THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1866.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. De Feriet, sale real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchant and Auctioneer Exchange.

The officers of the steamer T. D. Hine have our thanks for Shreveport and Texas papers.

We are obliged to Mr. Ingraham, clerk of the steamer Frances, for Mobile favors of the 24th.

FOR BRAZIL.—The steamship Margaret sailed from Mobile on the 20th for Para, Brazil, with a portion of Major Hastings' colony.

FOR RED RIVER.—The splendid steamer T Hine, for Shreveport, Jefferson and all intermediate points, will leave on Wednesday, with Capt. J. F. Worley on deck; and J. W. Spears in the office. Shippers and passengers will do well to give the Hine a trial.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Morgan L. Smith, Southern Agent of the Little Miami and Cincinnati Railroad, arrived yesterday, and is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. S. will spend a few days in New Orleans, and then visit Shreveport and other points on the Red River, to advance its interests.

ABERDEAT.—The steamer Magnolia in endeavoring to make a landing on Saturday evening last to land a number of men, that had been engaged to wood the boat on the opposite side of the river, ran afoul of the steamer Nicholas Longworth, laying at the landing below Canal street, forcing the Longworth on the wharf, and doing her some trifling injury. The Magnolia had her starboard wheel thrown of place, wheel house and hatch carried away. The Magnolia transferred her passengers and a portion of her freight to the steamer Clara Dobson, which boat left this morning for St. Louis.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Manager Floyd inaugurates the spring season this evening, by the presentation of Waldron's amusing comedy of "Sam," written expressly for Mr. S Chanfrau to display his skill in character acting. The play had a remarkable "run" at the "Broadway Theatre", New York, on its first representation

Mr Chanfrau, who will take, of course, the principal part, will be assisted by Mr. T. B. D. Walden, the author of the comedy, as *Bil Cracklett*—a thoroughly Audubon type, we fancy—and by the gymnastic chevalier Mr. Clark. Mr Parsloe, Jr., as *Dick Jackstraws*. Mr. Floyd opens the season well; and we have no doubt his success will be commensurate with his laudable efforts to deserve it.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The protean young actress, Lotta, whose engagement we have already noticed, will make her appearance this evening, as in three special piece. Report speaks favorably of Lotta, and expects her with dramatic talent of no mean order.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The attractions here seem to be never ending. Now that Hernandez, returned to his old haunts, will again delight the patrons of the "Academy" by his irresistible comic tricks, every evening, there seems to be nothing wanting to render the programme or the performers. And yet we would not be, in the least, surprised, if the management should be seen presenting other candidates for favor. The fact is, managers Spaulding and Bidwell are sure to save whatever is worth having in their line.

HOME MANUFACTURE AND NORTHERN COMPETITION.

The Shreveport *News*, of a recent date, has the following editorial remarks:

From the commencement of this paper, we have been advocating "home manufacture," but apparently to no purpose. Our merchants and others appear to prefer for obtaining the manufacture of Northern or Western States. Mr. Jones, of this city, who keeps a foundry, has for some time been striving to do his share of manufacture, but strange to say, became his articles probably cost a trifle more, he is not encouraged, yet this is the essential point by which we are to build up the Southern country

The sooner our people conclude to adopt the motto of "home manufacture," the better for all concerned. Let us as an example, conclude to pay a trifle more for manufacture of our own factories or foundries. By this means we will see our prosper. Mechanics are the bone and sinew of every country, and the more we have of this class, the more independent we became. Every man of this class who settles amongst us, adds, not only to our population, but to our business. Though the merchant may think it more profitable to make his purchases from the North, yet, were he to reflect that by having the same made here, he could sell as many and would open up of other things, as the mechanics or laborers who naturally would remain here, would be return purchaser the necessaries and luxuries of life from his store. Population or branch of business would thus be benefitted, and the strides of improvement soon would be visible, even to the unobservant. The ones now, and will have to be convinced by all. The best commencement is, for every man in his sphere to set the example in his particular profession, and we will accomplish a perfect revolution in the present stagnant condition of our own dear South.

