The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,746

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Additional Foreign News.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES RECOGNIZED BY SPAIN.

DEATH OF SENATOR WADE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Gold 128 in New York—Cotton Advanced 2 Cents.

New York, March 28.—The steamer China brings the following additional States:

The cotton plague returns show continued diminution of new cases, but a large increase in the number of cases killed.

Madrid.—Spain has recognized the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the ministers from these States having signed a treaty of peace with Spain.

In Liverpool St. Patrick's day passed off without disturbance. At a Dublin dinner of St. Patrick's society, Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, announced that the Prince of Wales next year would accept the office of President of the Society.

Washington, March 28. Senator Foote died to-day after a lingering sickness of some weeks.

After an eulogy from Mr Sumner upon the life and character of the deceased the Senate adjourned.

Washington, March 28.—Several resolutions of enquiry were adopted in the House.

Washington, March 28.—House—A bill passed extensively modifying the income tax, and postponing the collection of the same for two months.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Bankrupt law, which was defeated by 79 to 72. A motion to reconsider was before the House, and it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the motion one week.

Danville, March 28.—A woolen factory and several stores, on Main street, were burned on Monday night. Everything destroyed, was fully covered by insurance.

San Francisco, March 28.—Great excitement prevails at Victoria by the reported discovery of a well-defined gold-bearing rock, of great richness, fifty feet wide, within sixmiles of the town.

A sharp shock of earthquake was recently felt at Helena, Montana.

A regiment of mounted volunteers is going to the rescue of the citizens at Fort Benton, who are threatened by the savages.

New York, March 28.—The Equitable Insurance Company has commenced suits against other companies and liquidate the affairs.

William Roddie, the artist, was accidentally shot in the head by an intimate friend, named John Leder, while carelessly handling a pistol.

New York, March 28.—The "various great express companies' consolidation" was accepted yesterday by the National Southern Express Company.

New York, March 28.—Cotton closed more active at an advance of 2c.

Flour advanced 15c. Whisky 2@2c. Wheat dull. Corn advanced 1c. Groceries quiet and firm. Sugar dull at 10 1/4 to 13 1/2c. Molasses dull at 70c. Mess Pork $25.37 1/2. Money easy and unchanged. Sterling dull. Gold at 107 3/8. Gold 128. Government Stocks more active.

Cincinnati, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn 52c. Oats 45c. Whisky $2 25. Mess Pork $25. Groceries steady.

Louisville, March 28.—Leaf tobacco active and higher; sales 200 hogsheads. Cotton firmer; sales 50 bales by auction in warehouse at an average of 32c for low middling. Flour quiet at $7 25. Corn 57c. Oats 44c. Pork existed at $25 50. Bacon shoulders 12c. Clear sides 16c. Sugar-cured hams 22c. Whisky $2 24.

Vicksburg, March 28.—The Yazoo Dolphin passed up at 8 o'clock last night with the Pashas Carroll at 4 and the Olive Branch at 11 this morning and the Longworth at 5 this evening.

The Continental passed down at 3 o'clock this morning and the Gray Eagle at 9 P. M.

River rising.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

Commerce of the New York Canals on the Year—Sickness from Cattle.

New York, March 28.—The Herald says the President's objections on constitutional grounds, exhibits the civil rights bill as employing most flagrant devices for overruling the reserved rights of the States, wrestling from the Congress. Under Johnson's searching analysis it appears a hundred times worse than the rejected Bureau measure, and is nothing less than a bill of unconstitutional abominations from beginning to end. The veto is, in fact, an emphatic declaration of war against the radicals, and their reconstruction from root to branch.

The *Tribune* says: Let us hail Johnson his veto is so sweeping, as it shows only possessing whereby Congress shall attempt to protect the Southern blacks against white oppression, will encounter his deadly opposition.

The *Times* says Johnson's logic is so irresistible that we hope even the staunchest advocates of the measure will see how vastly important it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist, and that such power should be entrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion and most conscientious courage. The *World* says the conflict between the President and Congress admits of neither compromise nor reconciliation and can be decided only by an appeal to the people.

The steamer Bremen, from Southampton, has arrived. News anticipated.

The London *Times* believes the British judgment may count on the friendliness and courtesy of Johnson's Government.

The Lords rejected the commons Disraeli's measure, which proclaims the absolute supremacy of the Queen, was rejected, the majority for the Government being 13.

