper means in their control, to secure the integrity, independence and purity of the judiciary; and whereas, to afford our judges and magistrates relief for conscience sake, under conditions and penalties they have already or may incur in consequence of the decisions rendered in the free exercise of their judgments, in obedience to the laws of this State, which not supposed to be in conflict with the provisions of the aforesaid Civil Rights bill, or any other act of Congress, the Union, we shall have a fair and just claim upon the State for the amount of such penal fees, penalty and costs.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the prosecution of such claim to the Comptroller of the Treasury, by either the party aggrieved or by his authorized attorney, with the proper attestations by the clerk or clerks of the court or courts in which such penalty has been imposed and such costs incurred, he (the Controller) is hereby empowered and directed to issue his warrant to the Treasurer to pay the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, be appropriated to meet and satisfy the claims provided for in the preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Small birds in Canada are shot for scientific purposes only.

Some of the people in Lynchburg have decided to camp out to avoid the high rents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Management of the National Theatre.—During the absence of Mr. Gustav Osterman, the lessee, the management of the National will, we understand, be conducted by Mrs. Mina Osterman and Mr. Edward Osterman. Mr. Baudmann, the eminent tragedian, who had been engaged by the lessee, will not appear this season in consequence of the interruption in his engagement, resulting from the late difficulty between the lessee and Mr. Forester, editor of the German *Gazette*, whom wound, by the way, we are pleased to learn, is represented to be improving, though still very critical. We trust the interruption in the management of the National will prove to have been but temporary.

Heavy Rain.—There was a tremendous fall of rain before daylight yesterday morning, flooding the city for several hours, convexing the gutters, and even the streets, into no inconsiderable rivulets, and cutting off seems till a late hour to the market. In some places a man could have paddled his own canoe, and as equal when the city is flooded there are complaints against the Drainage Commissioner; wherefore justly or not, we are unable to determine. A boy nine years old attempted to "beat it," got up set and came near being drowned on Julia street. We hope for the sake of our levees that the rain was not general.

Trucking City Notes.—Had the Board of Aldermen met Saturday evening, Mr. Clark intended to have offered the following very important resolutions coughing city notes:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby directed to prepare plans of all the unimproved property of the city not needed for the public use, and that the Finance Committee of the Common Council shall advertise for sale, by the city auctioneer, after 30 days' notice, all that portion of said unimproved property as may by them be deemed requisite.

Resolved, That the terms of sale shall be as follows: One fifth cash, in matured and lawful obligations of the city of New Orleans, or in United States Treasury notes, and the balance in equal instalments, divided into coupons, if required, of one, two, three and four years' credit, with special mortgage on the property sold, and same to be bonded for the payment of principal and interest, at 8 per cent per annum from date to maturity, and if not then paid, eight per cent thereafter until final payment, with the privilege to the purchaser of the whole or any part of these notes in cash; proceeds of sales to be applied to redemption and cancellation of the city paper. Acts of sale at the expense of the purchasers, together with the Internal Revenue tax.

Sales of Real Estate.—In Sunday morning's *Bee* we reported the sales made at auction, Saturday, by Messrs. C. E Girardey & Co., and Walton & Desloudes. Among the sales of the latter it will be interesting to add that the Carrollton Railroad Company purchased the old Tivoli Circle wears purchased jointly by the Masons and Odd Fellows at $63,000, for the purpose, we presume, of erecting an elegant hall for the use of their respective societies. This would very materially improve property generally in that locality, and we hope these worthy associations may be able to carry out their intentions if such is their object.

Other sales were effected on Saturday, as follows:

BY ALFRED DOULIGHT.

Three two-story brick houses, on old row, on Chippewa street, near Erato, (surveyor)	$12,600
Two vacant lots on Tchoupitoulas street	2,700
Old store house on Rose street, near Tchoupitoulas street	4,400
Two lots on Canal street, in square between Bienville and Anthony streets	1,600
Two lots on Canal street, in square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse and Anthony streets	1,800
Two lots on Canal street, in square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse and Anthony streets	1,800
Two lots on Canal street, in square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse and Anthony streets	1,800
Lease of store No. 7 Exchange Place, for unexpired term of 3 years, at $1,000 per annum	2,900
Lease of store and Corondelet Walk, Exchange Place, for unexpired term of 3 years, at $1,000 per annum	2,900
Square of land, in square No. 11, bounded by Bienville, Salcedo, Gentil and Gayoso streets	2,000
Square of land, in square No. 11, bounded by Bienville, Salcedo, Conrade and Prosper streets	2,000
One square near the Lake, Spanish Fort	2,000
Square of land, on Bourbon street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets	18,000

BY MONTGOMERY & RICOU.