There is but one obstacle in the way of the general adoption of this advice, the *spirit* of which cannot be too highly commended, but the *logic* of which looks rather queer in a paper addicted to serious political and economical discussion, and not devoted to comic literature. This obstacle is the habit of men in general, and merchants in particular, to prefer cheapness to dearness, other things being equal, in making their purchases. Strange as it may appear to our Red River contemporary, "a trifle more" in price has always been sufficient to turn the trade against either the home made or the imported article with purchasers of all classes, of all nationalities, and of all political opinions. The rule of buying a thing for as little as it can be got for, and selling a thing for as much as it will bring, may be said to be born and bred in all persons as a part of universal human nature and human education. Whoever may deny it in words will always, in some way, and perhaps instinctively and unconsciously, acknowledge it in practice. The New York Tribune, for example, the most zealous journalistic advocate of a protective tariff in the country, and which insists that nothing which can be produced in the country ought to be purchased from abroad, sends to Europe for the very paper on which it prints this patriotic sentiment and its dreadful dose of bad English and ill-chosen language. "Our neighbors and others," we are told, "appear to prefer for cheapness the manufacture of Northern and Western States." That merchants, whose position business it is to study how to make cheap purchases and profitable sales, should not be irresistibly drawn from cheap goods manufactured abroad to dear goods made at home, they strike the economical mind which looks each from a quiet return up Red River, upon the phantasmagoric evolution of the world's industrial and commercial problem, as a very curious and perhaps portentous phenomenon; but more practical and less meditative people, moving in the hot atmosphere, and in the din and the heat of trade, would be very apt to regard the merchant who should prefer to buy at a high price the same article which he could buy at a low price, as going on the straight road to the lunatic asylum.

If our Red River contemporary can convince merchants and their customers that it is more profitable, first they will be clear gainers, by paying an "extra" to a voluntary bounty to produce at home the industry so to speak Northern and Western manufactures from the market, they may be no doubt when over of the profitable employment of capital and skill in home manufacturing enterprise. Whether the community in general would be profited by a tax levied on each consumption, is only a special phase of the great question controversy between the advocates of free trade and the advocates of a protective tariff. But, laying this aside, this notion to think of the mass of people having themselves to bring about such a result by voluntarily paying a high price in preference to a low price in trade transactions, is in his humble opinion impossible. It is an impossible supposition. The only way, then, for manufacture and to get Red River to be at of competition is to have the benefit of a local protective tariff. It is that which enhances New England of the country of Northern industry. It is that class which can build by manufacture in Louisiana of the manufactures New England can produce, more cheaply produced than, after adding cost of transportation, they are largely underwrit the products of local industry. The measure, however, that may such protection against New England is suggested, and the Constitution is referred to and quoted. But New England farmers are precisely the same kind of protection, and for her is demand pre-eminence in loyalty, patriotism, statesmanship, and civilization.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

REDUCING THE CURRENCY.

The new loan bill in Congress, it is stated, provides that the Secretary shall not take up and extinguish more of the United States currency to circulation than ten millions in the first six months and four millions in every succeeding month. The object of this provision is to prevent a too great and too rapid contraction of the currency and the supposed commercial disasters involved in a sudden collapse of prices.

