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NEW ORLEANS:
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
1	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00	$15 00	$25 00
2	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
3	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
4	12 00	18 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
5	15 00	22 00	30 00	50 00	75 00
6	18 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	90 00
7	20 00	30 00	40 00	70 00	100 00
8	22 00	35 00	45 00	80 00	120 00
9	25 00	40 00	50 00	90 00	130 00
10	30 00	45 00	60 00	100 00	150 00

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All business Notices of Advertisers to be charged 2 cents and per line, each insertion.
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STOCKHOLM SALE.—On Thursday, May 17th, will be offered at public sale, by G. de Verlet, auctioneer, the magnificent residence, No. 136 Bienville street, near Rampart, formerly the residence of J. Y. Egana, which will be delivered immediately after the sale. Also, two lots of ground, with building, on Rampart street, corner of Bienville; and a lot of ground, with a three-story brick store, front on Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. This last property is leased up to 30th June, 1866, at the rate of $900 per month.

We are obliged to the Southern Express for acceptable late papers from the North.

LEGISLATIVE VACANCY.—The election of Mr. L. B. Lemarié, as State Tax Collector, leaves a vacancy in the State Legislature from the Dix ticket which he represented, and we are pleased to observe that Major Jos. R. Carroll is warmly spoken of as a suitable successor to the outgoing member. We cordially endorse the recommendation of Major Carroll, in this connection, as a gentleman who has, and would do credit to his District and render service to the State in the General Assembly.

OVERCROWDING, HIGH PRICES AND HIGH TAXES IN CITIES.

New York City is experiencing drawbacks and embarrassments to its welfare and prosperity such as it would be profitable for those concerned in promoting the interests of other cities to refer to for practical suggestion and admonition.

Among the various nuisances which the new Board of Health in New York have ferreted out, and which, with their extraordinary power, they propose to summarily abate, is the hideous underground life abounding in the heart of the city. It consists of the "cellar population," numbering not less than fifteen thousand Irish slaves, though not destined paupers, or naturalized, though not candidates for the most part for the honors of New York. Packed almost as closely as swallows, weltering like a mass of tangled eels in a fishermen's cistern, this population may be said to have condensed the sum of all sorts of filthiness and viciousness, all sorts of physical and moral maladies and miseries. The horrid shades which are these inhabited, the New York Times describes in only moderate terms when it says:

The cellar population of our City farm, with out doubt, one of our worst nuisances. They breed disease and nurture vice. Some of the habitations described are such as can be seen in no other civilized city—damp, dark, without windows or ventilation, and packed with human beings who live no longer than there can be no doubt that some of these places are simply intolerable. The first appearance of cholera will find it to be a hot-bed of death, and few who congregate in them will escape his attacks. If cholera be an epidemic here the next summer, the blow will be carried out of these cellars by the hundreds.

The cellars of New York correspond in many respects with the steerage of a ship, and the Board of Health reasonably apprehend that, in their presence of cholera in the city, they will prove the same hotbeds of pestilence to the steerage invariably proves when infection breaks out at sea. The Board have therefore resolved to depopulate these dens to the extent of at least two-thirds, and they are only delayed in the work by the practical difficulties of providing quarters for the evicted tenants.

There is something of the ludicrous and amusing in the sentiments of the cellar population of New York, and of a hundred population in some other cities, from among which New Orleans cannot claim to be wholly exempted. At a time when rents are enormous, and large numbers of the most respectable, enterprising, industrious, thrifty, and useful classes of the city are almost driven out by the difficulty of obtaining convenient and decent lodgings at moderate rent, authority, superintendents, vicious elements of population are outdoors favored in a singular degree with facilities of habitation but too well adapted to the lives they lead. There must be something radically wrong and perverted in a system which tends to banish and contain the most desirable classes, and to attract and foster the most worthless. There is no doubt that one of the chief sources of the ruinous tendency may be found in a progressive accumulation of high taxes and high prices. These two causes act and react upon each other, and proceed with fatal concurrence to multiply the hardships of city life, and to throw more and more obstacles in the way of those who are resolved to live honestly, and yet are not content to live otherwise than decently, or without certain elegancies and luxuries of life.

It is strange that persons who are contracted with the financial policy of cities, and others who are most interested in their commercial and industrial prosperity, and who have a prepondering ability to shape their conditions to them respects, should be so slow to learn that in order to promote the wealth and growth and good repute of a city the expenses of living to its houses, active, enterprising and prudent inhabitants should be made as light as possible. Whatever, be it enormous waste, heavy special and general taxes, or difficulty of comfortable and decent living in respect to shelter and enlightenment, adds to those expenses will operate always to some extent as a prohibition.