Legard and Lord Lennox have been received from Spain, Chili and Peru, the vessels now building in England should not leave until the pending difficulties were settled.

France.—In the Corps Legislatif Jules Favre supported an amendment of the opposition rejecting the Government's proposition for a new law on the subject of public liberties, which was rejected after a discussion.

The loans of the Bank of France show an increase of 550,000 francs.

Spain.—It is rumored Gen. Olano will succeed Dulce as Captain General of Cuba.

Austria.—Vienna journals report there has been no interchange of diplomatic notes between Austria and Russia since the 10th of February.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme for this evening is full of that variety which has made the "Academy" so popular a place of resort. All the superior artists who make up the great Company are in place which will bring them out cleverly. Among other attractions Bob Hart makes a speech on the "crisis" in melodies and breakdowns—Gilbert, Kate Wood and Devere trip through bewitching fancy dances—Hernandes shows what is accomplished dancing master he can be—and the "Night Owl" brings the dissipated *Barney* to punishment, through wonderful transformations and splendid scenic deception.

Mlle. Derra, the second danseuse of the Academy *Corps de Ballet*, announces to her admirers that she will take her benefit to-morrow night. Her efforts to please the public are so universally acknowledged that we cannot doubt that she will receive a most gratifying evidence of the estimation in which she is held. The programme selected will embrace a variety of novelties; and in every way the entertainment will prove a most attractive one.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr Chanfrau continues to attract crowded houses with his racy characterization of *Sam*. It is evident that *Sam* has become a favorite here—a result to which his intense admiration for "the way you know, we did things in America, you know," probably tends in no small degree. We have but little to say in favor of the play itself; but Chanfrau is perfect in the character, and seems to revel in the constrictions of the Americanized peer, who has grafted New York sharpness and Rocky Mountain sheepishness upon the assumed absurdity of the London *roué*. Mr. Chanfrau does justice to *Sam* as a fashionable and brother, who finds so much to wonder at in *Am Trenchers*, but he makes him, at least, a trifle more intelligent and cosmopolitan. We know nothing better, by-the-way, in the way of a clever piece of character-acting.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Little Lotta is charming every one who has seen her by the freshness with which she goes into the most varied characters. There is no affectation about her that is very winning. She is a creature of mirth and smiles; and, up to this time, seems to think it her especial privilege to make people laugh. We have yet to see how much power she has in evoking tears. To-night, she appears in *Archy Blake, Jenny Lind*, and *Nan, the Good for Nothing*.

INCENDIARISM IN CUBA.—*New York*, March 28.—Advices from Havana, per steamer Manhattan, state that the fires continued to rage throughout Cuba and are attributed by one of the Havana journals to negro incendiarism. The discovery of a plot on the part of the slaves to destroy one of the Havana newspapers is reported.

WHAT SECRETARY MCCULLOCH SAYS.—Washington, March 28.—The following was sent this morning, by letter to several leading Republicans and written a letter in which he says he feels that the Congressional, the political situation is very critical, and that something shall be done to prevent such decisions between the Government and the southern States. He thinks the people of the country that direction would result in a free and friendly sentiment between the Northern and Southern people, and that the course to adopt is to suspend the operation of the rebel laws.

CONGRESS.—Hon. Fernando Wood, a judge once nominated a lawyer for the office of court, "I have expressed no contempt for the court," said the lawyer, "I have simply expressed my feelings."

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON VETOING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in civil rights, and furnish means for their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the people and my obligation to the Constitution of the United States. I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate and the House, in which it originated, with my objection to its becoming a law. By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. The provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, mulattoes, persons of African blood. Every individual of the races born in the United States is, by this bill, made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other oral, or confer any other rights of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not propose to give these classes of persons any states of citizens of the States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States.

The power to the completion of the process of naturalization, and it may safely be assumed the same concession, if made, would give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before allowing the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, industrious foreigners, and in favor of negroes, to whom, after long years of bondage, sudden freedom and intelligence have just dawned. Such a proposition, if made to Congress, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, he is less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad has, to some extent at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily intrusts life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment to confer rights of citizenship upon all persons of African descent born within the limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become American citizens. To confer the right of State citizenship, is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The rights of Federal citizenship have to be conferred in the several excepted races before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law—if, it is claimed by many, all persons who are native born already by virtue of the Constitution are citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill seems to be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from proposed legislation to make them such, the great question presents itself whether, where eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is good policy to make one entire colored population, and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States.

Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? If may be also asked whether it is not doubtful that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by this bill. Those rights are by Federal, as well as by State laws secured to all aliens and foreigners, upon proof that they are of good moral character, and attached to the Constitution of the United States, and will be disposed to the good order and happiness of the Government. The second section of the bill proclaims an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by those classes, and the so made citizens in every State and Territory in the United States.

It gives parties the right to inherit, live in residence, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for security of person and property, the same as enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishments, pains and penalties in common with the white citizens, and to no others. This is an equality of the white and colored race attempted to be fixed by federal law in every State of the Union. One vast field of State jurisdiction, governed by domestic relations, is taken out of them and any state exercise any favor of discrimination between different races in the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State. It has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races by the statutes of some of the States (North as well as South).

It is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, that marriages between them and whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all slaveholding States by law; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as an offence against public decorum. I do not say that Congress would have no power on this subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the negroes may make such contracts with themselves as the whites are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under the bill, enter into a marriage contract with the whites.

I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, which Congress can not disturb. There are many all State laws of discrimination between the two races on the matters of real estate, of rents and of contracts. Generally Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the races. Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of the people varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are no federal restraints, as for instance in the State power of legislation over contracts there is a federal limitation that no State shall make a law impairing the obligation of contracts; and as to crimes that no State shall pass an ex post facto law; and as to money that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can any one find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate as to some of them between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations and naturalized persons, in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws direct minating between whites and blacks on the subject covered by this bill, why it may be asked may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage? And if Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have the capacity to make contracts in a State, then Congress can also by law declare, who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as juror or as judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as I, then the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford a direct national protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all their right secured to them in the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any rights secured or protected by this act, or the different punishments, pains or penalties on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment, for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted of, by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for by the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for constructing such offenders legislators by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon officers or his agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It seems an odious offence, not a common crime committed upon the person or property of the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property.

If I mistake the spirit of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or by State Legislature. It is, therefore, assumed that under the section members of a State Legislature, who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that judges of the State courts who should render judgements in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, under civil officers execute process sanctioned by State laws, issued by State judges, in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment, for the performance of the duties which such State laws impose: the legislator thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge: If you decide that this act is unconstitutional, if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, if you hold, that over such a subject matter, the said law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to be sworn, your error of judgment, however conscious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend conflicting legislation, which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur, as to render it necessary at this time to adopt the measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place this duty of a judicial character converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress. It is clear that in States which deny to persons those rights as secured by the first section of the bill, any one of those rights, civil or criminal and civil cases connected therewith, by this third section, come under the executive cognizance of the Federal tribunals.

It follows that if any State which shall deny to a colored person any of all the rights that a person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder or any other crime, all prosecutions and judgments. The courts of the State are thus taken away and he can only be tried and punished in a Federal court. How is the fact supposed to be tried if the offence is proved for and punished by the Federal laws. The law of the offence does not happen to be within the jurisdiction of the Federal law that the Federal courts are to try and punish him. Under any other law than this, resort is to be had to the common law as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens for the punishment of all her sons who violated its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution. The laws of the United States and treaties made and which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same States, claims land under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects have the judiciary power of the United States as expressly set forth and defined, and the act of September 24, 1789 establishing the judicial courts of the United States in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the clauses enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly compresses the cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority not calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them as would to those that have not engaged in the rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incipient to power granted to Congress by the constitution to enact laws, and to make due appropriate legislation, the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, and the party therefore duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. I cannot, however, be justified in the belief that it will be the enforcement of this article of the constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which Congress may, if slavery were not abolished and at present, nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempts to revive, by the people of those States.

If, however, any such an attempt should be made, it will become the duty of the General Government to exercise any or all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this Government, and laws of the freedom.

The fourth section of this bill provides that officers and agents of freedmen's bureau shall be empowered to make arrests and that other officers may be specially commissioned, who are to authorize Circuit Courts of the United States and superior courts of territories to appoint without limitation such commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the Commissioners so to be elected by the court to appoint as many writing commissioners suitable persons from time to time to execute processes, &c.