There is a very exaggerated notion of the hardships and losses resulting from a general letting down in prices. The generality of the process is its saving feature. Where it is caused by a reduction of currency, diminished prices do not signify any diminution or change in relative values; and, consequently, there is neither loss nor gain to the solvent possessors of any sort of valuables. It is only the speculative classes, those who borrow money, or make purchases on time, without present means of paying, who must necessarily suffer by a contraction of currency attended by a falling market, since they are required to pay back to their creditors not only the original debt with the usual interest, but, in addition thereto, a per cent. equal to the ratio of contraction, of the enhanced value of currency, and of the fall in prices. Those who are addicted to speculation and conduct business on the credit system are always, in a greater or less degree, insolvent. They may be at any time staggered, if not utterly ruined, by whatever suddenly throws down the prices of the commodities in which they deal. They must always have something at hazard. Their profits and losses are at the mercy of the fluctuations of the market. And one of the strongest objections to an inflated and irredeemable currency—that is to say, to a currency that is at an irregular discount compared with specie, or with money equivalent to specie, and is, therefore, a variable measure of values—consists in the wider margin it gives for such fluctuations of the market as discourage legitimate trade and the slower, more patient and more solid and useful industries.

To understand, without entering into specific illustrations, how it is that a general decline of prices, caused by contraction of currency, may occur, when trade is in a healthy condition, without serious derangement or loss, we have only to suppose an economical science auxiliary, that in every all sellers are buyers and all producers are consumers. Consequently, in a general fall of prices, every man must get back in purchasing precisely what he loses in selling; he is able to buy more with a given amount of money in the same proportion as he sells for lesser given quantity of merchandise. There can be, then, neither net loss nor gain resulting solely from the fact of a simultaneous reduction of currency and prices.

There is in regard to the question of contracting the currency another aspect which deserves attention. It is apprehended that Mr. McCulloch, if not restrained by a Congressional limitation, may reduce the currency below the needs of the country for a circulating medium. There are two ways in which he might retire a portion of the United States notes in circulation; by taking them directly in exchange for bonds, or in exchange for gold purchased with bonds. It is in the option of holders to retain their notes or gold or to give them up to Government for its bonds. It is a settled principle among the financiers of Europe, where there has been much longer experience and a much wider field from which to make deductions regarding investments in public funds, that it is only a surplus of money, that public not needed in circulation for ordinary commercial purposes, which seeks conversion into Government securities. Mr. McCulloch, by exchanging bonds for notes, could not absorb more than this surplus, unless at a heavy discount which it is not proposed to make, and which, cumulative as it is, must be, if considered, would soon exhaust the credit of the Government and in that way stop the absorption. In selling bonds at par for notes, there is no reason to suppose that the currency would seek such an exchange after it had been depreciated by this process to the value of specie. It is not conceivable, at least, that it would do so at the same time in a manner to produce a rise in prices. Because, in the first place, as President Johnson has so often said, the subject belongs exclusively to the States, and until the Constitution is altered, the federal government has no jurisdiction over it. When proposed as a constitutional amendment, the eleven States in question have complete power to defeat it, and the absurdity of making voters of ignorant millions who have just emerged from the condition of spirit of freemen, will prevent their ratifying such an amendment. Another reason for not proceeding to the preposition that the Radicals will never offer it in good faith. So far as they adopt the proposition to couple universal amnesty with universal suffrage, it is a lure to delude the unsuspecting people into incautious commitments in favor of negro voting. They will then turn around and say, if it is not with amnesty it cannot be objectionable without it.

If the President's Bureau bill had been passed over the veto, the Radicals, by carrying the next presidential election, would have had an extensive agency for controlling the negro vote. By keeping out the South till after the election and manipulating negroes afterwards, they hoped to protract their ascendency in the politics of the country. But since the veto, negro suffrage in the South would not benefit them; and if they offer to compromise on it and amnesty, it will be only because they are confident it will not be accepted before the presidential election, or because they are willing to allow the South to carry which by excluding the South is their last hope for extending a short lease of power.

The Secretary of the Treasury and a Special Bank.