A front of land on the Jackson Railroad, near Lake Pontchartrain	3,000
Corner lot, Carondelet street, between Girod and St. John the Baptist streets	1,775

Larceny.—John Chase, colored, is under arrest charged with larceny from Mr. Ford, information received, with having stolen from the house of Mr. Edward, No. 84 Prytania street, a set of knives and forks, and table and tea spoons, a silver caster and silver butter knife, &c. The above and others articles were found in his possession.

Dog Mad.—A dog under arrest, charged with having some small articles of stolen clothing in his possession.

Shot.—Patrick Ryan and James Shaughnessy, have been arrested at the instance of Capt. Sinnott, of the steamboat National, on a charge of stealing a trunk and box of tobacco from the steamer.

The American Collisation Society, at Washington, have sent us a copy of their fifteenth annual report, from which we make the following extract:

The actual receipts during the year were: From donations, $10,895 18; from legacies, $37,414 70, and from other sources $10,855 26, making a total of $59,375 14; and the disbursements for the same period were: For the support of emigrants on the passage, and at the ships landing, $40,707 17; for the cost of the purchase of the ship Golconda and fitting her for our service and for sea, $13,000; for running expenses of her present voyage, $6000 13; improvements in Liberia, $6615 48; the Government of Liberia for support of recaptured Africans, $1000; and for other purposes, $11,816 23, making a total of $83,142 46—supposing us to realize invested funds to meet the difference, $25,000.

A VILLAGE OCCUPIED BY THE FENIANS.—The village of Ballyragget, about thirteen miles from this point, was occupied in force by the insurgents yesterday. They took away the arms kept by the well-disposed inhabitants, and compelled many of the young men to join their ranks. Some of the party got drunk, but they paid for all they consumed, and committed no violence. The Fenian leaders were a green uniform. The population generally fraternized with the insurgents, who remained in the vil lage until 7 o'clock in the evening. Troops were sent from Limerick and from this place yesterday morning, but the Fenians had disappeared. Twenty of insurgents were seen this morning on the Galtee range of mountains near Tipperary.

An attack on that town is still apprehended, the inhabitants being extremely disaffected, and having refused to give information to the police. The Carragh Detachments of the Twenty first regiment, with horse artillery and cavalry, are at present stationed in the town.—*London Times.*

LIBEL SUITS.—In the libel suit of Madame Cora James vs. *Missouri Democrat* for $10,000 damages, which closed in the Circuit Court recently, the jury returned a verdict awarding $1000 damages. The defendant will move for a new trial, and if refused will appeal to the Supreme Court.

A libel suit, growing out of direct charges and innuendoes against the loyalty of Judge Fisher, of the District Supreme Court, made in the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* from this place, is threatened. The correspondent, who, it is stated, is Mr. Uriah H. Palmer, expressed his opinion that Judge Fisher was afraid that Sarrat would escape under the rulings of Judge Fisher, and is charged with having acted accordingly.

The proprietor of the *Inquirer* refuses to retract the offensive statements, and the Judge intends sending for libel to Philadelphia. The matter will probably be brought to a head in a few days.

A Lotharie Polished Off—Scene in a Railroad Car.

[From the Troy Whig, March 18.]

