THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 97 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday; Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, one dollar per square (ten lines) for each insertion; 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page, Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as every such insertion.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1867.

We were very sorry not to meet Mr. Harry Moss, of the Vicksburg *Times*, whose card lies on our desk. Mr. Moss is well known to the newspaper fraternity, and we commend him to the hospitable of this Crescent City. We hope that we may be more fortunate the next time he calls.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in both Houses yesterday, as reported elsewhere, will be found quite important.

FINE SOLACING TOBACCO.—As we write we find ourselves most delightfully solaced with a specimen of the "Rebel's Comfort Smoking Tobacco," from the manufactory of Messrs. Fitchue & Co., (of New York,) in Richmond, Va., and for sale by their enterprising and gentlemanly agents in this city, Messrs. Lee, Crandall & Co., 126 Gravier street. We can safely recommend it to the lovers of the exhilarating weed, and its soothing fumes.

SOIREE.—A literary and musical soirée will be given at the Hall of the Deutsche Company this evening. Mr. Bandmann, from the National Theatre, and Mr. Olivaira and Mrs. Urban will contribute their splendid talents on the occasion.

THE MILITARY BILL BY TELEGRAPH.—On Saturday afternoon Gen. Sheridan received by telegraph an official copy of "General Order No. 10, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office," signed by Gen. Grant and countersigned by Assistant Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, embodying the recently enacted military bill, which bill is now declared to be a law in full force.

ORLEANS DRAMATIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Shakespeare's tragedy of "Richard the Third" will be given by this Association (in English) this evening, at the National Theatre, for the benefit of the Protestant Asylum Association.

LECTURE BY "BRICK POMEROY."—Mark M. Pomeroy, Esq., Editor of the La Crosse *Democrat*, will lecture this evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Public Affairs. Half the proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the Ladies' Bazaar of the Southern Hospital Association. The price of tickets is fixed at one dollar.

THE LEVEES.—We give below a copy of a despatch received by Major Joseph A. Porter from his assistant, who was sent up to examine the levees in Carrol parish:

VICKSBURG, March 11.

To Major Joseph A. Porter, Chief Engineer Second Division Louisiana Levees, New Orleans:

Mr. Savages and Harvey Hayne's levees are all right. FRED. L. DABNEY.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER TEXAS.—From the officers of the steamer Starlight, which arrived yesterday morning from Shreveport, we learn that the steamer Texas, Capt. Sinds, bound from this port to Jefferson, when about five miles below Barbin's landing, was carried by the current against the bank where she ran on a stump, knocking a hole in her bottom, which caused her to sink immediately. After she settled she was made fast to some trees, but she careened, and pulling up the trees by the roots capsized. When the steamer first struck her first clerk, Capt. Jno. Austen, saved his books, papers and money, amounting to some $12,000, and carried them ashore, afterwards, not anticipating any danger, he returned to the boat, taking his money with him, and was on board when she turned over. Up to the time of the Starlight leaving his body had not been recovered. One of the strikers (whose name we could not learn) was also lost. The remainder of the officers and crew were saved. The passengers returned to the city on the Starlight. The officers and crew remained at the wreck, which had drifted down about 10 miles from the place where the accident occurred.

"GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC."—The New Orleans *Tribune*, the organ of the colored population in this city, publishes rather significantly, under Governor Wells' late proclamation, at "order" signed "H. C. Wermouth, Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Louisiana," giving his "staff," dividing the State into four Districts, and assigning parties named to their respective "commands," all going to show most conclusively that this organization, founded with the pretended object of "providing for the widows and orphans of fallen comrades," has assumed, as the name implies, a military aspect in Louisiana.

The true object of the organization, doubtless is to support Congress and the Radicals by a resort to arms, if necessary, if we are to judge from the following document, which seems to have fallen into wrong hands and to have found its way into the columns of the Chicago *Times* of a late date.

HEADQUARTERS G. A. R., DEPT OF OHIO, }
CINCINNATI, February 6, 1867. }

P. O., Post No. 1, Sub Division 84.

Sir—I am directed to forward to the army at Napoleon (in eighty) 150 of the approved breech-loaders for the use of your encampment, which shall be subject to your order.

Please sign the above receipt and return to me.

I am sir, respectfully, your ob't servant,
A. S. KIMMEL,
Chief of Ordnance, Dep't of Ohio.