The money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 19th has the following remarks:

A very slight examination of accounts has shown that the Secretary is substantially correct in the figures of his monthly exhibits. The receipts and payments of the Secretary of the Treasury, very wisely, months ago, proclaimed a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable period, and the policy of the Government, and to this end, he asks for such legislation as will enable him to control, in a measure, the money market, and carry his views into practical operation. On the other hand, the Comptroller of the Currency has let himself in opposition to any appreciation of the currency by contraction of its amount. He has shown he is quickened a little by politics, which has unfortunately obtruded itself on the subject, and urged on by speculators in stocks and commodities, who profit most when money is plentiful and most debased. Legitimate trade and business, and the plodding, honest toil of the country are on the side of the Secretary, because those pursuits are best protected when the money of the nation, the measure of all values, is most reliable and least fluctuating. It is from this disagreement that the correspondence between Secretary McCulloch and Comptroller Clarke originated. The former was appealing to Congress for the passage of a bill that would confer upon him unlimited power, both in quieting Union immediately after the retirement of the Treasury notes of all descriptions, and also in negotiating loans both at home and abroad. These were the measures the Secretary proposed to use to carry out his contraction ideas and secure a return to a specie basis, and these Comptroller Clarke strongly opposed.

Though the feeling evidenced by the two distinguished officers named has manifested itself a little in Congress, we do not doubt that in the end the Secretary will be enabled to carry through the policy he mentioned so earnestly, and which he is enforcing in a gentle, though decided manner, to the best interests of the currency and the productive pursuits of the whole country. He is doing nothing rashly, nor in manner to excite alarm. It is apparent to every considerate man that the currency must be appreciated if we mean to avoid a financial crisis, and the sooner it is commenced the easier will it be effected. The longer it is delayed the greater the danger of a grand convulsion. While all will be benefited by a currency so appreciated that it may be converted into coin on demand, it is not preached that soon for our poor suffer less on such commodities as may have been produced under the high prices of a cheap currency, and still remain on the market in competition with similar commodities, produced under a dearer currency. This is unavoidable; and the early and gentle course proposed by the Secretary is preferable, with care in production, economy in consumption, to reach the desired change with the least possible shock to business. He Yorkers should not be hasty in their judgment. We have confidence in the official report, together with his president administration of the Treasury, have already put the country far on the road to specie payments.

An English Opinion of President Johnson.

[From the London Times, March 6.]

The President of the United States has just refused his assent to a bill passed by both Houses of Congress, and has thus brought the Executive and Legislative Departments of the public into direct collision with each other. This exercise of authority he has justified in a long and elaborate message, and which it is not, we think, too much to say that it establishes, completely and absolutely, the wisdom of his decision. The question at issue concerned an institution long dreaded by the Southern States of the Union, but the events which have recently transpired in our own colony of Jamaica will enable us to understand with very little difficulty the political conflict in America.

It was said the public had testified their approval of an act designed to express the almost unanimous opinion of the President to sectional and oppressive legislation. Nor should we repeat less from the grief and anger of hundred of the American people. In this country the courage and decision exhibited by Mr. Johnson will confirm the respect in which his policy has been held, and will enable him to confute some of the absurd statements who have ever conducted a great nation successfully through a perilous crisis by firmness, moderation and wisdom.

The Case of the New Orleans Mayor.

The Washington special of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says on the 19:

The action of the President in withholding the certificate of election from the newly elected Mayor of New Orleans was for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain, on impartial inquiry, whether the charge of disloyalty that had been preferred against him were true or false. In doing so he has in this case, the President is not carrying out a determination he recently expressed to oppose all disloyalty on the part of those in office, whether in the North or at the South. There have been several instances in the city and at the North, within a fortnight, wherein persons of this class have been summarily put out of office. The Mayor elect of New Orleans, will be compelled to wait the result of the charge against him are found to be groundless.

Personal Items from Mexico.

The New York Times City of Mexico correspondence of the 5th inst. has the following:

M. P. Maury left for Vera Cruz this Monday morning, to take the English steamer for England. Some of his friends her alleged that he has accepted a proposition made him by the Atlantic Cable Company to superintend the next effort to be made to lay the cable. Others say he has gone to secure the £80,000 said to have been raised among scientific people in Europe to present him.

