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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1867.

RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS.—The General Superintendent, Col. Williams, and General Ticket Agent, Mr. Ware, of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, give notice that Excursion Tickets will be issued from date up to the 3d March, for the purpose of enabling parties residing along the line of the Road to attend the "Bazaar" of the Southern Hospital Association.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for a copy of the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 14th and Memphis *Bulletin* of the 17th inst.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Governor Wells yesterday sent his message to the House, vetoing the bill for calling a State Convention, basing his objections on Constitutional grounds. Action on it was deferred, to await a full attendance of the members.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—We acknowledge the receipt of tickets to the Fancy Dress and Mask Ball to be given by Pioneer Grove No. 3, U. A. O. D. Thanks to Judge Branghn for an invitation.

THE NEW ORLEANS LIGHTERING AND WRECKING ENTERPRISE.—We invite attention of the Legislature to the petition in another column, of the Shippers, Underwriters and Inspectors of the city in behalf of the important enterprise of the "New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company," whose objects are stated in the petition.

This is one of the most important subjects that can attract the attention of the Legislature, and one, it seems to us, that requires prompt attention if we would not have our commerce obstructed eventually almost beyond remedy. Every possible interest should combine in the great work of devising means and carrying out the objects specially in view of removing or overcoming the difficulties encountered by our shipping at the mouth of the river.

We are glad to see that the enterprise receives encouragement from so many of the most prominent business and scientific men of the city, among whom we notice the name of that great chief in matters requiring a knowledge of engineering, General Beauregard, from which we safely infer that the objects of the company are perfectly feasible.

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.—From Mr. P. F. Gogarty, Catholic Bookseller and Stationer, No. 151 Camp street, opposite St. Patrick's Church, we have received a copy of Sadlier's "Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo, for the year of Our Lord 1867." This is an extremely useful work for Catholics, and no family should be without it. It contains also full returns of the various Dioceses in the United States and British North America, and a list of the Archbishops, Bishops and Priests in Ireland. It is published by D. & J. Sadlier & Co. 31 Barclay street, New York, and can be obtained from Mr Gogarty

RISSORI as MARY STUART.—There was a crowded house last night to witness this great tragic genius in the historic role of *Mary Stuart*, in which she was received with the greatest applause. Her rendition of the character—one that, perhaps, more than any other that has been put upon the stage for female personation, gives the greatest scope for versatile display of the passions—was sublime in the extreme; particularly in the interview between herself and *Elizabeth*, in the third act. Rissori's grace, gesticulation and facial expression all bespoke the character of the Queen to perfection, while her intonation, if at all at fault, was but slightly so, in some minor passages to which she did not seem to attach much importance, in the same act. It is to be regretted, that with the exception of the part of *Elizabeth*, which was well enough rendered, she could not have been better sustained by the other artists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Remember the great Boston will repeat her famous rendition of the role of "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, to-morrow (Wednesday) night. To procure seats application should be made as early as possible. "La Fille de l'Avare" and "La Rue de La Loire" will be given by the regular company this evening.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Flotow's celebrated opera, "Martha," is to be given this evening at this theatre, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, by Mr. Kunkel's fine Italian Opera Troupe, Mrs. Tousset appearing. "Ione" will with the last performance.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, for the second time in the beautiful play of "Pearl of Savoy, or a Mother's Prayer."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The renowned Ordens appears again this evening in his great character of "Solon Shingle," "Paul Pry," "Caleb Plummer, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The capital programme so successfully presented at the Academy, last night, is to be repeated this evening. Macarthy in his new and original patriotic song, with tableau, illustration and chorus by the ladies of the company, and a general variety entertainment by the whole troupe.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—Bob Hart and his Company in a grand programme of songs, dances, farces and other amusing pieces. Misses Sackett, Leo, St. Clair, Richmond and a number of male artists appear.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—The wonderful performers with wild animals, Miss Belle Louise and Mr. Herr Liedel. Mrs. Butterely, the comely Maine matron, weighing 702 pounds, and Prof. Greiner, in his beautiful glass blowing operations, are among the many attractions to be seen at the Museum at all hours, from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock at night.

The Mississippi Legislature.

