The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED EARLY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AT
No. 78 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1866.

Auctions or City and Country Property.—Notice is called to extensive sales of dry goods, and Groceries, &c., this day, by Vincent & Co., 16 Chartres street, at 10 o'clock.

Notice.—McVey and Roberts, clerks of the steamer Baltimore, have obliged us with Vicksburg and Memphis papers of the latest date.

The officers of the steamer T. D. Hines have our thanks for Memphis papers of the 3d inst.

Through the enterprise of the Southern Express we have New York papers as late as the 27th ult.

Post this Morning Places at 9 A. M.—Pontchartrain Lake.—The fine low pressure steamer Osceola will leave on Thursday, next, from the Little Red of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train, for Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs. See advertisement to this effect by Leach & Perkins, steamer Gouvier and Caroudelet.

Large and Elegant Assortment of Imported Seasonable and Tobby Articles at the "Bronze Pen."—Mr. Francis Bouvain, proprietor of the large and well known establishment of the "Bronze Pen," 62 Bourbon street, announces elsewhere an extensive and varied assortment of imported stationery, as well as articles of utility, received by steamship Bienville, per packet, which, for quality of the material of purchase and importation, he is able to sell at extraordinarily low prices. Those desiring goods of this description, either elegant or substantial, would do well to call at the "Bronze Pen."

District Delegates.—Messrs. E. Burnham, P. Lozano, and Wm. J. Farrago were elected last evening from the 7th Representative District to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the municipal offices. From the 6th Representative District, Messrs. Henry Perdue and Zeled Dalbondé delegated by the same convention.

From the Rio Grande.—Papers from Brownsville are received as late as the 20th ult. They have no news of general importance. Business is dull and prices low. Cotton is still coming in from the interior. Mr. Hegwer, Secretary of War to Juarez, was arrested at Brownsville for gambling.

Sailing of Steamship Star of the Union.—The steamship Star of the Union, Captain Blackburn, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with a fair freight and passengers.

Amusements.

Varieties Theatre.—Miss Rachel Johnson appears, again, this evening, in the new version of Shoenfield's drama of "Deborah, or the Jewish Maiden's Vow." Her *Deborah*, last night, produced a most favorable impression. The play is well-cast, and put upon the stage with that attention to details, which contributes so largely to the enjoyment of the "Varieties" audiences. The amusing Bertetta, omitted the "First Night" will conclude the performance. Miss Chamberlain and Mr. Barker are in the "First Night." We need scarcely say, therefore, that it is worth seeing.

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Academy of Music.—This is a gala week at the Academy. There are new songs, dances, farces, divertissements—not to mention a ghost-ass Irish festival dance, arranged by Mons. Jacques, and ballet, "Lanigan's Ball." Billy Emerson, in *Jimmy Lanigan*, and of course he sings that very song, "Lanigan's Ball," with which Allen, of the N. F. T., used, in days, to delight the veterans of Mary's and Spafford's brigade. The "Mammoth Company," with its half hundred performers, has put its best foot forward this week—that is clear.

Brown, Robinson & Murray's Southern Circus continues to be crowded nightly. The elephants, athletes, riders, male and female, and the trained and trick animals have all given a touch of their quality; and, if one may judge from the plaudits and laughter of the large audiences that are amused nightly under the big tent, they have succeeded in pleasing. There is another grand Entertainment, introducing all the members of the troupe, to-night.

THE REPUBLICAN AS A UNION PARTY

That there is nothing in a name, may have been true enough as a pleas of love-philosophy drawn from Juliet's heart experience. But in positive science and in the practical concerns of life, the application of names is of such importance that there can be no true Conclusions and no right action in things which they are applied. It was always been one of the cheap tricks of politicians to profit by the facility with which men fall into error through judging things by false names. They generally managed to keep the deception by preserving before the reality and the verbs symbol at least a degree of standard correctness. It is true that facts and figures brought in such violent dissociation as they are by those who persist in adding the name of "Union" to the Republican party, on the theory that this party is, and always was, pre-eminently representative of the Union principle. A brief retrospect of its history will show with what great injury to the cause.