Noticing these facts the *Times* of this city observes:

No set of men in Louisiana has a right to establish an army here, other than the regular army of the United States, and we now call upon the representatives of that army to interpose the authority of which they are undoubtedly possessed, in order to put down the revolutionary schemes so defiantly put forward in our midst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING CASES OF MISCEGENATION IN LOUISIANA.—*Two White Girls Elope with Negroes.*—Two white girls, represented to be of good family and standing, from the parish of East Baton Rouge, and accompanied with two negro men, one a griff and the other a mulatto, were arrested together with their dusky companions yesterday, on board of the steamboat R. E. Lee. It is said that they had conceived an affinity for the negroes, and disguising themselves in male attire, came on board for the purpose of getting married to them in this city, having left their homes and taken passage with them unobtrusively at Baton Rouge, getting on board the Lee, however, at Point Coupee.

The girls are of fair appearance, and in proper garb would be considered rather good looking. They were brought before the Chief of Police last evening, and made statements of their cases substantially as follows: Mary Glover, or Bennefield, who is about 18 years old, says that when quite young she was taken from the Orphans' Asylum, in Baton Rouge. She has some Peter Kyle, the black man, several years in the house of Dr. Glover, where she was educated, and in every way treated as a member of the family. She had known him more intimately about two years, loves him as she does her life, and does not doubt that he returns her affection. She was born and raised in Baton Rouge parish.

The other girl, Martha Long, who is about 19 years old, states that she also was born in the same parish. She is a half orphan, her mother being dead. Her father is a poor farmer, Benjamin Long, living on the Comite road. The mulatto man, Ben Lyons, has for about four years, been employed as a laborer on her father's place, where she has known him rather intimately about two years of the time, and on the 24th of August last she had a child. Her father made Ben leave and take the child with him. She had first been first intended to marry him when opportunity offered.

Glover, or Bennefield, lived about a mile and a half from her, and on both Thursday they took passage together on the R. E. Lee. They have been deeply impressed with the wrong they formerly understood their responsibilities in denied which they had been brought.

It is proper to add that Mary's father is married a second time, and that she adopted the name of Glover. The cause seems to present some of the horrible influences of the war in overturning the restraints society, by bringing these ignorant creatures into too frequent association with the negroes. She states that she took Martha's child to Baton Rouge, where it died. The matter so terribly shocks the moral sense that we have no heart for comment. It will come up for some disposition this morning, before Recorder Abeny.

Charges Against Recorder Abeny.—Judge Abeny was called before U. S. Commissioner Foute yesterday to answer to the charge of having illegally imposed a fine upon Robert J. Cowan, without giving him a chance to defend himself, amounting to the charge for which he was fined. Patrick Mahaly, the officer who arrested complainant, is also charged with false imprisonment. The case awaits investigation.

A CASE OF PERJURY.—A few days ago, attempted to bribe a negro witness, named Sam, for alleged important testimony which he (Sam) refused, and being imprisoned in a conspiracy with another negro, in having said bribery suppressed in a remote corner. The matter came out this week, however, and nice men, supposed to be the ringleaders, were arrested soon after.

The Memphis *Ledger* says the reason so many negroes have been murdered recently is a great war, in that locality, between the negroes and whites, that they learn to like it, and other like rumors of peace they collect in consequence of the same thing to war.

A rather cruel hoax has taken place near Victoria, Australia, by which the enormous number of 2000 kangaroos were slaughtered in one day.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,072.

Development of the Commerce of New Orleans.

The following communication, which we clip from the *Crescent*, speaks for itself, but we desire to call particular attention to the clause which proclaims the success of this company. Who can read that without feeling that the experiment should be tried even though the cost was large. We have given several articles upon this subject, because we feel that it is one which deeply concerns the welfare of our city. From the first we never had a doubt of the success of this company, because, knowing a majority of the men engaged, we have an unbounded confidence in their abilities and skill. The picture here presented in the event of ultimate success is not too highly colored, for no man can predict the stream of good results that would flow from the conquest of this terrible bar, which has for so many years fought its battle with the spirit of commerce. Aside from a confidence in the abilities of the men we have faith in the experience of the past, which we contents as a sure guide for the present and the future. Time failures, mistakes, have been from Know'n causes, and the rocks upon which the pioneers were wrecked are now beaconed and lighted for those who come after them. Another thing: the improvements in the art of lighting which have been made in Holland and other countries, and used with complete success, leave little room to doubt that the same success could not be attained at the Mississippi bar. It is one thing to attempt to use a camel with the old-fashioned hand pumps, and quite another thing to work one with the new steam pumps, and patent mashinery, throwing out more water in one minute than could be pumped out in a day by the old machines. These things almost insure success beforehand, provided the company can start out with the necessary appliances. It is, then, a question of money. And what would be millions in the scale compared with the opening of this magnificent river to the commerce of the world? Read the following:

To the Editor of the Crescent:

Feeling a lively interest in the prosperity of New Orleans, and watching with anxious care every proposition to improve our commerce on water, as well as on land, and believing that enterprise and ingenuity and capital will overcome all the difficulties under which we labor, I have always advocated the encouragement of every plan having for our advancement for its object. This being my feelings, I watched with considerable interest the efforts of "the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company" to obtain privileges from the Legislature, to enable them to compass their object, and I can not see a possible objection to their request—except a fear that the Legislature do not know how to place proper restrictions on this company to keep them from making money.

There are a thousand reasons why this company should have every advantages even to appropriations direct, to enable them to secure the capital to test their plans in capital work.

That vessels can be lightered there is no question, but whether they can be taken up in the deep water of the gulf and carried over the bars to the deep water of the river, and vice versa in safety, and speedy, economical and efficient manner, is a question that can only be determined by actual experiment and at a great outlay.

Suppose the plan is not *practical*, then this company will be ruined by their expenditures, and the light will be forfeited after a few months failure. Suppose they succeed, then what? I can see in the future the vast leviathans from all nations, lying along our splendid levee, loading to their greatest capacity with the products of our mighty valley, to return again with equal cargoes of the merchandize of the world.

Should these gentlemen solve the problem that has racked the brain of eminent engineers, and exhausted the skill and genius of Barronce Bienville, one hundred and fifty years ago, called attention to the bars, then they will not only be entitled to ample remuneration, but their statues should be erected in every channel of commerce on the earth, for ports will be opened and ships will sail in safety now non land locked and unapproachable, save with very light draft vessels.

Let the Legislature only guard their bill so that this company *shall* do what they propose, and throw no obstacle in the way of their attempting it. Twenty millions of people in the valley of the Mississippi are interested in their success; none but those opposed to progress can wish them defeat. The magnitude of the importance of this project should enlist our earnest attention, for they cannot possibly injure our commerce by their attempt, for in their success in their trial, which they must succeed, every man, woman and child from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, will be under obligations to them.

The maximum price they ask is comparative by nothing to the advantage to be derived from their services; for there are even now at our Harbor vessels waiting for their arrival and ships that will carry twenty-five per cent. more freight, if they can cross the bars, than they will do on the present circumstances; and if they only propose to charge those that receive their services, it will be a plain calculation of dollars and cents for the vessels to decide if to employ them or not, and equally so with the company in reducing its rates to increase its business. Let the Legislature only act, and Give New Orleans the advantage of speedy and certain communication for large ships to the sea, and this company can have all, under the law, that it can make. ENTERPRISE.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY FIRST DAY—MARCH 11, 1867.

SENATE—The Senate met at noon, Lieut. Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Moynihan, of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Foute read a request that the journal of Friday be read. It was a question whether the Senate met on Saturday, or merely made an adjournment.

The Chair decided the motion out of order. Mr. Foute appealed from this decision, and the Senate sustained the decision of the Chair.

The journal of Saturday's proceedings was then read and approved.

Mr. Scroggs called up the act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Natchitoches. Adopted finally.

By Mr. Munday—An act relative to State and municipal offices, and incumbents thereof, postponing indefinitely all elections affecting the adjournment of the General Assembly, and continuing the incumbents in office. The bill reported favorably, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Lott called up the special order of the day, being the first nine bills introduced by the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees.

Mr. Keener was warmly in favor of the bills in the main, but he had so many important amendments to offer that he would like to have his amendments printed, and action postponed, and it was so ordered, and these bills made the special order of the day for Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Palfrey, from the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, reported favorably on an act to prevent the cutting of timber on public lands, and appointing an agent therefor.

Mr. Barthe, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on acts to amend article 2209 and 2261 of the Civil Code, and unfavorably on an act for the relief of Marie Dolore Cavalero.

Mr. Welch, on the part of the majority of the Special Committee, presented favorably on an act for the relief of Chas. H. Munton, (appropriating some $10,000 for services as District Judge from 1862 to 1865), and stated that the minority would submit their report Tuesday.