In New York city there is now presented a notable instance of the damaging effect which even one inexpedient tax of a special character may leave on the commerce of the city. The Mayor Tax Bill, consisting on the tax base reduced to, says:

Here is a measure which taxes all those men engaged in the commission and merchandise business, and not connected, as it appears, with the Legislature, or the Corporation, any particular attention and search with but little opposition from any source. The class of men who should by the bill be taxed are the energy and enterprise drew a large amount of business to this city. The hundred derived in not alone consumers of the products of the brokers and commission merchants, but perform other important functions, and in every other class of society do this people. Everything is demand, upon the merchant and furnishes him employment, while dollars everywhere to send their wares and merchandise to this market.

But this measure is bill. Silently passed by the Legislature it comes, without any consideration and almost by universal request, which, if understood, will compel nearly every class of merchants, brokers and commission to abandon their business and seek a livelihood elsewhere. Here is the bill. It although shows the door against a large portion of our trade with foreign countries at this port, and drives it to other points. Had our legislature been called upon to enact laws for the relief of Boston and Philadelphia they could have adopted no measure more appropriate for their purpose than the bill in question.

Now it is to be remembered that the tax above enlightened of does not operate ruinously simply because it is special, but because it is immoderate and prohibitory, and it must be evident that general taxation, if made equally onerous, will be fatal, under the business of one commercial class only, but to the entire commerce and industry of a city.

We hope also in New York city an instructive illustration of the way in which expenditures and prices of necessaries, co-operating with corresponding demands of workingmen, may paralyze the industry of a city. We find this following in the New York Times of the 8th, which remarks:

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," is something that everybody should understand, but that everybody subscribes to. Perhaps the most flagrant violation of this principle is that of laborers who are sometimes made by workers, outside of the City. In at least one line of industry the wages have lately gone beyond all reason, and even the laws of supply and demand, the operation of labor that has been sent to Boston and Philadelphia because of the higher rent of the second-rate in New York. It will be seen, therefore, that the fault of the mechanics. It is the fault of our extravagant rents and the extravagance of the landholders of 18th. But, nevertheless, from all these causes, the industry of the City suffers greatly. Boston and Philadelphia are the gainers.

The causes must be expected to produce the effects in New Orleans. Exorbitant taxation and cost of living will naturally be as injurious to our prosperity as they are proving to that of New York. Let us hope that no Boston, or Philadelphia, or other city, will have opportunity to profit either by our folly or misfortune.

The House on the bill both passed the bill to revise the grade of General in the army, with an amendment that it would increase the General's pay not more than $1,000 a year. An amendment for [illegible] was rejected, 55 to 76, and the bill passed—116 to 11.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To The New Orleans Bee.]

CHILIAN AFFAIRS.

TWENTY PER CENT AD VALOREM.

The Bill Has Passed.

JAS. STEPHENS ON BOARD STEAMER NAPOLEON.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS FROM ASPINWALL.

Washington, May 10.—The Senate Committee on Finance have about agreed to report Sherman's loan bill.

Washington, May 10.—In the Senate the bill authorizing the coinage of silver pieces, passed.

A bill imposing twenty per cent. ad valorem duty on imported cassia, passed.

The resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera cases discussed during the morning hour. Pending its discussion, the usual office appropriation bill was taken up.

The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendments reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

New York, May 10.—Cotton closed firm at 34 to 35c; Sales by auction of 2,000 bales of New Orleans and Mobile cotton; government account at 32½ to 33¾c.; Middling @ 32 27; Gold 139½; Sterling Exchange 109¾.

New York, May 10.—Steamer Stephens, the Panama Head Centre, arrived this afternoon on the steamer Napoleon.

New York, May 10.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso correspondent says the report of the Spanish Admiral is published in Spain. In regard to Commodore Rogers, after the efforts for a settlement of the Chilian difficulties were thwarted by the Chilians, commenced the notion as right and said moderation and dignity were on the side of Spain. The English Admiral said the insult offered by the Chilians in proposing a naval combat was sufficient justification of the bombardment. The Spanish Admiral says the Chilian Government opposed the removal of foreigners' property.

New York, May 10.—Dullness in Stocks continues. Government stocks are quiet but rather stronger—16.07's have advanced ¼.

The steamer New York from Aspinwall, brought upwards of $1,000,000 in treasure.

The *Post's* special says that the amendment to the Constitution will be struck out.

Messrs. Pendleton, Sherman and Morgan, of the Senate Finance Committee, favor the loan bill.

Fortress Monroe, May 10.—A military commission has been convened at Norfolk by order of Gen. Grant to investigate the causes of the recent riot.

Judge Underwood opened the U. S. Circuit Court at Norfolk this evening.

New York, May 10.—Gov. Pierpoint, of Alabama, speaks at the Union League Club rooms by invitation this morning.