The *Clarion* of the 15th inst. gives interesting reports of the action of the Legislature on the 15th inst

Mr Sinnall, chairman of the Committee on State and Federal Relations, yesterday submitted a report in reference to the programme for reconstruction received from Gov Sharkey. A minority report, signed by Messrs. Hillyer and Lewis, was also submitted Both were ordered to be printed and made the special order of this morning at 11 o'clock Mr. Sinnall, in presenting the majority report, addressed the House in eloquent and impressive terms, and was listened to with the most profound attention. When he took his seat, a general and decided applause attested that the views met the approbation of at least a majority of his hearers The resolutions, which form a part of his report, simply propose to get at Congress what are to be the precise terms upon which our relations to the Union may be fully restored, and pledging a serious and respectful consideration to whatever intimation may be submitted. There is nothing pledged—no promises made—and we are unable to see how the accompanying report is susceptible of the construction which induced the report of the minority of the committee. The great debate of the session will doubtless be held in the House to-day, and all who would enjoy "a feast of reason" on a question so vitally affecting our welfare, should not fail to be present. The report and resolutions, as they may be finally adopted, will duly appear in our columns.

The Legislature has repealed the laws which prevented aliens from holding real estate. An act has also passed both Houses, and been approved, authorizing a change of venue in jury trials of cases from Probate Courts, and another very important one, which prevents the dissolving of injunctions upon sales or deed of trust or mortgage foreclosure or on judgments for debt, accruing before 1865, where the equity appears on the face of the bill and it is sworn to.

A bill has also passed both Houses of the Legislature, providing for the distribution of the indirect fund of sixty thousand dollars, now in the State Treasury. It is made the duty of each member of the Board of Police to return to the Probate Clerk, by the first day of May next, a list of the destitute and disabled State and Confederate soldiers, and the destitute widows and orphans of State and Confederate soldiers "in his beat." The Probate Clerk is to consolidate the lists, and it is made his duty, before the third Monday in May, to furnish the Auditor a certified copy. These lists are to constitute the basis of the *pro rata* distribution of the funds; and such Boards of Police as fail to file such lists with the Auditor within the time prescribed, will be excluded from the benefits of the fund.

In the House a bill passed to regulate the practice of medicine in the State. The Probate Judge in each county is to appoint a board of five graduate physicians, who are to examine into the qualifications of candidates, and to grant them licenses if found competent. It does not apply to practitioners in medicine, dentistry or pharmacy, who have been engaged in these several vocations for five years prior to the passage of the act.

The same body, on Friday, passed a bill incorporating the Greenville and Meridian Railroad; also a bill incorporating the Pascagoula and Mobile Railroad.

A bill increasing the Governor's salary to $2000, and that of the Secretary of State to $2000, with an increase of $1000 per session. And appropriating $1000 to the Confederate Veterans' Confederate Cemetery Association, for the better preservation of the Confederate graves in that city and vicinity.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature providing that hereafter a married woman may without the consent of her husband, dispose of her separate estate by last will and testament.

Rankin county, in 1860, contained 6330 whites, and 7105 blacks. In 1866 she contained 3462 whites, and 5691 blacks, or a total of 10750 souls.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 051.

A BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Those men of the North who are disposed to be fair towards the South and to give justice when due, are very well satisfied with the plan of reconstruction proposed by a number of Southern Statesmen, or at least emanating from the South, and would gladly see it adopted. There is no hope for the adoption of this plan, because the Radicals do not intend to admit the Southern States on any terms until after the next Presidential election: but it shows the temper and spirit of the Southern people better than anything that we have yet seen. If really assured that this plan was proposed by men who are known to represent the people, and that it would be accepted by the people we do not see how any sane man could doubt the feeling of our section with regard to rehabilitation. This must give the clearest denial to all charges of defiance or contumacy, for it shows that the South is willing to make important concessions, and to go farther in the matter of intelligent suffrage, than Connecticut, New York or other Northern States—It is stated, however, that the framers of this plan were acting upon authority, and that it is fully endorsed by the President.

The leading features of this plan are the amendment of the Constitution and of the constitutions of the several States, so as to guarantee equal suffrage for all classes and safety from future secession. The first section of this proposed amendment says that no State has the right to withdraw from the Union, nor can the general government deprive any State of its representation in Congress. It goes on to say that the South shall pay an equitable portion of the war debt, that the negroes shall have the same rights accorded to the whites, and that some features of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Radicals last session of Congress shall be incorporated. The most important clause of the proposed State amendments is that which provides that "every male citizen who has resided in the State one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, or who may be the owner of $500 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature and all other officers, the election of whom may be by the people of the State.