Inspired by the idea of the "irrepressible conflict," its organization was strictly sectional, and therefore signified danger to the Union such as Washington deprecated when warning his countrymen against the founding of parties on geographical discriminations. Thus founded, it rose into successful existence on the crest of which received only sectional votes, but not in insufficient number to elect it, and the second of which, likewise supported in one section alone, received a sufficient number to give it an Electoral though not a popular majority. It is hardly conceivable that the Southern people could have been led into the rebellion that followed on, any other argument than that the election of the Republican ticket was the victory of a section and the defeat of the principle of a just and Constitutional Union. The Union phase of that party came after the war commenced. Circumstances identified it with the simple idea of preserving the Union by military force, and it gathered to its ranks all who were fundamentally opposed to secession, and who believed the war was for the restoration of a Constitutional Union, in bitter opposition to the leaders of this party. There is but one way to explain this. The party which circumstances made, a war party supported by sectional Unionists, naturally remains sectional—secession has prevailed, its original character as the representative of sectional sentiments and interests.

Such being the history and character of the Republican party, we may judge of the romantic imaginations of Senators Sherman and Dixon, and of the writers in such journals as the *New York Times*, who can regard it as synonymous with the only true Union party, and who can deny that there is any irreconcilable difference between it and the President.

And yet the President, in a speech which the *New York Times* unqualifiedly approves, has denounced the subjugated leaders of that party in Congress, Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, as evidently striving to thwart the restoration of the Union! As opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government to "attempting to destroy it." And yet a majority of Congress, included in the same party, deliberately stand by the leaders who are thus characterized! And yet this majority is in turn endorsed by Republican majorities in the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Nevada, and in the Executive Committee of Indiana. And yet all the leading Republican journals, except the *New York Times*, the *New York Post*, and two or three others, unite common cause, in the name of their party, with Sumner, Stevens and the Congress against the President. The President, on the other hand, is left to be overthrown by the party which he created, to which he is destined to Union to the enemies of the Union, to the enemies of the Constitution, to a treasonable conspiracy, headed by Thaddeus Stevens and Sumner; but to Congressional, legislative and journalistic majorities avowedly at the most time endorse his bitterest political enemies, is the impossible conception.

Shall Fox Answer the Message.—The *Pioneer Democrat* (Seattle, T.,) of the 24 instants, says:

The small pox still exists among the negroes of our parish. We hear of occasional deaths occurring. We are glad to see that the Board of Health has taken steps to meet the disease with decision all warnings thereto will be met by them by this action. Some go to see the disease who have it, thinking to have it "get well out lookin," others to they they are not afraid of it. So goes the fashion.

The President and the Test Oath.—The *Tribune*, of this morning, says:

The President was called on yesterday by a Committee of colored men from New York, in the interest of the Freedmen and then the Constitutional amendment, and the Committee were grieved to hear the President say that he had participated in the rebellion was good cause to punish the Southern States in Congress, and that the only test he would require was that they would ratify the Constitutional amendment abolishing the basis of representation. The President, and then no Constitutional amendment is necessary, and the only test the people need ask will be vote free from secession, and elect the Southern States represented in Congress.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA—The
new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ..... Howes, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2000 tons ..... Child, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ..... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2000 tons ..... Nelson, Commander
FOR NEW YORK DIRECT
The new and first-class super steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ..... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ..... Vanmeter, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ..... ——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ..... ——, Commander
The line is composed of the largest and most commodious steamships which have ever been built in this country, or for any home line. They are in every respect first-class vessels and the rooms on each they run. The passenger accommodations are not excelled by those on any ship or steamer in the world.
Reduced passage rates.
Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and Company's rates for freight will always be made known on by any other line.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent.
jan6 1y 8 Carondelet street

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS STEAM POWER (Cox Harris) ...
The well-known Steamers
the Liverpool, New Orleans and Texas Steamship Company, will be despatched from New Orleans for Liverpool, as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY, MARCH 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER 12
CITY OF NEW YORK 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 9 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ..... $80 00 | Steerage $30 00
To Londonderry, Belfast or Dublin, $5 00 extra.
To Paris, ... $5 00 | To Havre $5 00
To Hamburg, Bremen or Antwerp $10 00
Passengers also forwarded to Hull, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berlin, Stettin, Prussia, Saxony, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Constantinople, Smyrna, Turkey and Mediterranean ports.
Passengers also forwarded to Derby, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berlin, Stettin, Prussia, Saxony, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Constantinople, Smyrna, Turkey and Mediterranean ports.
Steerage passengers will be supplied with good and sufficient provisions, consisting of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Rice, Potatoes, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Vinegar, Pepper and Salt.
Passengers are responsible for their own tickets, and must see that they are stamped at the office of the Company.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN O DALE, Agent, 8 Broadway, N Y
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, Up Gravier street 1m