The numerous officials and agents are made to constitute a quasi court in addition to the military and are authorized to summon a posse comitatus and even to call to his aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon persons who owe their appointment and to the people, whose number the discretion of the Commissioners is the only limit to the number of persons they may take, make a terrible engine of wrong oppression and fraud the general States regulations, land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia of the laws are believed to be adequate to any emergency which convenes in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise Congress can at any time assemble to provide such additional laws as the present authority public welfare will not jeopardize the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each Commissioner in every case where a decree is given him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, with any such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not, but in case of conviction they are to be assessed and collected of the defendant. They are thus under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, however, benefit into an instrument of oppression and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States Court which not only in one place for white citizens, must migrate with the Marshal and District Attorney, and receive notice of the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to say part of the district upon the order of the President. Congress, for the purpose of affording speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of the act and there the Judge and officers of the Court must reside upon the order of the President the time thereon designated. The 9th section authorizes the President or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. The language seems to imply a permanent military force that is to be always at hand and whose only business is to be the executioner of this measure over the vast region it is intended to cover. I ask you to consider the policy of this bill, to me the Satan of the bill fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—a peculiar, capital owning labor. Now that that relation is changed and as the ownership of capital and labor divorced, they stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be an adjustment which both are deeply interested in maintaining harmonious, each has equal power in fixing the terms, and it left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently hoped they will be able to work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand that it is almost unmalleable, and in the total absence of sales and leases, fixes the quotations. We have heard of sales of about 10 bales Common Louisiana Molasses at 50c per gallon. Good Molasses can be purchased at 55c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—With a sufficient stock there would be a good demand for foreign export, but the supply throughout the season has been small for extended operations. There were sales of 50 bales, taken for shipment on private terms, and to be at prices ruling within the range of the following quotations, which we repeat as a reference:

	Light	Heavy
Low Refined	6@6c	7@7c Currency
Good do	7@7c	8@8c do
Common do	7@10	10@12 do
Good Leaf	12@13	13@14 do
Common do	13@17	16@18 do
Good Wrapper	18@20	20@25 do
Common do	20@25	25@30 do
Choice Selections	25@30	30@35 do

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have to-day to note in the condition of the general market since yesterday. The various articles of Western Produce are in good supply and more liberal receipts are expected, but the demand is only local and prices generally are about the same as previously.

Pork—We have heard of sales yesterday of several hundred barrels of Mess Pork at $25 75@$26 per barrel for Mess. But to-day, with an advance in the rates of Gold, favorable to outsiders in Northern markets, and dealers replenishing their stocks, an improvement of fully $1 per barrel was realized on yesterday's prices, and some parcels of Prime and Mess were sold at $28 per barrel, and dealers obtained $28 50 per barrel.

Beef—There has been some inquiry, but no sales have transpired. Prime in tierces is held in first hands at 18@c per pound. Dealers are realizing at retail 19c in tierces, and 20@c in lbs.

Bacon—A lot of 10 tierces Sugar-cured Hams sold at 23@c per pound. The market is well supplied, but there is only a limited retail business doing at 13@c to 13@c per pound for Shoulders, 16 to 16@c for Ribbed Sides, 17@c for Clear Sides, 18c for smoked Hams, and 23 to 24c per pound for Sugar-cured.

Whisky—The market is well supplied, but there is only a retail demand, which is met at $2 to $2 25 per gallon for Western Rectified, according to quality and brand.

Green Meat—The market is extremely dull and there is scarcely anything doing even at retail—dealers are asking 12c per pound for Shoulders and 15c for Sides.

Butter and Cheese—Choice Butter is active and in good demand, but Common it is neglected. Cheese is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 60c per lb, Western 50 to 60c, Cheese Northern and Western 23 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

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

Coal Oil—Dealers are supplying the demand at 65 to 70c per gallon in bbls and 92@c to $1 in cases.

Lime—Rockport—Is selling in small lots to dealers at 20c per yard in bales, and dealers are retailing it at 25@c per yard in rolls and 20c in bales.

Hair Rope—Is held in first hands at 15c and is retailing at 16 to 16@c per pound.

Gunny Bags—Are selling in a small way at 26 to 27c a piece.

Salt—There have been several cargo sales, of Liverpool, the particulars of which have not transpired.

Freights—Cotton Freights are very dull. In foreign Freights there is a better feeling, but not much doing. The rates are about the same as previously; they are 4c per pound for Cotton by sail and 5c by steam for New York and Boston; 3/4 to 3/4d by sail for Liverpool, and 1/4d for Havre.