The New York *Sun* says that this is a very important concession on the part of the South, and calls the plan a very good one. It also remarks that if endorsed by the Southern people they certainly cannot be accused of perverseness or stubbornness. But beyond showing the disposition of the South this plan will have no manner of effect, for the Radicals will listen to nothing proposed by men of other views than their own, nor do they intend to let the South go without a deeper humiliation if possible to inflict it. While the South may suffer indignities and wrongs she can never be humiliated except by her own people, and we trust the day may not come. It is of very little use to mention these scraps of political history so far as any immediate effect is concerned, but they are at least, signs of the times and the straws which act as political weathercocks

Important From Mexico.

THE EVACUATION OF THE FRENCH—FAREWELL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE—MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

Orizaba, Mexico, Feb. 11. The final evacuation of the capital by the French army occurred on the 5th inst. The rear guard filed down the streets, passed out the eastern gates and silence, and eastward wended their way toward the fort of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

On the 6th, the French commander, Bazaine, issues a farewell to the Mexican people. In it he declared that the French interference contemplated colonization, but any interference with the wishes and rights of the people. He gracefully touches lightly on what he calls the disasters of Mexican history, and bows himself and army out of the Mexican capital.

The whole expeditionary corps was immediately on the move, now on the road to Vera Cruz. Under protection of these army corps, many hundreds of French and Mexican families are leaving the country.

Merchants and citizens of almost every nationality are getting out of the country as rapidly as public and private conveyance can carry them

The whole foreign population, demoralized by the French evacuation, see as if Cromwell's sicers and Escobedo's bribes were at their heels.

Their trouble and affright end only when safely embarked on a Vera Cruz or robbery ridden every mountain pass, and attack trains or diligences each day. The stage is robbed almost daily, even within sight of Orizaba gate. The mail and correspondence destined for the English packet was carried off by brigands within half a mile of Paso del Macho.

Marshal Bazaine sent his wife and baggage eastward on the first of the month, and followed on the 6th with the last division of the army in the meantime, the Imperialists are busy Maximilian puts on the Mexican uniform, reviews his troops in the city, and is received with the wild enthusiasm of despair.

Gen Marquez, Imperial, at the head of 10 men, is intrusted with the defence of the capital, he proposes fighting for a few days, to secure the public of its ability to hold it against any force.

Miramon, Imperial, the ablest tactician in Mexico, at the head of seventeen Mexicans and foreigners, left the capital on the 6th, and by the 8th was at Puebla, organizing Guadalajara and Leon, pushed forward, routing the dissidents in his way, so far as Zacatecas, where Juarez was concentrating the movement of the French. His entrance into Zacatecas caused a hurried stampede of the Liberal forces there—Juarez and his escort making northward As soon as Miramon, with 5000 men, can concentrate at Zacatecas, he will move against the enemy, he took command, in person, of 1000 cavalry and pursued. Thus far his movements have been successful. Since then, reports of his having overtaken and routed Juarez at his cabinet, have circulated freely in the capital. The greatest excitement prevailed everywhere by reason of this intelligence. As yet there is no confirmation of the capture, but it is generally believed. Conscription continues: money is not wanting, and the Imperialists are sanguine of ultimate success.

On the other hand, Liberal armies are concentrating in the Valley of Mexico and investing the capital. There are at this time Liberal garrisons within four miles of the city.

Diaz, Liberal, the most popular general in the Liberal armies, is preparing to move from Oaxaca, with a force of 14000 men.

Cortina, Liberal, with a like number, moves from the region of Durango and Escobedo, in the NEAST corner of Mexico, has arrived at San Luis Potosi. Other bodies of Liberals are massing in the Valley of Mexico preparatory by a descent on the capital.

Juarez has sacrificed his willingness to proclaim a general amnesty to all Imperialists and all opponents to Republicanism during French occupation.

The Imperialists claim an army of 30,000 well armed men. Because, in the last Imperial Council there, it was stated that he had during 7 years, of occupation, 40,000 French troops and 30,000 Mexicans, and that he had at his command, in money, resources, yet failed to establish the Empire

The figures seem to be greatly against the Imperialists; but then the influence and wealth of the church have been enlisted on the Imperial side.