Mr. Fellowes, from the Joint Committee on Commerce, presented an act to better provide for the management of Masters and Wardens of the port of New Orleans; an act to provide for a Board of Floor Inspectors; an act relative to Inspectors of Steam Boilers, and two other bills of similar character, all of which were ordered printed.

By Mr. Munday—An act granting leave of absence to Geo. W. Estlin, Notary Public of the parish of East Feliciana. Passed finally.

By the same—An act granting leave of absence to John A. Morgan, Recorder of the parish of East Feliciana. Passed finally.

By the same—Joint resolution relative to Federal Relief—Regarding legislation by the Military Act passed by Congress, as unconstitutional, and instructing the Attorney General to take immediate steps to bring this question before the Supreme Court. Referred to the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

By Mr. Lane—An act to refund to the taxpayers of the State costs, interests and charges on taxes paid for the years 1861, '62, '63 and '64, and to relieve from payment those who have not paid for those years. Also, a concurrent resolution of three from the New Orleans delegation.

Mr. Ellis called up an act relative to the Crescent City Canal Company, authorizing the construction of a canal from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river, near the Chalmette property, first obtaining the right of way by the citizens of Jefferson and New Orleans. Reconsidered on motion of Mr. Barthe, to correct alleged errors.

By Mr. Scroggs—An act to create certain notary commissions in New Orleans. Referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Barthe, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on an act to amend article 3154 of the Civil Code, providing what debts shall have a lien on crops, &c. The bill was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. Egan moved to take up House bill changing the time of holding the spring term of the District Court of the parish of Jackson (from the third Monday in March to the third Monday in May.) Concurred in finally.

Mr. Kenner, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on House bill, fixing the compensation of State tax collectors in the city of New Orleans for the collection of taxes assessed for 1866 and previous years, and of the collector of the First District at 3 per cent., Second District 9 per cent., Third and Fourth Districts 16 per cent. Passed finally.

By Mr. Gordon—An act to amend the tenth section of an act to succeed an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, so as to provide for the administration of the affairs thereof, and to repeal the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Munday called up an act to authorize police juries to levy a road tax. Passed finally.

By Mr. Foute—Memorial from Patriot Tribe. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees.

Mr. Rabe called up an act to amend an act relative to jury terms in the District Court of the parish of Lafayette. Passed finally.

By Mr. Ellis—An act relative to the holding of the State Convention, (repealing the act to take the sense of the people on the question of holding a Convention). Referred to the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Hendrick called up an act for the protection of logging rivers, (requiring the Board of Levee Commissioners of the State Penitentiary to furnish laborers from the convicts to work on the levees). Referred to the Committee on Penitentiary and Prisons.

By Mr. Gordon—An act to facilitate the collection of Revenue of the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Joint Committee on the City Charter.

Leaves bill to authorize the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, to furnish laborers from the convicts to aid in building the Louisiana Central Road of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

House bills to amend article 2260 and article 2261 of the Civil Code, (relative to evidence) was concurred in finally.

The first bill decided any person of proper understanding to be a competent witness, but the husband or wife cannot be a witness one against the other. Persons interested in the result of a suit shall testify in open court, and no person interested in a succession suit shall testify in relation to any fact which took place in the lifetime of deceased.

The second bill provides that the first of a witness being a relative, a party interested, or in the employ of one of the parties, is not sufficient cause to consider the witness incompetent, but may, according to circumstances, diminish his credibility.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Met at 12 o'clock, Hon. D. S. Cage, Speaker, and a quorum present.

Mr. Williamson, of the Committee of Nine on Mr. Fagot's resolutions to impeach the Governor, asked to be excused from the same; and the following gentlemen elected U. S. Senator his resignation as a member of the House be accepted, to take effect on the 4th of March. Requests granted.

A memorial from the Assessor of Vermillion parish was referred. Also, one from Wm. White.

Mr. Semmes moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on Saturday in reference to the Governor and Mayor casting the vote of the State and city for their seats in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

A resolution of the Judiciary Committee, through Mr. Hahn, to instruct the Attorney General to examine whether or not the charter of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad had been forfeited, was adopted.

Mr. Hainey reported favorably on the petition of S. F. Glenn.

A bill to emancipate Jo. E. Brown, of St. Bernard, was referred.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, presented by Mr. Voorhies, was ordered to be printed. Bills to incorporate the town of Columbia, in Caldwell parish, and to change the term of court in Jackson parish, were passed.