Only Direct Line to France.
Two General Transatlantic Company's New Lines of First-Class Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
The first splendid steamers on this favorite route for the Continent are
LAFAYETTE ..... 1500 tons ..... 800 H. P.
WASHINGTON ..... 3,200 tons ..... 1,000 H. P.
NAPOLEON III ..... 3,200 tons ..... 1,000 H. P.
EUROPE ..... 3,200 tons ..... 1,000 H. P.
MARYLAND ..... 1,500 tons ..... (Great power)
ST. LAURENT ..... (Building) ..... (Great power)
ST. NAZAIRE ..... (Building) ..... (Great power)
VILLE DE PARIS ..... (Building) ..... (Great power)
DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.
LAFAYETTE ..... SATURDAY, March 3
NOUVEAU MONDE ..... (Side-wheel steamer) ..... Dr. Nickels) ..... FRIDAY, March 9
WASHINGTON ..... M. Surrey ..... Pierre ..... Saturday, March 24
Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers, just completed, and documents to March 1.
Rates of Passage from New York to Havre:
First Cabin, $150 ; Second Cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.
Passengers booked through to Paris and all parts of the Continent. Tickets will be issued from the north of the C. S. Army via the Mississippi Valley, and Passports procured. Baggage passes to the Custom House in Paris. Drafts will be issued for any amount, payable on demand, in gold, in good ordinary, well conditioned barrels, free of charge.
ORIONS, of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required, delivered on the levee in May and April, in good ordinary, well conditioned barrels, free of charge.
Separate proposals in duplicate must be made for each steamer and for the transport of Indian goods.
The bids must state the price per pound at which it is proposed to carry the goods.
The name of the party must be inscribed in the prize bid, which must be marked with the words "Proposals for Transportation of Indian Goods," and addressed to the Quartermaster, and may be opened at the Quartermaster's office, No. 12 Bienville street, New Orleans, La.
Proposals for transportation will be carefully considered by the Government, and the right reserved to reject any or all bids offered.
Proprietors of the German Gazette, 58 Camp street.
jan31 1m
FREISTEER & MASSINGER.

Removal.
L. B. FOTHIER has removed his office from No. 24 Bienville street to No. 111 Gravier street.
Persons indebted to the late firm of Fothier & Fourchy will please call at his office, 111 Gravier street, between Carondelet and Magazine streets. feb28 6m

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE STEAMER LOCKWOOD LOST BY EXPLOSION AND FIRE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AND SAVED.

From Washington.

Captain Semmes's Parole Declared to be Valid.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Western Commercial News—Activity in Business—Scarcity in Cotton.

Memphis, March 5.—Weather clear and cool. The river rose 6 inches in the past 24 hours. The Arkansas river is falling with 9 feet of water in Little Rock.

The following steamers passed down to-day: Huntsville, Tarascon, R. K. Bishop, Natchez, Thomas, 6. W. Graham, E. S. Mc Cune, Marble City, Commercial, A. Grossbeak, Darling, Adam Jacobs, E. S. Mephan. Down up: C. W. Graham, Vicksburg; Emerald, Hamburg; Tarascon.

Business is dull. Cotton, 26 to 27c. Corn, 80c. Oats, 65c. Hay, $24. Bran, $18. Butter, 35c. Lard, 20c. Lard, 20 to 22c. Pork, 20c. Chickens, $4 to $5, 25c.

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IMPORTANT INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GOVERNOR COX.

Further Explanation of the Executive Policy Relative to the Southern States.—His Suggestion as to how the South may get Rid of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Info Plan for Admitting Southern Representatives.

The following important letter was read in Washington on the 26th ult., by Gov. Cox, of Ohio, the united representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.

Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Chairman Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:

My Dear Sir: On Saturday last I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements whilst they were fresh in my memory. Since he was in a peculiarly free and unprecedented conversation, to exhibit with peculiar clearness the processes of his own mind in reaching conclusions, and to express views with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feeling, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it, good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly, I again waited upon him this morning, to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country, although he was entirely unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing. I found him in his library, and when I first called upon him. He most frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report which is as follows:

The President said he had no thoughts which he was not willing to avow; that his policy had already aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and, therefore, he had not entered upon the duties of his office as he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views, and any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration.

It was intended that no long continuance of military government could be tolerated, that the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government; and not to give it to the lately rebellious States would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which had carried through the war to prove themselves equal to the emergency, now the work of destruction was over and rebuilding had begun. Military government alone would not pacify the South. As the end of a long period of such government we would be no nearer and probably not so near the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government, which should put in force laws which should be thoroughly ended and those conditions accepted by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. One central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the proper system of pacification should be one which should secure where to stimulate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct and proper legislation, rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force. Thus, in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the Bureau in toto, for he had used it, and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had recommended, and that by proclamation of his own or by some action of Congress a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion, would probably be declared at some not very distant day, and as he understood the present law, the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Many amendments would be needed in it. Suppose you yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, and clerk, and to it just as soon as you by proper action for the protection of the freedmen, make it unnecessary." Thus, said he, the hope of getting rid of the Bureau stimulated action to do what is right, while they were not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military government. If on the other hand the bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which, on its face, appears part of the fixed law of the land, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and, instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, would tend to drive them to desperation, and make their hatred of the government universale.

The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he had held martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, to protect Union men and obey the laws, because by doing so they would bring about the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way, and under the influence of the same ideas, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would guarantee the safety of the country, and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in power. He deposed them and established provisional governments; then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be conditioned. The conditions—namely, the amendment of State constitutions excluding slavery, the acceptance of the same amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c.—every body is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as, using his best judgment, and in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the necessary right of any he could frame. He emerged that on their acceptance, with evidences of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State governments, elect Legislatures, &c., and, so far as executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment as a failure, but a success. He had, accordingly, reorganized the Post Office Department every, where among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department; and, in like manner, in all the executive departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or district sent a loyal man unmistakably elected and qualified he could think it a right to admit him the same as if from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to see the real ability and welfare. When they had all done this their representation would be full and the work would be done.

Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress or of the loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional right; but he felt like urging them and upon the country that this mode of finishing the work; so nearly completed in other respects, was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union. Hence, in short, nothing in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United States courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves.

He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing it. He would have had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation; and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, and providing a proper system for the protection of freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary.

If they did not do what they ought there would then be enough to elaborate a plan. He then referred briefly to the fact of men who have been rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if those men in good faith adopted the views of his policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully alone restated in his veto message, and which was his own, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of peaceful loyal men everywhere would rejoice in. The men they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere they would at least diminish their power to do mischief in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war; and he had earnestly desired to establish a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the disloyal men, and those disloyalists, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear sir, is the conversational statement of the President on this important matter; and if you could meet his straightforward, honest zeal, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am very well assured I feel you would believe, with me, that although he may not receive universal suits with the equanimity and forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected.

Very truly yours,
J. D. Cox.

Garrison on the President and Mr. Seward.—The *New York Tribune* says: Mr. Lloyd Garrison addressed an audience in Brooklyn last evening. He denounced President Johnson in severe terms. He thought the President's policy would be better have fallen under the hand of the British Prince than to have proclaimed in last Thursday evening's meeting at the Cooper Institute.

A correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* thinks the cattle disease for the best and shee trade. Manufacturers who, a few days ago, were preparing to do a heavy business, have suddenly changed, and the prices of work as well as of goods have a downward look.

If There Were No "Death!"

[From the Last Tales of Milton—By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.]

In "Death and Sisyphus," the author suggests the misery and anarchy that would follow the abrogation of death. In stories that, as we have already said, usually shape itself to the homely or the terrible, he presents us with a delineation all the more powerful for its touch of the grotesque:

"Death is bound fast," they cried; "no more can mortals die!"