The country is in the most desperate condition. Commerce has come to a close in the city, party is thoroughly beaten, and it is useless to conjecture as to who will triumph. An opinion of to-day is not worth a rush to-morrow. There is scarcely a man of either party, citizen or military chief, that would hesitate a moment, if sold were in the case, to sell party and cause together. We are surprised at nothing—prepared for pronunciamentos and sales, in either party, from the highest chief to the petty road commander or brigand sergeant in the mountains.

Maximilian has ordered the sale of all his horses, furniture, plate and carriages, and the proceeds appropriated to the payment of the back standing debts of the Empire.

The report of Maximilian's abdication, up to the present time, were without a particle of foundation.

Bazaine insisted upon the Emperor abdicating, but his suggestion passed unnoticed.

Three thousand French, with several hundred citizens, passed through this place yesterday, on the road to Vera Cruz. A. C.

Letter from Vera Cruz.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 12, 1867.—The French have left Mexico. Bazaine's family are at Puebla, Macho, awaiting the Marshal. The transport lone arrived yesterday. Brings no news of the rest of fleet Liberals have not yet attacked Mexico. Maximilian remains there.

Gen. Miramon, retook Agnas Calientes and Zacatecas, and reports that he pursued Juarez and his suite three leagues beyond Zacatecas, and that the President only escaped by the fleetness of his horse. Marquez commands in the capital. No other news worth relating. S.

CHANGEABLE FIRE SCREEN.—Draw a landscape on the paper with India ink, representing a winter scene or mere outline; the foliage is to be painted with marrate or cobalt for the green, crimson or carmine for blue, and minute of copper for yellow, which, when dry, will all be invisible. Put the screen to the fire, and the gentle warmth will occasion the flowers, etc., to display themselves in their natural colors, and winter be changed to spring When it cools the colors disappear, and the effect can be reproduced at pleasure.

The Paris *Kradschau* of the 7th says Samuel Clay (el. B.) has purchased 430 acres of land, with the buildings, of his brother, Capt. Mat H. Clay, at $150 per acre, in five annual payments. The gives Mr. Samuel Clay over 600 acres of the Bourbon soil, with 275 acres of the same quality near by in Clarke county, and 1200 in Woodford county. Mr. Clay has become a large planter, and is yet comparatively a young man.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Reconstruction Bill.

The Senate Returned it to the House.

Fenian Excitement in New York.

Cause of the Outbreak in Ireland.

A Tale on the Subject.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Senate has concurred in the House Amendment to the act to prevent smuggling. The bill relative to Appeals on Writs of Error to the Supreme Court, passed The Military Academy Appropriation Bill, and the bill for a more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed.

In the House the amendment on the last named bill was taken up and Stevens asked a Committee of Conference.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Senate to day returned the Reconstruction bill, as amended to the House. It was laid temporarily on the table. A great number of spectators were present.

Washington, Feb. 18 - Postmaster General Randall has not resigned as reported.

If the Tariff bill does not get through by Wednesday, which it probably will not, the President can pocket.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Military bill.

New York, Feb. 18.—A great Fenian excitement prevails in this city. It is supposed that Stephens is in some part of England about to inaugurate a very extensive co-operative movement.

Toledo, Feb. 18.—The gorge broke away and the water quickly subsided.

New York, Feb. 18.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged. Cuba Sugar 10¾c. Molasses 75c. Pork $30 25 to $30 50. Lard 11 to 12¾c. Flour dull and declined 25c. Wheat declined 2 to 3c. Oats 57c. Gold closed at 136¾.

Louisville, Feb. 18.—The river has been stationary since eleven o'clock this morning. It is ten feet below high water mark. There is fifty six inches of water in the channel at the foot of the falls.

The U. S. Engineer leaves for New Orleans to-morrow morning.

Cincinnati, Feb 18.—Flour firm and unchanged Wheat firm Corn dull at 80 to 85c. Oats dull at 50c. Whisky in bond $2 20. Provisions unchanged and dull. Sugar 11¾ to 12¾c. Coffee 22½ to 27½c. Cotton dull and unchanged at 27½c.

Memphis, Feb. 18.—An extensive and destructive fire occurred to-day at the corner of Davis and Washington streets. The loss is stated approximately at $100,000.

A shock of earthquake was felt at San Diego, California, on the 1st instant, creating some alarm.

Memphis, Feb. 18, P. M.—The weather is warm and it is raining. The river is rising at the rate of one inch per hour. Business is brisk.