Henry W. Allen, who has edited the Mexican Times since its debut, left last Thursday for Paris. He will visit Cordova and the new American settlement called Carlota, after the Empress, and then proceed to Paris by the new French steamer Panama, which leaves Vera Cruz for San Nazarene, via Havana and St. Thomas, on the 13th inst.

Gen. Jas. E Slaughter and Capt. Price, son of Sterling Price, of Missouri, more lately Major-General in the Confederate States Army, are running a steam saw mill between Orizaba and Cordova.

Gens. Hindman, Hardeman, Watson, and Cols. Green, Whaley, Fax and Roberts, leave for Cordova in the morning.

Leadbetter is still at Saltillo.

Dr. E. F. Kavanaugh, of the Confederate States Army, died at the San Carlos Hotel on the 20th ult. Deceased was a Missourian and a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College. He was buried by his self-expatriated and exile comrades in the *Stranger Cemetery*, a lovely spot of ground not far from where Cortes once sat to view the beautiful Valley of Mexico. The Cemetery is under the control of our Consulate, and wasprurchased by contributions of American citizens living in Mexico.

Shelby Price, Judge Perkins, Green, and others, have purchased land between Patrero and Cordova, and have gone to work to clear it. They, as all others who have capital, will soon see Two crops a year of cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, corn and vanilla can be raised in this region. Those who come and are rich will unquestionable multiply their wealth very fast. Those who come and are poor will see dark and misery and absolute hunger and suffering.

(From the New York Herald 20th.)

How Would the Negroes Vote.

The Radicals, who were surprised two or three days ago at the sudden discomfiture of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to negro suffrage, begin to fear they have caught a Tartar since they learn that the resolution offered by Mr. Stewart was drawn by his father-in law, Henry S. Foote, ex-member of the defeated Confederate Congress. But they need feel no alarm; as the sudden admission of all the Southern negroes to the elective franchise is opposed by a mass of arguments and a mass of prejudice, sufficient to prevent it apart, and insurmountable together. Still, Mr. Stewart's proposition is the fairest yet presented from the negro suffrage side. It offers to the South that if it will accept universal suffrage, it shall have, in exchange, universal amnesty and complete extinction from all penal consequences and political disabilities growing out of the rebellion.

If the Radicals believe this proposition has no chance of success, they will advocate it as a means of covering the odium of denied negro suffrage. But if the South were to show any symptoms of accepting it, the Radicals would oppose it. This is obvious as it is demonstrable. How will the negroes vote? So long as they remained the ignorant creatures they now are, they would vote as their *advisers*, of some kind, could, if not restrained by a Congressional limitation, may reduce the currency below the needs of the country for a circulating medium. There are two ways in which he might retire a portion of the United States notes in circulation; by taking them directly in exchange for bonds, or in exchange for gold purchased with bonds. It is in the option of holders to retain their notes or gold or to give them up to Government for its bonds. It is a settled principle among the financiers of Europe, where there has been much longer experience and a much wider field from which to make deductions regarding investments in public funds, that it is only a surplus of money, that public not needed in circulation for ordinary commercial purposes, which seeks conversion into Government securities. Mr. McCulloch, by exchanging bonds for notes, could not absorb more than this surplus, unless at a heavy discount which it is not proposed to make, and which, cumulative as it is, must be, if considered, would soon exhaust the credit of the Government and in that way stop the absorption. In selling bonds at par for notes, there is no reason to suppose that the currency would seek such an exchange after it had been depreciated by this process to the value of specie. It is not conceivable, at least, that it would do so at the same time in a manner to produce a rise in prices. For goodness sake, if the subject belongs exclusively to the States, and until the Constitution is altered, the federal government has no jurisdiction over it. When proposed as a constitutional amendment, the eleven States in question have complete power to defeat it, and the absurdity of making voters of ignorant millions who have just emerged from the condition of spirit of freemen, will prevent their ratifying such an amendment. Another reason for not proceeding to the preposition that the Radicals will never offer it in good faith. So far as they adopt the proposition to couple universal amnesty with universal suffrage, it is a lure to delude the unsuspecting people into incautious commitments in favor of negro voting. They will then turn around and say, if it is not with amnesty it cannot be objectionable without it.