On the New York Central train which left the Union depot for the West, on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M., was a good looking individual, with a pair of whiskers and mustache, the former coming upon his fascinations, the gentleman, shortly after the train had left Cohoes, endeavored to become familiar with a lady, the wife of an engineer on the Central, who, accompanied by a couple of lady friends, was going to Schenectady. Seating himself in the rear of her, he wrote on a card, "Madam, I love you," and handed it over our stopping place," signing himself John Brown, and dropped the card into her lap. No attention was paid to him, when, after a while, he wrote on another card that he would like to see her at her residence in Albany, and concluded by requesting him not to annoy her further, when he had the audacity to try to occupy a part of her seat; but finally desisted and took his place in another part of the car. Track-master Victory Smith happened to come along, the cards were given to him, with a statement of the circumstances, and, going up to the chap, he asked him if he had written the cards, and the question was answered in the negative. "You did write them," said Smith, "and now I want you to understand I wish to see you." The chap had a ticket to some point west of Schenectady, but concluded to get off at the Junction, at which station he remained until the afternoon train came down, laughing at the affair, and stating that he could whip Smith or any other man; that he was as passionate he knew if he got angry he should shoot somebody, etc. However, the down train came along, and he took the cars for the East, satisfied lady, and the offender being pointed out, Mr. Engineer walked up to him and knocked him down, giving him a black eye in the operation, and in a warm argument which followed the beauty was vastly damaged, and he begged lustily for mercy. Then he was permitted to rise to his feet, and rode to Troy with his hand over his face, getting off near the bridge and skulking down a side street, since which time he has the severity which is cruel, though not as to be particularly prominent. We judge from the cards carried by him, and on the backs of two of which he had written to the lady, that he is an agent for the sale of paper collars, cuffs, etc.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN NEWARK.—A MAN MUTILATES HIS OWN BODY.—On Tuesday night a man named Philip Sauer was arrested in William street while suffering from an attack of delirious tremens. He was taken to the station house, and yesterday morning was committed by the Police Justice to the county jail. About noon, when an officer visited his cell for the purpose of having him sent to jail, he was found industriously stabbing himself with a penknife, between the strokes giving a medical treatise on the disease and the remedies. The officer, on entering, found the prisoner in a bloody condition, and for obvious reasons, he refrained from the language and oath he had intended to use. He contented himself with taking the knife from the hands of the maniac, and, as he was fastened, and it was feared that he would withdraw the bills relating to the pases and the right of meeting. The conversation which subsequently took place between him and his attorney, and the effort of making the Emperor more tragic. He resolved with fervor the remarks of M. Rouher, which was enforced by his two colleagues, that a retreat before an isolated fact, however grave that fact might be, it was simply a bad impression on the country. The Emperor stated that the article in *La Liberté* should be brought up for discussion at court of law. When M. de Girardin on Saturday brought before M. de Gonet, the *procès d'instruction*, he appealed as the Tuileries that he would have offered such explanations as would have made it unnecessary to proceed with the matter any further, and the Emperor is reported to have said to Prince Napoleon, "I do not want to make a victim of M. de Girardin." But when he found that M. de Girardin offered no explanation, he gave way to his passion, and directed the prosecution to be continued.—*Paris Correspondence London Daily News.*

Reconstruction of the Southern States.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL MILITARY BILL AS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

The following is the Supplementary Military Reconstruction bill, as finally agreed upon in Committee of Conference and passed by Congress:

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it Enacted, &c., That before the 1st day of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each district defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——, that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or United States; that I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have taken an oath as a member of Congress, of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SEC. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at least thirty days public notice shall be given, and the question shall be held of delegates to a Convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said Convention in each State, shall be composed of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the Commanding General, giving to each representative the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid, as nearly as may be practicable. In Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia, in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a Convention to form a Constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a Convention shall have written or printed on the ballots they shall vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a Convention;" and those voting against such a Convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereon, as herein provided, to count the votes and make return of the votes given for and against a Convention, and the Commanding General, to whom the same shall be duly returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a Convention. If a majority of the votes given at such election shall be for a Convention, then such a Convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of votes shall be against a Convention, then no such Convention shall be held under this act. Provided, That such a Convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall vote on the question of holding such Convention.

SEC. 4. That the Commanding General of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make registration and to preside and superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving such returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said elections, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, the Commanding General, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at the place to be nominated in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, such constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, under the same rules as nearly as may be, prescribed for the election of delegates to the convention, with the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of public notice to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

SEC. 5. That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, at such election, at least one half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the President of the Convention shall forthwith transmit the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was free and quiet, and that the registered and qualified electors in the State have adopted a Constitution in such form and manner as to secure to freedom and without proscription, such a Constitution shall be submitted therefrom as herein provided.

SEC. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in this act shall be held to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States "shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all persons making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe to the oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prohibit persons in the military service from holding civil office." Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. That all the expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of the authority herein vested in appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8 That no discrimination for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 9. The word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

THE DAMPER IN IRELAND—THE GUERILLA STRIKE.—This outbreak justifies all the apprehensions expressed in our journal three weeks ago, namely, that in a country like Ireland five or six thousand rebels, divided into different bands, and acting on the plan of the late Polish insurrection, may harass and fatigue twice three times that number of troops, and keep the country in a state of revolt for an almost indefinite time. The Polish insurrection, in which there were never more than 20,000 men engaged, made some point west of Schenectady, but concluded to get off at the Junction, at which station he remained until the afternoon train came down, laughing at the affair, and stating that he could whip Smith or any other man; that he was as passionate he knew if he got angry he should shoot somebody, etc. However, the down train came along, and he took the cars for the East, satisfied lady, and the offender being pointed out, Mr. Engineer walked up to him and knocked him down, giving him a Black eye in the operation, and in a warm argument which followed beauty was vastly damaged, and he begged lustily for mercy. Then he was permitted to rise to his feet, and rode to Troy with his hand over his face, getting off near the bridge and skulking down a side street, since which time he has the severity which is cruel, though not as to be particularly prominent. We judge from the cards carried by him, and on the backs of two of which he had written to the l