The following boats have passed down for New Orleans: Commonwealth, F. W. Brader, Delta and Stonewall; The City of Alton, H. S. Turner, Waverly and Cora Dolsen have left for St. Louis, the Cumberland for Cairo and the Alice Dean, Messenger, Silver Spray and Ella Hale, with 1000 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati.

The following boats are in port: Mollie Hambleton, St. Patrick Conmercial, Dan White, Lenora Fenton, Silver Moon, Clermont, Mariner and City of Cairo. The Ella Talley left at 6 P. M., for Louisville, with 500 bales of cotton.

Cotton dull and heavy at 27½ to 28½c. Receipts for the past thirty eight hours 1,990—Exports 2,800 bales. Corn firm at 107½c. Oats 75 to 80c. Hay $42 to $43. Flour—Superfine $7 40 to $10 50 Bulk Meats—Shoulders 20c sides 14 to 15c Bacon 15 to 17½c. Dressed Hogs, 8½c. Baron Hams—Sugar cured 20 to 21c. Clear Sides 14 to 15c. Lard 14 to 15c. Shoulders 11 to 12c. Apples $6 to $8 50. Brandy $10 per gal. Conserves 50c. Whisky prices unchanged.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18 The river is stationary with 40 feet 6 inches in the channel.

Louisville, Feb. 18.—Fourteen and a half feet in the channel.

St. L., Feb. 18.—$125 have been raised and contributed for Southern relief

The river is still rising but not so rapidly, and the indications of a freshet are few

The steamer Lady Gay exploded her cylinder, killing the engineer. The boat returned to port.

Memphis, Feb. 18, P. M.—The river is falling, with 14½ feet in the channel.

Cairo, Feb. 18.—The Phil Sheridan from New Orleans for St. Louis, passed up at 11 A. M. The Sunshine from Memphis for Cincinnati, at 5 A. M. The Golden Eagle from Cincinnati, passed down for Memphis at 7 A. M. The Liberty No. 2 of Louisville, for Memphis, passed at noon.

By Cable.

London, Feb. 18.—Ireland is perfectly tranquil. Consols 91 ⅞. U. S. 5-20's 81¼.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet and steady at 11d for Middling Uplands

Paris, Feb. 18.—Rhouzer, the Minister of Interior of Maximilian's Government has arrived, with other officials.

Liverpool, Feb. 18, 1 P. M.—The Cotton market continued steady and quiet quotations unchanged. The sales of to-day foot up 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet Mixed Corn 30s. Provisions unchanged American Tallow 45s. Lard firm at 56s per cwt. Refined Petroleum is 2d per gallon. Newfoundland Cod Oil £40 for 252 gallons.

London, Feb. 18, P. M.—Consols 91 for money 90 ⅞ 5-20's Illinois ex-dividend 78. Erie 39¼.

London, Feb. 18—Evening.—The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the South of Ireland is now explained. It was through the telegraph lines through the disaffected districts are again working. Some say it was caused by the arrest of an American officer. Capt Moriarty while others say the prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish. The British Government has news of the affair early on the 12th. At that time the Lord Lieutenant of the Earl of Kenmore had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the border would reach Killarney from Cahersiveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a man which they found Moriarty, whom they took into custody, and upon searching his person found letters confirming the assertions contained in the anonymous notes. A courier named Duggan was sent to Cahersiveen to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on the way, and demanded his dispatches which he refused to give up.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Louisville, Feb. 18.—The steamboat David White, while ascending the river opposite Chicot Point, struck a Greenville, Miss., at eleven o'clock Sunday morning, exploded one of her boilers, tearing away the cabin from the wheelhouse forward. The hull sunk almost instantly, while the cabin floated off, and was overtaken by the Peter Balen, and the sufferers taken off.

The passengers in the ladies' cabin were saved. Capt. Kinney, Mr. Shaw the clerk, the engineer and two pilots are reported lost.

F. F. Buckner, of New Orleans, is badly scalded. No further particulars have yet reached us.

Louisville, Feb. 18.—The river is rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. The steamboat Henry M Shreve for New Orleans, and the Empire for Memphis, leave at 5 P. M. The Indiana, for New Orleans, will leave Wednesday.

New York, Feb. 18.—The *Herald's* Havana advices state that the seat of Maximilian's Government will be removed to Puebla.

The rear guard of the French army departed from the Capitol on the 8th inst.

Porfirio Diaz has received 30,000 volunteers from the Capital.

Miramon is reported to be treating with the Liberals for submission. The troops under Castillo, who succeeded Mejia, are reported to have been defeated by Escobedo.