Mr. Eustis presented the minority report of the Committee on Slaughter Houses, unfavorable to the removal of them below the city.

Mr. Drew presented a bill for the relief of the widow and orphans of Thomas Montegue. Referred.

Mr. Tucker was appointed in place of Mr. Williams, on the committee of Mr. Fagot's resolutions of impeachment of the Governor.

A letter of Hon. Mr. Foute, Clerk of Judicator of the La Crosse *Democrat*, was read, thanking the House for the use of the hall for the purpose of lecturing Wednesday night, and proposing to devote one-half of the proceeds to the Ladies' Bazaar. Also requesting use of the Hall for another lecture Saturday evening, and proposing to devote one-half of the proceeds thereof to the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. Granted.

The Senate bill providing that all elections, except for the General Assembly, be indefinitely postponed, and that incumbents remain in office till their successors are qualified, was called up.

There was a diversity of opinion about making the provisions of the bill generally applied to all elections in the State. Messrs. Elam, Tucker and others holding that it would virtually ratify the Military bill so as to have nothing for the Supreme Court to decide as to the Constitutionality of that act of Congress.

The bill was finally passed, and stated that the minority would submit their report Tuesday.

Mr. Kenner was warmly in favor of the bills in the main, but he had so many important amendments to offer that he would like to have his amendments printed, and action postponed, and it was so ordered, and these bills made the special order of the day for Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Military Rule in Texas.

New Bill to Facilitate Reconstruction.

Sumner Demands Further Guarantees.

His Resolution Tabled.

Fenian Meeting in Washington.

Washington, March 11.—HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: An act amendatory of the Homestead acts for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

A resolution directing the coin claimed by certain Richmond banks to be paid into the Treasury, with the right reserved to claimants of prosecuting before the court of claims.

A joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action under the law granted last session, for the relief of the heirs of John S. Bonlinger.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to facilitate reconstruction. Under this bill the General is not quahorized to delegate his powers to the acting Governor of the State. The registration oath requires the person registering to swear that he is sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and the Government of the United States; that he will steadfastly support the Constitution and obey the laws, and will induce others to yield support and obedience. A majority of registered voters is required to confirm the Constitution. All elections shall be by ballot. This bill passed. Yeas, 117; nays, 37.

SENATE.—Sumner's joint resolution demand ing further guarantees, was tabled after long debate.

Washington, March 11.—The Senatorial caucus to day determined to postpone action on the Southern district question until the supplemental bill becomes a law.

Washington, March 11.—A Fenian meeting was held to-night and was addressed by Congressman Kelley, Mayor of Brooklyn, was among the speakers. The meeting adopted resolutions approving the action of Congress in the Irish matter, and a hydrophobic dread of Rum in public. A sentiment in favor of Prussian Blue; Prussia suffers from Prussic Acid; July, manalin over Pope's Rape of the Lock (of Rome).

The origin of the portrait for the Goddess of Liberty upon our coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's Lathe, once had a beautiful American Miss for company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Wash ington, the wife of Gen. Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When Gen Washington saw them he was displeased, and requested the figure to be removed. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head, called it the Goddess of Liberty.

A little girl was burned to death in her cradle by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, in South Coventry, Connecticut.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 11, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation throughout. Sugar and Molasses have been in demand, and Wool and Produce has evinced considerable movement, attended with an easier feeling in Pork, and increased firmness in Flour, Corn and Oats; while operations in our leading staples have been to a liberal extent, and under the influence of light receipts feature have succeeded in realizing higher prices, with a steady closing with a hardening tendency. The sales for the day amount up 5600 bales. The business will, no doubt, materially add to the supplies of Exchange.

The movement in the Coin market has been extremely limited throughout, and first, it may be said to have been at a stand still. Gold opened this morning nominally at 134¾ to 134¾, against 134⅝ to 135 the closing rates on yesterday evening, but subsequently improved, and closed steady at 135 to 135⅛. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. Outdoors the transactions were exceedingly light, the subjoined being the only sales reported: $10,000 at 134⅝, $10,000 at 135, $5000 at 135⅛, $5000 at the same, $6000 at 135¼, and $10,000 at the same. Silver was inactive. The counter rates for American halves were 131 to 132, and for Mexican dollars 124 to 125.

