THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS:
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly—Weekly Bee published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Current advertisements have the rate of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as first insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1867.

PERSONAL.—We were gratified to meet in our office Mr. T. G. Compton, editor and proprietor of the Opelousas *Sentinel*, one of our most enterprising country exchanges. Mr. Compton is a man of literary ability, and has already made his mark in letters. His paper shows many evidences of prosperity, not the least of which is the change that has recently taken place in it. Formerly it was published in French and English, but now two distinct and full-sized papers are issued, one in each language. By the general appearance we infer that the circulation is large, making it a good medium for city advertisers. Mr. Compton is here on business connected with his paper.

The new and popular play of "La Famille Betsolve" (The Happy Family) will be given at the Opera House this evening. The Bonnaz Opera Troupe make their re-appearance on Saturday.

OCCULTATIVE MONEY CHANGE BOX.—Hon. J. B. Eustis, of the House of Representatives, independent of his talents as a legislator, possesses fine mechanical genius, which he has put to practice by inventing an exceedingly useful and rather ingenious contrivance, admirably calculated to enable drivers on the city cars to register the disposition of their positions. This is an oscillating change box, so constructed that a passenger putting his money into the box has only to project a receiving cup forward so that the driver, by merely reaching his hand back, can get it, and after making the desired change, return it to the passenger by the same medium without the necessity of opening the car door or stirring around, so as to have his attention diverted from his business. The advantages of such a contrivance, not only as a matter of economy in obviating the necessity of employing conductors, but as a matter of safety to human life and convenience and comfort to passengers, are too obvious to need comment, and must be universally adopted. Mr. Eustis has secured the patent for his valuable invention.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

Four three weeks ago our people were told that a mighty freshet had occurred far up the great river and its tributaries, and that an unprecedented flood, promising a grand but terrible spectacle, was sweeping down upon us. Even above St. Louis the Mississippi was belching away from its banks overflowing farms and miles of intervale and meadow lands, most of which was in cultivation. Beginning at Pittsburg the Ohio became a fall and rushing torrent, instead of the usual calmly flowing stream, in which were carried away houses, and barns and cattle, farm implements and stock, and even human beings themselves. The impetuous grandeur of this great flood can hardly be described. So long as the river banks were high and secure it could be seen without a feeling of alarm, although its immense power was well calculated to fill the mind of the beholder with awe; but when it neared the low country and approached the artificial banks created for the protection of life and property it became, indeed, an object of the greatest terror. Well might the people who were protected by these feeble mounds of earth rear uneasy in their beds, or anxiously watch through the livelong day and night for the first small overflow that would soon wear out a broader channel and open the flood gates to the deluge. Despite the serious apprehensions that were felt on every side, eye-witnesses describe it as a grand and beautiful spectacle, a living picture of one of the mighty elements that, when kept under control, make good servants, but when uncontrolled become powerful and merciless, pitiless masters. The waters reached down with great rapidity, endangering the downward-bound steamers, and almost checking the speed of those which were breasting the current. For an eye could see there was nothing but this broad sheet of rushing water, sweeping down vast quantities of trees and logs, with here and there a building or a wreck of a house, while the dead bodies of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and fowls could be counted by the score, floating upon the wave. From Memphis to Vicksburg, a distance of near four hundred miles, the river averaged 40 miles in width, and along the entire distance plantations were completely submerged; and sometimes for miles beyond the usual river bank the people had to take refuge in the second story of their houses, living there in fear and trembling, not knowing but that the buildings would be undermined and swept away to another hour. Steamers were seen tied to trees in the river, unable to land or to find the landings. Such is the picture presented to us of the usually quiet stream that we served us so long and so well, that has been the pabling of our day, and that has floated down millions upon millions of wealth to enrich the people of our State from generations long passed away down to the present time. It was a grand but terrible spectacle, the like of which has never been seen by any man of to-day, and may never be seen again. God grant that this may be true!

Looking at this great flood as some natural yearnamed monster, we may gaze in wonder and awe, yet admire its grandeur and terrible beauty; but the people of Louisiana have to consider it in another aspect—one in which all sense of natural beauty is lost in the inexpressible sorrow that disturbs our hearts when we see our homes and our property, our all, swept away by the resistless power of this great flood. We have seen the Mississippi overflow its banks, and we have seen the Ohio become a fall and rushing torrent, instead of the usual calmly flowing stream, in which were carried away houses, and barns and cattle, farm implements and stock, and even human beings themselves. The impetuous grandeur of this great flood can hardly be described. So long as the river banks were high and secure it could be seen without a feeling of alarm, although its immense power was well calculated to fill the mind of the beholder with awe; but when it neared the low country and approached the artificial banks created for the protection of life and property it became, indeed, an object of the greatest terror. Well might the people who were protected by these feeble mounds of earth rear uneasy in their beds, or anxiously watch through the livelong day and night for the first small overflow that would soon wear out a broader channel and open the flood gates to the deluge. Despite the serious apprehensions that were felt on every side, eye-witnesses describe it as a grand and beautiful spectacle, a living picture of one of the mighty elements that, when kept under control, make good servants, but when uncontrolled become powerful and merciless, pitiless masters. The waters reached down with great rapidity, endangering the downward-bound steamers, and almost checking the speed of those which were breasting the current. For as