The exchange of prisoners was being effected very amicably.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Fenian excitement in this and adjacent cities yesterday was of the most intense character.

Advices from Ireland yesterday, the announcements of meetings, etc., etc., published this morning, indicate an earnestness of feeling and a determination to begin a plan of action to co-operate with the insurrectionary party in Ireland. Irishmen suppose that Stephens is in some part of England, and about to organize a co-operative movement on a very extensive scale.

A Congress will be held here soon to form a new government for the organization.

A call for volunteers to go to Ireland has been made, and is promptly responded to.

New York, Feb. 18.—A Matanzas paper of the 6th says the Archbishop elect visited St. Domingo, previous to his arrival at Nassau.

He reports the island quiet, but on the same day the Nassau *Herald* of the 7th contained an account of the presence of the American steamer, for it seems there is some fear that the Government is in treaty with the Washington Government to cede to the latter some part of the island—for example, the Bay of Lamana

According to the Captain of the Barcelona, there were several shots fired, but the result is not known.

The American steamer undoubtedly left the river and anchored in the roads.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Times' special says the Attorney General has prepared a report in answer to the resolution of Congress stating that in his opinion he has the President failed to execute the civil rights law in accordance with its terms.

Colfaxism Smythe has testified before the Custom House Investigating Committee regarding the evidence which fell into his hands, saying he was approached by a woman now believed to be a member of the stenographer, who told him that there was important evidence affecting him by the Committee, which he could have for fifty dollars. He declined to have it, but she subsequently called again, offering it for fifteen dollars, and he not thinking he was violating any rules of the Committee, purchased it. He also states that he was cognizant of other parties in possession of considerable portions of the testimony.

New York, Feb. 18.—Gold opened at 136¾

Wm. B. Astor has just given $50,000 to the Astor Library, which his father founded at an expense of $400,000, and to which the son had before given over $100,000.

Agassiz is lecturing on the "Aspect of the Amazon."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The following note was sent to us by Mr. Hilbold:

Editors New Orleans Bee —In your statement yesterday of the trial of B. Lacaze, found guilty for an assault and battery on me, you declare that at the time of the difficulty I owed said Lacaze about $40. This is an error. I never owed anything to Mr. Lacaze, nor to the store where he is employed

JACOB HILBOLD.

Children in New Orleans.—The following is the result of the census, just taken by the State Assessors, of the children, built white and colored, in the city of New Orleans, and aged between 6 and 18 years:

	Whites.	Colored.
1st District	12 921	6 959
2d District	14,779	8 562
3d District	10 624	6 330
4th District	8,676	3 338
	47 000	25 189
	2918	
Grand total Whites and Colored	66 972	

First District Court — Judge Abell.—Robert Gilbert, colored, charged with larceny of a bill of exchange from Mr. Israel, was tried yesterday and convicted

There was a mistrial in the case of Lizzie Harris, charged with assault with intent to kill. John and Patrick Keegan were tried on a charge of assault and battery. John was convicted, but with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court, while Patrick, more fortunate, was acquitted.

City Mortality.—There were one hundred and three burials in the various cemeteries of the city, for the week ending 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, the 17th instant, showing an increase of eighteen deaths over the previous week. The greatest number of deaths by any one disease were fourteen of consumption and ten of pneumonia

Robbery and Destructive — Robert Sloan, a bellicose individual, was arrested by officers Glennon and O'Connor, on charges by Mrs. E. J. McClennin, of entering his premises, No. 110 Prytania street, threatening the lives of his female servants, and smashing his parlor furniture to the value of about $400. He will be examined before Recorder Abern.

Two Dress Larceny — Etty Green, colored, charged with stealing several silk dresses, valued at $100, from Hettie Hamilton, was examined yesterday before Recorder Abern and sent for trial before the First District Court.

Extra Council Street—About 1 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the front room of the third story of the brick building, No. 176 Canal street, used for offices by Dr. A. B. Smith and Dr. S. Foster The flames were extinguished in less than half an hour's time, with perhaps not over $100 damage to the building, and about $1000 damage to the premises, library and furniture, covered by insurance.

Burglary —The jewelry store of Mr. Lonas, No. 236 Bienville street, was burglariously entered and robbed, on Saturday night, to the value of about $400. No clue to the robber.