Cotton Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 28, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 160 Texas Serrys, 180 Calves, and 8 Milch Cows.

Arrived to-day: 90 Texas Serrys, 21 Texas Steers, 68 Sheep, 68 Calves and 12 Milch Cows.

Left for the market: 160 Texas Serrys, 240 Texas Steers, and Hogs, 1222 Sheep, 276 Calves and 120 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ lb net	12 @	— 15
Western Beef, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	11 @	— 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	10 @	— 11
Western Beef, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	8 @	— 9
Texas Serrys Choice per lb. head	35 @	— 40
Texas Steers, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	25 @	— 28
Texas Steers, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 @	— 25
Texas Steers, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 @	— 20
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	12 @	— 13
Texas Hogs, ℔ lb gross	12 @	— 13
Calves, ℔ head	4 00 @	— 6 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	40 00 @	— 50 00
Sheep, ℔ head	4 00 @	— 5 00
Lambs, ℔ head	2 00 @	— 3 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 29, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Agney, for Mobile.
Steamship Palmyra, Hoyt, for Galveston.
Steamer Sunset, English, for Mobile, Gerry, Nickerson & co.
Brig Carolina, Fabian, for Bordeaux, A F Cookman.
Schr Rice, Faulkner, for Mobile, Huntington Bros.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Huntsville, Cocker, from New York 18th inst, to G A Fosdick and others.
Steamship Sagadoc, Alexander, from Galveston, to Jas Lee, Jr, Jas Lee, Jr.
Steamship Frances, Hand, from Apalachicola, to master—4th district 65.
Steamship Lone Star, Johnston, from Mobile
Towboat Lone Star, Schneider, from the Bar, to J M Colcleugh—24 Blocks.

—STEAMBOATS—

Miss Simmon, Greenhouse, from Bayou Sara.
Sunnuse, Doty, from Shreveport.
Issac Hackley, from Shreveport.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Lone Star, Schneider, from the Passes—With passengers from the Golding Star, arrived at the wharf yesterday.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Golding Star, Berry, from New York 17th inst, to J M Lockett.
Steamship Kensington, Chipman, from Boston 16th inst, to Fenwick Williams & co.
Ship Woodville, Partridge, from Liverpool Jan 28th, to master.
Ship Cadmus, Lane, from New York
Ship Compeer, Black, from Mobile, to Mumford, Lelling & co.

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Steamship Cleburne, Harrison, Pendleton, from Havana 17th inst, to Zacharie & co.
Steamship Abbie, Wilson, from Baltimore 7th, via Havana 14th inst, to Cherry, Nickerson & co.
Brig Darby, (British) from Cape Cargo, master to J Aird.
Brig Rosina, (British) from Roatan Island—Fruit and logwood to P. Fischer.
Schr Rosina, (British) Poulner, from Mytan, coa, to master.
Schr Village Gem, (British) Golding, from Harvey, to master.

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamship Alliance—229 bales hay, 40 bbls pork, 50 bbls beef, 371 bbls flour, 8 bbls whisky, 1 cask on deck, 1020 sks corn, 300 sks bran, 100 sks oats and 155 pkgs sundries.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Palmyra—50 bales hay, 1 bbl whisky, 1 cask whisky, 1 cask ale, 1 bbl flour, 1 bbl ale, 1 bbl pickles, 1 bbl sundries.
MOBILE—Per steamer Sunset—Sundries.
BORDEAUX—Per brig Carolina—48 bbls rosin.
MOBILE—Per schr Rice—1270 sks corn, 25 sks flour, 1 bbl lemons.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Huntsville—Assorted merchandise.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Sagadoc—37 bales hay, 1 Turkish bath, 1 bbl ale, 1 bbl pickles, 1 bbl sundries.
Edey & Finchel—71 d. Jones & Stanton—100 head cattle and sundries. Total, 71 bales cotton.
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Frances—10 bales cotton, 18 M Copeland & co, 2 E K Walker & co, 20 do 12 B Graham & co, 20 do W and Lee & Lyons—15 do C B Mimms & co—11 do R J Taylor—2 do Wilson & Lyons—2 do Lyons & co—4 do A W Tullis—sundries to order—Total, 84 bales cotton.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Huntsville, from New York—A & M S Bernstein, Bernard & Jacobs, Bernard & Jacobs, Bernard & Jacobs