Foreign.—Bright's speech in support of the American Freedmen's aid met in London, on the 20th of April, said that £80,000 had been sent by Exeter Hall for the purpose and that more was coming.

St. Louis, May 10.—Cotton dull at 31c; Flour firmer at $9 50 to $11. Wheat stiff at $2 10 to $2 30; Corn 64 to 72c; Oats firm at 42 to 45c; Mess pork $31; Bacon 18@19c; Clear sides 19c Whisky $2 19 to $2.21.

Cincinnati, May 10.—Flour and Wheat firm at the last quotations. Corn firmer at 68 to 71c. Oats dull at 40 to 42c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions active and higher; Mess Pork $31. Shoulders and Sides 13¾ to 14c. Clear Sides 17¼c. Bacon advanced ½c; Shoulders 13½c, Sides 16½c. Clear Sides 19½c. Lard dull at 22c. Groceries quiet and firm.

Louisville, May 10.—Sales 1,554 kinds of Leaf Tobacco at slightly lower prices. Flour—Superfine $7 75. Corn 70 to 75c. Pork dull; sales 3000 bbls at $30; Bacon Shoulders at 13¼c; Clear Sides 18½c; Hain Sugar-cured Hams 21¼c. Lard in tierces 20c. Whisky—raw—at $2 20.

Southeast Pass, May 10.—Arrived at quarantine, ship British Bard, Rathbun, 600 bales, from Bristol, England; on the 19th of March; she has 950 tons of railroad iron, in two bills of lading; ship has cargo to order. She had heavy westerly gales for 18 days, and after leaving them, light easterly winds all the rest of the passage; drew 17 feet of water; spoke nothing; took a southerly passage in the Gulf Stream; passed Cape Antonio, with a sailor eye to his starboard; spoke the Dahlia at Greenwich; picked up the ship's boat bottom upward in good order with oars inside and the name of "Rayner," Hamburg, on the stern; was offered before leaving Liverpool for cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool. British ship South America is still on the bar; has a cargo of railway iron. Hanoverian ship Georgina will sail for Mobile to-night. Ship Wakefield, for Mobile, will get out to-night—probably bound to St. Johns, New Brunswick. Barks Texas and Rosa are also just starting up in tow. Weather cloudy and hazy, wind southeast light.

Nothing new outside.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From Washington—Congressional Proceedings—Views From California—Reports from Beauregard Pass—Gold and Cotton Shipments.

Washington, May 10.—Further investigations show the complete restoration of the Merchants' National Bank. A considerable portion of the dollars was deposited there by T. J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department, in addition to other deposits by Government officers heretofore stated.

Five hundred cows have died in this city from pleurisy, in six months, from the cattle plague.

Secretary McCulloch, in reply to an inquiry, said: "All the cotton in the hands of the people of South Carolina, in charge of the Treasury Agents, has already been done. All cotton for whom have been examined until Congress should have the same privilege as the people of the South on the subject. I have no power to withdraw it. That Commissioner, nor to suspend the collection of taxes from those who are able to pay them. What Congress Congress will take of the subject cannot now be decided."

Washington, May 10.—The Senate yesterday was occupied with desultory remarks relative to spending the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Mr. Chandler remarked: I want no more blood, no more money, none of the blood and treasure of the South. I have had enough of that, and every thing I have in the future to strengthen and build up the Union, and I believe what I say of myself is true of a great many men of the free States.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to regulate appointments and removals from office, which he ordered to be printed.

The House discussed the amendment reported from the Reconstruction Committee. There had been no further action on the subject by either House.

San Francisco, May 10.—A mail steamer arrived yesterday at Los Angelos, bringing a number of deserters from Fort Tejon, representing that Fort Greenwood, which had been taken by 2000 Indians, and the garrison, numbering 150 men, with one exception, were massacred, and that the fort burned.

The man saved was cut to pieces, and without the exception from the Indians. It is supposed the Indians will follow in force after the protest for the extermination of a twenty of peace, which Gen. Wright had reached the mountains of Arizona.

Brevet Major Chas. F. Morris, of the 14th Infantry, was killed by Apaches at Cottonwood Springs, old Arizona, on the Colorado Chiquito Tappan, U. S. A., was severely wounded.

The new gold diggings are paying. $19 a pan has been struck on Gleason's Creek, near the Big Bend mines. Hundreds of men are going up the Columbia with rockers and provisions.

It is reported that the United States soldiers at Fort Colville, have deserted and gone to the mines.

The charter elections in Virginia City, Nevada, and Stockton, have resulted in the success of the Union ticket.