Child Drowned —A little child, Willie, about six years old, son of Mrs Ford, living at 224 New Levee street, was most lamentably drowned about 10 o'clock Sunday night, by falling head foremost out of bed into a narrow and deep hole of water, in such manner that he could not extricate him. If from his unfortunate position and was consequently strangled owing to the absence of any one to render assistance The circumstances must have been peculiarly unfortunate for a child of six years to be drowned in such way, and we deeply sympathize with the mother and family

An inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered accordingly

A TERRIBLE LOVE AFFAIR.—The southern lawsuit Cora do not reward female chastity, but they discountenance in a very singular manner any cruelty in females towards their admirers

While Dr Clarke was in that island an occurrence occurred in which the "affair" took the form of a love affair culminating in a trial for life. Malcommedian lawyers called "chouquettes" an intermediate cause The case was as follows:

A young man desperately in love with one of Natchez, exactly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected In consequence of her disappointment, he sought some means to destroy himself The Turkish police instantly arrested the father of the young woman as the murderer, on the charge of the man's death.

When the cause came before the tribunals it was urged forcibly by the accusers that he (the accused) had no cause to kill a man the deceased could have fallen in love with consequently, he would in case been brought consequently he would have been married, perhaps, immediately. In the affair, however, the accused had a daughter, and the deceased had fallen out of love and had been appointed and had swallowed poison and died.

Upon all these counts, he was rendered liable to the penalty of the law, namely death, and he was tried at the same Criminal Court before mentioned, accordingly executed.

A picture in a late number of *Punch* represents a fashionable and affectionate couple—the husband remarking wistfully in his watch pocket. The young wife replies: "Have you lost your watch, love" and he replies: "No darling, twas a new bonnet I had for commonwealth.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation throughout the day, although few of the leading articles have undergone a quotable alteration Sugar and Molasses have been in demand at steady prices, and Western Produce has evinced considerable activity attended with a firmer feeling in the absence of any material change in prices. The operations in our leading staple have been in small parcels for sales at the close summing up fully 10,000 bales at prices within the range of previous quotations, the market closing with a steady feeling The business will no doubt materially add to the supplies of Exchange

The movement in the Coin market has been unusually light throughout the day. Gold opened this morning nominally at 136¾, to the highest 136¾, the closing rate on Saturday evening, but the sole transaction reported was $500 at 137, and a gold check on New York for $40,000 at 11-16 per cent discount Silver was in good request and firm. Silver The counter rates for American halves were 132½ to 133, and for Mexican dollars 137¼ to 138

The Bank of Louisiana has declined to do Foreign Exchange. There was a fair amount offering, but the majority of dealers evinced little disposition to operate, being restrained by the fluctuating prospects of Gold The sales of Sterling to Banks and bankers comprised: £10,000 bill of lading and clear at 111 to 111¼; £7000 bill of lading at 111¾; £10,000 clear and A1 at 111¾ to 112; £10,000 A1 at 112¼; £10,000 A1 at 112¾; £10,000 A1 at 113; £2000 first class at 113¼ and £10,000 Bank at 113¾ to 113¾. In France we noticed sales of 50,000 and 150,000 A1 Commercial at 5.30, 80,000 at 5.28¾, and 12,000 private bankers at 5.28¾. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 1 11¼ to 113¾ for A1 to first class, and 110¾ to 111 for bank, and Francs at 5.30 to 5.27½ for A1 Commercial, and 5.26 to 5.22½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, some being willing to draw for round amounts at ¾, but the want for remittance purposes was light. The supplies of commercial were restricted, and sales limited, including: $10,000 and $20,000, $10,000, $50,000 and $100,000 at ¾, $50,000 and $25,000 at ⅝, $200,000 and $25,000 at ½, $50,000 at ⅜, $500 fifteen days at the same, $20,000 thirty days at 1⅛, and $35,000 sixty days at 1¼ per cent. discount.

The Stock Market was unusually quiet. There was no sale at the Board. The Bulletin of the Bank at $58 37½. Out doors the transactions included 150 shares Opelousas Railroad at $67 75; 5 Gas Company at $51 50, and 20 New Orleans City Railroad at $221 50.