Foreign Exchange was dull and inanimate from the opening to the close of business. There is a fair amount offering, but the fluctuations attending it did not reach beyond the prominent dealers from operating. House the rates of Sterling were light, comprising £3500 bill of lading at 144, £2000 at 144⅜, £3000 at 144⅜, £1500 clear at 144⅜, £8000, for Gold, at 108⅞, £3000 A1 at 146, and £3000 bank at 147. In Paris, to-day, the following noticed sales of 30,000 and 100,000 A1 commercial at 5.90, 50,000, 150,000, 100,000 and 300,000 at 5.88¾, 200,000 at the same, and 100,000 private bankers at 5.85. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 144⅜ for bill of lading bills, 146 to 146⅜ for A1 to first sight, and 147⅛ to 147⅜ for bank; and France at 5.90 to 5.88¾ for A1 commercial, and 5.85 to 5.89⅛ for bank.

New York, March 11.—Arrived, steamer Gen. Meade, from New Orleans.

The Bank statement shows an increase in loans of 1,975,000, decrease of specie $11,000 Increase in circulation $100,000, increase in deposits 2,261,000. Increase of legal tenders 1,509,000.

San Francisco, March 11.—The rocks across the Sierra Nevada being blasted out to-day. The ballots accumulated in Nevada during the last three weeks has commenced to arrive in this city. The quantity is enormous, amounting to a great many tons. Military escorts have been detailed to protect the treasure during its transportation to the Eastern cities.

New York, March 11.—Arrived—Monterey, from New Orleans.

Richmond, March 11.—The Senate appointed a committee of five to leave for Washington to night, to confer with the President about the requirements of the Sherman bill.

The will of Artemus Ward provides that after his mother's death his property shall be devoted to the erection of a printer's asylum.

Savannah, March 11.—Cotton dull. Little doing—Middling Uplands 26c. Receipts to day, 780 bales.

Augusta, March 11.—Cotton—better feeling; sales, 170 bales. Middling Uplands 27c.

Wilmington, March 11.—Cotton dull. Middling Uplands 26c

Nassau, Feb. 21.—The schooner Henry Matt, from Galveston to New York, was wrecked on a reef off the Bahamas. Passengers and crew saved.

Baltimore, March 11.—Cotton dull. Middling Uplands 28c. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady Flour unchanged. Corn active and firmer. Yellow 97c to $1. Bulk meats and Bacon firmer and in good demand. Mess Pork $26 14 Whisky dull and nominal.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Disbursements for the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the week six millions

The Senate Military Committee passed a bill appropriating a million dollars for the relief of Southern people, regardless of antecedents, to be dispensed by the Freedmen's Bureau. An amendment makes the appropriation a million and a half was lost.

Nothing official has transpired regarding the Diplomatic appointments.

New York, March 12.—Arrived steamer Hecla, from Liverpool.

Memphis, March 11.—By the arrival of the dispatch boat from Cairo we receive the *Bulletin* has specials to the 4th inst.

Forces were at San Luis Potosi on the 21st ultimo.

Maximilian was at Queretaro with an army of 10,000 men, in three divisions, commanded respectively by Gen. Mejia, Miramon and Mejia. Gen. Marquez is chief of staff to Maximilian.

Escobedo was at San Miguel, eighteen leagues distant, awaiting reinforcements. Four thousand, under Regules, and eight thousand, under Corona, were expected.

Two thousand troops arrived they would give Maximilian battle. The Emperor will command in person.

Two thousand troops garrison the city of Mexico.

Porfirio Diaz was at Huamantla with 8000 troops. He expected 6000 reinforcements before attacking the city.

In his official order making command of the army, Maximilian says:

Only I have desired for a long time, but obstacles more in my way. Now, at last, free from all compromise, I can follow my will.

The foreign representatives at the capital have protested a protest to Maximilian respecting previous robberies and murders by his chiefs, and asking security.

Louisville, March 11.—Cotton—market heavy. No sales. Prices nominal. Gold 135.

Galveston, March 11.—Cotton—market heavy. No sales. Prices nominal. Gold 135.

Gen. Griffin has issued an order saying, that the murders in Grayson county, and the seeming unwillingness or inability of the civil officers to bring the guilty parties to trial, or detain them in confinement until such time as the proper judicial tribunal is ready and willing to try them.

He orders the military to enforce this order, and assures his intention to enforce it when ever required.

Mr. Lape, Private Secretary to Gov. Throgmorton, has gone to Washington to consult the President about reconstructing the State.