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Brownlow's Reader.

[From the Nashville Union, March 18.]

Brownlow's Reader, which we referred to in editing on the proclamation of the Rebellion in Tennessee, has reached a circulation of 16,577 in the number of schools in Ireland, and the population [illegible]

A Scene in the French Chamber.

[From the London Daily News, March 1.]

In the debate on the address in the Corps Legislatif on Tuesday, M. Gilais Bizoin made a long speech which caused much laughter, but which was frequently interrupted by the members from the left to the government. In speaking of the desire of the country for liberty, he said the proof of that desire was to be found in the electoral defeats the government had sustained and in the tone of the newspapers, which, in order to obtain readers, were obliged to take Liberty as their motto. He added:

"All these journals, all without exception, give you every morning the most touching advice. I recollect that which was given by one of the most devoted to the Minister of the Interior, who sits there in the cabinet like a hare upon his haunches—(exclamation and uproarious laughter)—always in a state of alarm, pushing up his ears—(more laughter)—his eyes kind upon every paper, upon every sentence, upon every word. For goodness sake," it said, "open your eyes, sir; shut your ears for only six months; open them afterwards, and you will see that the grand empire has advanced till the end." That advice does honor to the sentiments of him who gave it, for he is not unaware that the terrors of timid people increase twofold in the darkness—(laughter)—and that to obtain this result the minister and responsible power must be chloroformed for an indefinite time.

At this point M. Rouher, Minister of State, rose and said, "If possibly includes could be chloroformed, it would be as well. (Hear, hear, and exclamations.) This is not politics; it is all a pasquinade." Hereupon the official report says there were loud protests from the members near M. Gilais Bizoin, while numerous voices exclaimed, "It is true! Very good, very good!" and M. Garnier Pages called the minister to order. The proceedings which followed are thus given in the *Moniteur*:

M. Jules Simon—Yes. Order. It is disgraceful that a member should be treated in this manner. It is in that way that the country is no longer any discussion. (General excitement.)

M. Didier (approaching the government benches)—You were quite right, sir (to the minister.

M. Eugene Pelletan (to the President)—We formally request you to call the minister to order. (Several members: "It is you who should be called to order.")

M. Emile Ollivier—The minister has no right to describe the words of a speaker as he has done.

M. Piedeou—Is the government to be insulted as it has been? We do not respect ourselves. We cannot permit it and we will not permit it.

M. Gilais Bizoin—I have still the right to speak. According to the rules it cannot be taken from me. (Interruption.) (The words of the speaker are lost in the uproar.)

The President—Several members say they did not hear the motion for the closing of the discussion.

("Yes, yes." "No." "The motion is carried.")

Several members here rose and declared that the motion for closure was misunderstood, not heard, but the President declared that it had been duly carried, and proceeded to other business. The house was soon tolerably tranquillized, and

M. Jules Favre said—Indecorum and insult have proceeded from the ministerial benches, and I request that the ministers the privilege of insult? (Order, order.)

M. Rouher—It is our duty to see that the government is respected, and we will make it respected you may be certain.

M. Emile Ollivier—But you have no right to describe the words of a member as you have done.

M. Gilais Bizoin—Respect yourselves, and you will be respected. Do not turn power into ridicule, as you did for half an hour.

M. Ernest Picard—The minister owes it to himself and the dignity of the Chamber, to withdraw the order he used. (Great excitement. Cries of "Enough, enough." "Adjourn, adjourn.")

The house then adjourned until the next day.

Anecdotes of the London Zoological Gardens.