City Bonds were inanimate No sales being reported throughout the day. The Consolidated 6's quoted at 95 to 97½, and the Railroad issues at 86 to 92½ according to the coupons. Louisiana 6's are quoted at 68 to 70 Jackson Railroad 6's, first mortgages bonds, at 76 to 78, and Opelousas Railroad, first mort gage bonds eight matured coupons, at 66 to 68.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $1000 State Treasury notes at 92c per dollar, $5000 ditto 92½c, and $1500 City Treasury notes at 90c. Bank's and Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 62½c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 92½ to 92¾c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, nearly Postal Currency notes are in demand at par. City Treasury notes rule at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our retail and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a restricted inquiry, but subsequently the movement became more general, and notwithstanding limited offerings and increased receipts on the part of holders, quite a heavy business has been transacted, the sales at the close summing up fully 10,000 bales; sixteen brokers participated in the business. Prices indicated no material change, although, in some instances, perhaps, desirable descriptions and even-running lots of good staple—as they invariably do—commanded enhanced rates. With the above remarks we repeat Saturday's quotations, as follows Ordinary 26¾c to — Good Ordinary 27½ to —, Low Middling 30¼ to —, and Middling 31½ to —. The sales no doubt would have been larger had prudent buyers been prevented from operating by their inability to find the qualities they required.

WAREHOUSE OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales	182,022
Received previously	305,387	
		487,409
Cleared to-day	4,422	
Cleared previously	419,386	
		423,808
Stock on hand		63,601

The clearances comprise 4001 bales for Havre and 421 for Bremen.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday comprise 430 bbls Sugar, but only 170 bbls Molasses There is no stock on hand and the daily receipts, which are falling off, comprise all the supplies. Sugar does not appear to be much in demand, but Molasses sells as soon as received. Prices are firm and unchanged The sales to-day embrace 200 hhds Sugar and 3500 bbls Molasses, at the following rates: Good Common to Fair Sugar 12¾c per lb. Fully Fair 13¾ to 13¾c. Prime to Choice 14c. Seconds 12¾ to 13¼c per lb. Prime Molasses 77 to 78c per gallon Choice 80c

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The arrivals from the West since Saturday comprise six steamers and six barges, with assorted Produce, principally Corn.

FLOUR—We have to note a dull market for Flour, although the supplies are light. Extra, which is most in request, is scarce. The principal sales to-day embraced 3000 bbls, of which 300 single Extra and 100 Extra, on private terms. 100 Superfine at $11 50, 75 and 150 at $11 62½, 200 at $11 80, 150 at $11 75, 300 choice Extra, in lots, at $12, 50 at $12 50, and 50 at $13 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is quiet but steady and firm A lot of 150 sacks Grand Fair Ms sold from first hands to-day at 1.84c per lb. gold. Dealers are supplying the demand at 2c to 2.05c per lb currency for Prime Ms.

TOBACCO—We have not heard of any sales worthy of note A few hhds. has been taken by dealers at full prices. Several foreign buyers are here awaiting supplies of the new crop. As a reference we repeat our previous quotations Inferior to Trashy Leaf, light bodied, 2 to 3c. Low to Fine Lugs, 3 to 5c. Common Leaf 5 to 7½c, Medium Leaf 7 to 9c Fair 9 to 11c, Fine 12 to 15c, choice selections entirs and wrappers 15 to 20c per lb. A huge head, bulling, sold at 33c per lb. Week's receipts 27 hhds. Exports none

CORN—Is in active demand, at full prices and pretty much all the receipts have been taken, the sales embracing 53,000 sacks, of which 26,251 sacks Mixed, in lots, at $1 10 to 30c Yellow, and 26,749 sacks Mixed, in lots, at $1 12, 13 White at $1 12½ to $1 13, 300 White and Mixed at $1 12 to $1 15, 300 White at $1 14, 1825 White, in lots, at $1 15 and 300 White at $1 15½ per bushel.

OATS—Are scarce and very much in request Prices have advanced 2½c per bushel, with sales of 2200 sacks, including 630 and 600 at 87½c, 170 and 200 at 90c per bushel There were also resales of 500 sacks at 90c per bushel. Subsequently an offer of 90c was refused for 500 sacks.

HAY—We have to note a very quiet market and the sales are confined to 300 sacks, of which 300 and 400 at $1 30, and 300 at $2 per 100 lbs

HAY—The market is nearly bare 'A lot of 150 bales prime Ohio were sold at $35 50 per ton.

PORK—Continues very dull. Holders are asking $22 per bbl for Mess, but it would be bought at $21 75 per bbl It is retailing at $22 to $22 50 per bbl A small lot of Prime Mess sold at $20 per bbl.

BACON