"Blow on," the fiction said; "the conduit fill."
"Blow on," the fiction said; "the pump is dry;
"A merry boy," quoth she, "is the Translator's bolt;
"But terrible to wish for."

Brute do not mend a mother; there's no Death."
The adulterer starting cried, "Forgive me Zeus!"
"The wrath that I have spared, I mean save on.
"Be Death, no Love!"

"Laugh, blue, sin on! our night! here ye all."
Groveled the sinners, whom Night cowls the storm;
And in the thunderous roar, mingled with Heaven,
Burst they shout from the blest.

Writing his host's return to rage. Death saw—
Saw the fierce lightnings leap, and with Heaven,
Shook to the roots of earth in Tartarus.
"Find I the slave of Life

In mine own viceroy, Life's supremest lord!
Haste!—thy first charge, thine ensemble host;—
Then long arrears pay up;—arrest the storm,
And seize, and seize, and seize!"

Being on the sailor shouldting in his ship,
Death's pale messenger touched it's knee.
The sailor-boy in the riot of his life,
And say, "Lose reigns Death."

The U. S. Supreme Court Decide that the Southern States are States in the Union.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Washington, Saturday, February 24.—The Supreme Court is not expected to sit, and does not sit, for two days longer, but having decided the cause, the Court issues a mandate to the Court below, directing that Court to enter the decree of affirmance, which is to be enforced by the inferior Court. When the Southern States went into rebellion the Courts of the United States were swept away, and with them all remedies for debts. The Supreme Court decides that this is wrong, that the States are still in the Union, and that the Courts are still open for the collection of debts. This decision will be hailed with delight by the people of the South, and will be followed by a rush of suits to the Federal Courts. The Supreme Court has been very much abused by the Radicals, but it has done more than any other department of the Government to uphold the Constitution and the rights of the States.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Monday Evening, March 5, 1866.

The general market has exhibited but little animation to-day, and our leading staple, in particular, has been comparatively neglected. The further decline in Foreign Exchange, and buyers being unwilling to go on unless at proportionally lower rates, to which holders would not submit, is among the relations between Sterling and Cotton, it should be observed that on last Thursday, when the latter had advanced to 44 for Low Middling, and 43 to 44 for low middling, the former ruled at 145¾ to 146 and 146¾ for A1 to first class; and as it sold to-day at 144¾ to 145 for an average of decline of 3½ to 3¾ per cent. The falling off since yesterday is only about 2 per cent., but buyers claim a reduction in proportion to what decline, to which factors will not submit. The supply on sale is moderate.

The Gold market opened with sales at 131 to 132 per dollar, after selling as low as 130¾, and as high as 133¼, closed with rather more steadiness at 131¾, against 133 to 133¼ on Saturday.

The better feeling towards the close was inspired by rumors of private telegrams quoting gold at 130 in New York, while 131 was bid, to indicate a slight reaction. The sales include $2000 and $10,000 at 130¾; $5000 at 131; $3000, $20,000 in lots equal to $50,000, and $10,000 at 131¼; $4000, $5000 and $7000 at 132; $3500 and $9000 at 132¼; $1500 at 133, and $2200 at 133¼. A gold check on New York for a million pounds was sold at a slight premium. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver.

Foreign Exchange opened so completely unsettled by the decline in gold at New York that quotations were entirely nominal, but at a later hour the market assumed more firmness, and the sales to-day are confined to 11 bills Fully Fair to Prime Sugar at 12¾c per lb, and 40 bbls Molasses at 50c per gallon for old crop, and 55c for Strictly Prime, and 45c for Fair to Inferior, old, sold at 38c per gallon. The market is overstocked with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, while there is very little or no demand, and production. The last sales were at 50c per gallon for Cuba Molasses, and 12c per lb at retail for No. 15 Sugar.

Wheat Produce and Provisions.—The receipts have been quite moderate for the season, and better supplies being expected, buyers are holding aloof, the general market is dull, and prices drooping and downward tendency.

Flour.—The market is very dull and drooping, and the sales to day are confined to 630 bbls, of which 300 Fine, in three lots, at $8 50; 100 Superfine at $9 25; 80 Choice Extra at $13 50 to $13, and 100 very Choice at $16 per bbl.