A recent London letter relates the following gossip concerning the Zoological gardens and their occupants, showing the danger to which the least carelessness may expose:

Not long ago, man too ripe to be cautious was poking up with a stick the cobra di capello in one of the cages in the serpent room at the Zoological gardens. The serpent darted and touched the man, who died in exactly ten minutes. The wound was on the nose, and was such as might have been made by the point of a needle. The man was a fitter—why I know not—and Mr. Frank Buckland, the naturalist, who has charge of the gardens, was dissecting his body. While doing so he felt a strange sensation coming over him, and he went out of doors and talked to a workman near by, seeing him so drunk he could not stand, and then him to death rather than let him fall to sleep. They did manage him mechanically and drag him to an apothecary's, where he gasped out, "Ammonia!" They plied him with ammonia and water, and he recovered.

He does not know how the poison was communicated, but he thinks it might have cleansed a finger nail with a knife he had used in dissection. It is a curious problem for optimists to consider why such a monstrous thing as the cobra exists. It is a sewer to drain off the poison of a whole tribe of other animals, who live harmlessly and harmlessly? It is the serpent snake with the eastern snake charmers.

In two compartments, one above the other, are the leopard and the hyena, now at liberty. In the upper compartment lived a leopard, a leopard and a hyena were recently confined—the former in the lower and the latter in the upper compartment. During the night of Thursday last the hyena tore up the floor of its cage so as to be able to get his head through. It would then appear that the leopard had contrived to get out of its cage, and a terrific struggle ensued. The noise alarmed the watchman, and Mr. Manders and others came to the spot. It was then found that the leopard had pulled the hyena through the floor, and so tenacious was his hold that, although Mr. Manders freely used a heavily loaded riding whip on his head and shoulders, the hyena was quite dead when at last the leopard was beaten off.

South Western Texas.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, of a late date, says: Chance has put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all Christians, that has been recorded in human annals; that is the identical trial and arraignment of Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document from a copy of the translation:

"SENTENCE

"Rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the Cross.

"In the year seventeen of the Empire of Tiberius Cæsar, and the 4th of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem: Annas and Caiaphas being Princes of the people of God, and Pontius Pilate, Governor of the province, condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves, Dismas and Gestas, for evidence of the people saying:

1. He is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is the enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself, falsely, the son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the centurion, Quintius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any citizen, whomsoever, poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the death of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.
2. Jamuin Horobalde.
3. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city by the gate "Strenonne."

The above sentence are engraved on a copper plate, on one side is written these words:

"A similar plate is sent to each of those tribes." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the city of Aquilla, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the year 1853, and was discovered by the Commissaries appointed to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples it was found inclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of Cantem.

The Hebrew translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The children requested earnestly that the plate might not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the zeal. M. Dannon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of curiosities, it was bought by Lord Howard for 5814 francs.

A BRUTAL MURDERER DISCOVERED.—The cool and brutal murder of the boy on Saturday at Roxbury, Massachusetts, although it occurred some eight months ago, may still live in the memory of our readers, and the announcement on Saturday, that the mystery had been solved by the detection of the murderer, was no doubt read with avidity. The long and patient investigation of the Massachusetts detectives which has resulted in fastening the crime upon a prisoner in the Worcester jail, seat there for a burglary, and arraigned by his own wife, to avoid the pursuit of him caused by the Roxbury murder, is but another instance that in nine cases out of ten murder will out. The criminal, however, could be convicted, and could give evidence against his prisoners, was trapped into a partial confession to a detective who was in prison apparently on another job, and could give such a confused and contradictory account of himself during the time 9th of June when the murder was committed, that he was made "judgment for" in calling himself, is but twenty seven years of age, but from his thirteenth year, when he went to sea, he has had a roving life. During the war he served both in the army and navy, deserting repeatedly from one side to the other. He is of Spanish parentage, and says that he has been in California and Mexico. The corroborating evidence against him is strong, and there is every reason to believe that the perpetrator of this horrid crime has been at last discovered and will be punished.