Quarantine, May 10, 12 M.—Arrived at quarantine, ship Ocean Chieftain, Hanson, from Matanzas; brig Magdalena, from Havana; Edwards, from Matanzas; Brig Salvadora, from Havana; schooner Neptune, from Havana.

The barks Oakridge, from Sagua la Grande, and Horton, from Cienfuegos, and the schooner Santa Pilar, from Guayama, left here yesterday morning, in tow.

The steamer Harlan, from Galveston, passed up as a Mobile this morning.

The steamer Harlan, from Galveston, passed up as a Mobile this morning.

Cotton—Receipts 1,000 bales; Sales 1,000 bales; Middling 34 to 35c. Gold 139 1-8. Sterling exchange nominal at 109¾.

REPORTED CHEYENNE WITH MASSACRE AND GRAND LEVEE.—A special delivery, the Times of last evening, learned of a rumor of a massacre at Cheyenne, "just arrived from there," that on last Tuesday night, "during a temporary rise of the river of about seven inches, the waters washed over and carried away the levee built portion of Grand Levee, and that about the same time the Indians came down the way. It is said that the Indians had been very busy all winter, and the overflow will probably spread them also persons in overflow.

Louisiana Quinine Stolen.—Dr. Tuttle, Chemist of the following names of Louisiana, published in that place, with the addresses of their employers arranged:

Lieut. T. J. Ashworth, 16; Capt. R. Berry, 20; P. 19; T. Collins, 20; B. 19; J. Fowler, 20; H. 19; Martin Plowman, 20; M. 19; J. C. Rea, Lieutenant, 20; E. 16; D. C. Pledger, 20; D. 19; L. Pool, 20; D. 19; H. M. Rogers, 20; E. 19; Wm. W. Wilson, 20; K. 19; Richard Wood, New Orleans.

Secretary Stanton and the President.

The leading Radical journals express disbelief of the statement that in a recent meeting Secretary Stanton spoke in decided favor of the President's policy of restoration. The Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *Tribune* declare the conviction as general among the Radicals that he is warm and firm in support of the Congressional plan. It surely looks strange to see the enemies of the President claim that one of his principal Cabinet officers is not of their mind and with them. The New York *Herald* believes that Stanton has, for reasons of his own, really taken position against the Radicals. The *Herald* says:

Secretary Stanton, in falling in with the policy of the Administration, makes an important change among the figures on the Presidential chess-board: for thus Secretary Seward, as the head of the New York conservatives, may be overshadowed by the more vigorous Stanton and the first gun of the fall elections from the Keystone State. It is probable, too, that the Secretary of War and General Grant, as in all their relations heretofore, will soon be found in perfect accord on this paramount question of Southern restoration. The principles of Mr. Stanton, as we understand, may be the seven democratic principles of John Randolph the five loaves and two fishes; or the principles of the Albany Regency, Machiavelli and Mephistopheles combined; but whatever they may be, when Stanton abandons his party worshippers of the Radical camp we are safe in the conclusion that they are wrong, and he is right and sound wanning; that they are near the end of their reign, and that their kingdom is already divided among the Modes and Persians.

The New York *World* remarks:

It is perfectly evident that Stanton has been pretending one thing to President Johnson, and another to the Radical Congressmen. While the last week or two, the Radicals in Congress have begun to exhibit some symptoms of "caving in," accordingly Stanton, with a sullen eye to his chances, spoke to the Cabinet meeting in rather more decided terms than he has yet marched in condemnation of the policy of the Radicals. He is evidently feeling for one of the most part, a secret conclave, he had no dread of exposure. The unexpected divulgation has doubtless confounded him, and he has betrayed the Radicals with whom he has been in constant communion, whose plots against the President he has been assisting, and whose full confidence he has, up to this time, enjoyed. Have they been harboring a traitor and a spy in their camp? Has the President been harboring a traitor and a spy in his Cabinet? Either one or the other; the question is, which? or whether, indeed, it be not both.

The Merchants' National Bank Failure.

The details of the first important failure among the National banks will be interesting. We take the following from the New York *Tribune's* Washington report of the 8th:

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington closed its doors for business to-day. It has deposited with the United States Treasurer $500,000 for circulation, on which it has drawn $480,000 of currency. The May interest has not been drawn, and amounts of $6,000 in gold; it has also $100,000 deposited as security for Government deposits. There was on deposit in the bank $4,000 of Government money, and $1160 of tax due on deposits, banking, also position, $5,180 due the Government, for which Gen. Spinner has issued certificates of the circulation, of $140,000, or $134,900 in favor of the Government. This would have let the Government out of the consolidated net safe. The notes are safe in any event, for Major E. F. Paulding, of New York, an additional Paymaster in pursuance to the United States Treasurer, has authority to the United States Treasurer, has authority to the United States Treasurer, has authority