Southport Pass, March 11, 7:45 P. M.—Wind Southeast, fog; barometer 30. British bark Fanny Ealer, Perkins, master, from Belize, sailed on Saturday, 55 days, with a general cargo to master, arrived inside this evening. The consignees refuse to receipt. The cargo was aground on the bar at 3 P. M. Two tugs would go to her assistance at high tide.

Liverpool, March 11, evening.—Cotton closed 90@¼ Sales 7000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters. The receipts since Saturday were 12,000 bales, including 6,000 American. The sales to-day were 7000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters. The receipts since Saturday were 12,000 bales, including 6,000 American.

Liverpool, March 11, evening.—Cotton closed at the opening rates; Middling Uplands 13¾d; Middling Orleans 13¾d; sales 8000 bales.

London, March 11.—The Princess Alexandria is very ill.

Irish accounts represent matters as very quiet. Fresh outbreaks are reported. The insurgents were fleeing to the mountains.

Liverpool, March 11—Evening.—Breadstuffs quiet, but firm. Western Mixed American Corn 37s 6d per quarter. Lard has a declining tendency, though without change in quotations. Produce market steady. Spirits Turpentine 27s 6d.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

London, March 11.—Noon.—Consols 91. Bonds 74⅛.

Liverpool, March 11—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet. Middling Uplands 13¾. Middling Orleans 13¾d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet. Tallow 43s. 3d.

Washington, March 11.—Disbursements for the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the week six millions

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Southport Pass, March 11, noon.—At 6 A. M. light southeast wind and foggy; at 10 A. M. fog lifted in the river; at 12 M., barometer 30. Arrived down under last report, ship H. Boynton and schooner Spartacus.

Yesterday evening, at about 7 o'clock, we were surprised by hearing cries in the river. We pulled off in the direction they came from, but owing to the thick fog and the darkness of the night we were unable to distinguish anything in the shape of a boat, and supposing that the noise must have proceeded from a ship's boat lost in the fog, we returned to this station.

This morning, however, a log was discovered just above us, with a gunny bag on it, rigged up in a most seamanlike manner as a sail.

We suppose that some poor fellow, trying to run away from his ship, had found the log and part the ship's bow, and thinking to escape, had invented this method of effecting his purpose. In so doing, probably, had got chilled by the coldness of the water, and had met his fate in a manner not exactly expected when he left his vessel.

We write this as a warning to the seamen working vessels on this river, especially as it is no unusual thing to find dead bodies on the banks, and in the east and west bays.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 11, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened the morning with a liberal inquiry, but continued quite active throughout. The movement offering was restricted, and owing to the heavy falling off in the receipts, factors were decidedly firmer in their demands, notwithstanding which there was came forward quite freely, and sales to the amount of 5600 bales were effected, twelve brokers participating in the business. Prices disclosed an improved feeling, several of the sales sold evincing a net gain of ⅛c per lb. The source of prices during the day was from 26 to 26¼c, the latter rate for Middling, which was the highest point reached. Subsequently the market became very dull, and the tone of quotations declined, and the close, early in the afternoon, was quiet at 25¾ to 26c for Middling.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday are confined to 32 hhds Sugar, 52 bbls do per lb for Strained, and 18 bbls do do for Centrifugal. Supplies are small, but we have to note an inactive market, the demand being very limited. There were sales to-day, however, of 150 hhds Sugar, at about 9c for prime to fully fair, including at 12¾c per lb for Good Common, 12c for Fair, 13¼ to 13¾c for Good Fair to Choice, and 13¾c for Prime. Also, 50 bbls Centrifugal Yellow Clarified. A lot of 54 bbls cistern Molasses sold at 84c per gallon. There were not any sales of Louisiana Syrup to report, but several cargoes of Cuba have sold at 55 to 57c per gallon, and a lot at 50c per gallon. There is nothing doing in Cuba Sugar, the stock is small and would not embrace 1000 boxes.

TOBACCO—Several buyers are in the market prepared to purchase, but the stock is too small for any scope for operations. There have been sales the past few days of about 100 hogsheads, of which 64 hhds Low Logs at —, 1 new Logs at —, 1 at 33c, 4 Clarksville Leaf at 11c, and 4 Fine at 16c. We continue to quote Inferior to Trashy Lugs, light and heavy, 7 to 8c, Good 4 to 5c. Inferior to Common Leaf 5 to 7c,