Corn.—We have to note a dull market, with sales of 4,000 sacks to day, of which 500 Yellow and 2000 Mixed at 85c, and 1000 White, in lots, at 90c per bushel.

Oats.—In better supply. Only 100 sacks were sold to-day, however, at 70c per bushel.

Bran.—Receipts are coming in more fully, and prices have given way about 10c per 100 lbs, the sales comprise 600 sacks at $1 90 to $2, 300 at $1 85 and 300 at $1 80 to $1 85 per bushel.

Hay.—Is in better supply, and prices have been reduced $2 50 per ton. Two hundred and fifty bales Prime Western sold to-day at $32 50 per ton.

Pork.—Is in good supply, but not much in demand, and bids Mess have sold in lots equal to about $30 50 per bbl. Is is retailing at $31 per bbl.

Lard.—The market is quiet, but very firm, about 100 kegs Prime in bbl sold to-day at 19½c, and 50 kegs sold at 19¼c per lb Prime is retailing at 20¼c and in kegs at 22c per lb.

Sweet Meat.—We note sales of 90 bbls Shoulders at 13¼c, and 66 tcs at 13¼ at 13¾c and 14c, mostly 13¾c per lb.

Bacon.—Is in good supply and fair retail demand. We make sales of 50 bbls Clear Sides at 21c, 25 tcs Clear Sides 21c, sugar Hams 25 to 26c, and plain 22 to 23c per lb.

Star Candles.—Are dull and are selling in small lots at 20c per lb for short weight and 24c for full weight.

Whisky.—The market is very dull and there is only a small retail business doing at $2 20 to $2 25 per gallon for rectified.

Coal Oil.—Is retailing in bbls at 80c, and in cans at $1 per gallon.

Butter and Cheese.—Choice Butter in demand and in good demand, but Common is neglected. Cheese is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 52c Western 40 to 46c, Cheese, Northern and West 20 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 30c.

Hominy.—Is retailing at $4 50, Grits at $2 to 3. Apples at $7 to 10 per bbl, Potatoes $3 per dozen, Geese at $14 and Tar per bbl, $5 per dozen.

Coffee.—Prices are easier owing to the decline in Gold, and dealers are supplying the demand at 28 to 29½c per lb, currency, for Low Fair to Choice Rio.

Receipts.

City of Jefferson, March 5 to 6.

Cattle Market.

Arrived yesterday, 110 Western ..... Louver, 175 Texas
Sold, 125 Western Beeves, 120 Texas Beeves, 15 Cows, Calves and Bulls, 50 Sheep and Goats.
Sold to-day, 155 Western Beeves ..... 200 Texas Beeves.
Left over, 50 Western Beeves ..... 40 Milch Cows.

Western Beef Cattle, 1st quality, ₱ lb net ..... 13 @ —
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net ..... 12 @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net ..... 11 @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net ..... 10 @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net ..... 12 @ 13
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net ..... 11 @ 12
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net ..... 10 @ 11

Sheep on hand not cleared ..... 100 @ —

The shipments of cotton since last report from New Orleans, 374 for Mobile.

Sugar and Molasses.—Only 11 hhds Sugar and 26 bbls and 46 hf bbls Molasses have been sold since Saturday. We have again to note a very dull market. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are very small now and will be so for to-day and to-morrow, and the sales to-day are confined to 11 hhds Fully Fair to Prime Sugar at 12¾c per lb, and 40 bbls Molasses at 50c per gallon for old crop, and 55c for Strictly Prime, and 45c for Fair to Inferior, old, sold at 38c per gal lon. The market is overstocked with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, while there is very little or no demand, and production. The last sales were at 50c per gallon for Cuba Molasses, and 12c per lb at retail for No. 15 Sugar.

Whisky Produce and Provisions.—The receipts have been quite moderate for the season, and better supplies being expected, buyers are holding aloof, the general market is dull, and prices drooping and downward tendency.

Flour.—The market is very dull and drooping, and the sales to day are confined to 630 bbls, of which 300 Fine, in three lots, at $8 50; 100 Superfine at $9 25; 80 Choice Extra at $13 50 to