CURAÇOA CIGAR TRADE.—An exposure was made some time ago by the Government of the frauds in Bank Notes, and attempts to quote Bank of Louisiana at 58 to 60 and 62 to 65; per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 77 to 80, and 82 to 85; Bank of New Orleans at 88 to 90, and 92 to 94; Crescent City Bank, at the same and Union Bank at 90 to 92 and 93 to 95. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes rate at 74 to 76, per cent. The market for the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

WASTED TIME.

Alone in the dark and silent night,
With weary thought of a vanished year,
When wild winds howl and the night is night,
And good deeds rise with a welcome cheer,
Alone with the spectres of the past,
Who come with the old year's dying chime,
They silence come over her and vast,
The spectres of Wasted Time.

The chances of happiness cast away,
The opportunities never sought,
The good—even the evil—done in vain,
They rise in the impotence of thought;
The slow advance and the backward start,
Is the spectre we have to meet on time—
How they furrow the brow and pale the lip
When we talk with Wasted Time.

What can we now? what had we been,
Had we hearkened to the minute's call,
Striving with zealous mind to win,
Through the summer's heat and the winter's cold,
Nothing from nought that the world could do,
Fearing naught but the frown of others—
Enduring, struggling, all seasons through,
And knowing no Wasted Time.

Who shall reveal what might have been,
Who shall hold back this ebbing tide,
Thus to remorse, and shame and sin,
And, sometimes even, all hope beside?
Who shall give us the strength, step now,
To the work—the work of Friday morning,
To shake off the sloth from sense and brow,
And battle with Wasted Time?

The years that pass have not said.
Nothing that do not remove—
But often from the rust of life making chain,
Bind even from the glimmering through—
Then to him who learns from errors past,
And turns away with strength sublime,
And snatches each year out do the last,
There is no Wasted Time.

THE NEW ORLEANS SURVEYOR.—*Washington*, March 18.—Similar charges to those preferred against Mr. Monroe have been preferred against Mr. Parker, who was nominated for the office of Surveyor of New Orleans, a few weeks ago, by the President. The nomination gave complete satisfaction to the old residents of the city, as well as to conservative men generally. It did not suit the political "vultures," and forth with a series of charges were made up and forwarded here, which killed the confirmation of the appointment when it came up in the last session of the Senate. The President, it is said, does not believe the charges to be true and he will probably adhere to his appointment. No 13 Cuba Sugar may be quoted at 11 lb per pound, and Cuba Molasses at 60 to 62c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—There were sales to dealers of 2 hds Fair Leaf at 15c and one Strictly Fine at 25c per pound There is some inquiry and offers have been made, but not accepted. We quote

	Light	Heavy	
Low Bright	24@25	27@28	Nominally
Fine Red	20@22	23@25	4@5
Common Leaf	16@18	20@22	4@5
Fair	18@20	22@24	4@5
Good do	19@21	23@25	4@5
Fine do	20@22	24@26	4@5
Choice do	21@23	25@27	4@5
Choice Selections	22@24	26@28	4@5

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The general market has exhibited a good degree of animation to day, and the business has been to a fair extent. Flour, Grain and Seed are in good demand, but Provisions are extremely dull and depressed. Full particulars of the condition of the market and of the various transactions as they have transpired to-day are given in detail in the following remarks:

FLOUR—In light supply and in good local demand at prices generally in favor of buyers. The sales to day embrace fully 2000 barrels, of which 500 on private terms, 150 Common at $6 50, 100 Fair at $7 25, 100 Good at $7 50, 374, 150, 75 and 200 Superfine at $8 per bbl, 100 do at $8 50, and 100 Extra at $9 per bbl. A good jobbing trade is doing at $8 50 per barrel for Superfine. Yesterday, not previously reported, we find the sales of 100 barrels, of which 150 Common at $6 62½, 100 Fine at $7 62½, 250 Superfine at $8 25, 100 do $8 50, and 100 Low Extra at $10 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—Yesterday there have been sales of 300 barrels at $3 60 per barrel.