The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,780.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Gen. Sheridan and staff arrived yesterday in the steamer Clinton from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston.

SAD DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—We are deeply pained to have to announce the death of Mr. J. M. Caballero, one of our oldest and most estimable citizens. As he was crossing Rampart street, near the corner of Toulouse, last evening, about a quarter past seven o'clock, he was run over by car No. 104 of the City Railroad Company which bearing him down on a line with the track crushed his body horizontally in a shocking manner, so that he died in five minutes afterwards. He was taken in the meantime to the coffee-house at the corner, where Dr. Mafrallion, who had been sent for, arrived barely in time to see him die. He was taken to his residence, No. 148 St. Louis street. Mr. Caballero was one of our most successful merchants and had managed by prudence and industry to acquire a large fortune. He leaves a married daughter, we believe, in Spain. He was seriously afflicted with deafness and probably being abstracted in mind, besides when crossing the street did not hear the warning of the driver. The death of such was cast a deep gloom upon the community and we deeply condole with his afflicted relatives.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Bandmann will appear, this evening, as *Richard III*, with Mr. Baker as the *Richmond* of the tragedy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Every thing that can attract and amuse is to be found concentrated in that wonderful pantomime of the "Green Monster." What with transformations, magical changes, amusing tricks, desperate combats, hair-breadth escapes, balloon-ascensions, and scenes of fairy-like beauty and grace, done up in the best style, and at a considerable expenditure, we should judge of greenbacks, the attention of an audience is kept on a tension from the beginning of an evening to the end thereof. The "Green Monster" is the very pantomime for the hot weather evening, and when the big van full is filling this auditorium with fresh air every twenty minutes, all the senses must necessarily be in a state of complete beatitude and contentment.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—To-night will be presented for the last time, the famous panto mime, of "Bianco, or the Magic Sword." Bian is a great pantomime, and Zanfretta is in it. It has been brought out in fine style, and, as it has already been up for several nights, there is none of that crudeness about its representation which generally detracts so much from the first "putting on" of a new pantomime. In addition to this pantomime, the great combination of *dasmus* will appear to-night.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 40 and 42 St Charles street, with its numerous anatomical models and figures, is open daily to the curious, between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

FROM HAVANA.—Havana papers to the 27th ult. give no later general news than before received. They still discuss the injurious reports spread in the United States of the presence of the cholera in Havana, and the unnecessary quarantine which was thus induced.

Exchange, 60 days, on Madrid was 64½ premium; on London 16½ premium; on New York 7½ premium in gold. Exchange on Paris was 3 to 3¼ premium.

Sugar, good No. 2, was $8½ reals per arroba. Coffee from 16½ to 17.

FROM MATAMORAS AND BROWNSVILLE.—Files of papers from these places are to hand as late as the 24th ult., with nothing of military news of an eventful or important character. The *Ranchero* represents that the Imperial forces are marching without serious opposition in the interior, in the slow, but it adds sure, work of reducing chaos to order. There really seems but little animation of any kind left in the country around the Hervic City, disorder even seems to have lost what poor vivacity it had in more vigorous days of civil strife and guerrilla license.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Savannah, from Havana, 29th ult. (at Quarantine):

T J Cook, J Ramsey, Mrs Ramsey, Dr Grand, Mrs (maid and servant), Mrs R Sears, Mrs L A Sears, Mrs Cantwell, Mrs H Tweddle, Mrs F Hart, Miss J Sears, Mrs Hare and five children, John W Called, Miss Bonner, G H Townsend.

Additional Diplomatic Correspondence Regarding Mexico.

Washington, April 27.—The additional diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of France and the United States is published. Draft of negotiations which preceded and led to the recent of the French Government to make any official announcement of the prospective withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and France desired in the first place to have her rights to make war on Mexico recognized by the United States. This was readily granted, but the point to which France attributes a much better importance was the recognition of the Mexican Empire by the United States.

According to a dispatch from Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys to the French Minister in Washington, Mr. Bigelow in an interview said, Mr. B. whether or not in his opinion the recognition of the Mexican Empire by the United States might facilitate and hasten the recall of the French troops. Mr. B. replied to Mr. M. D. regarding this statement as not in accordance with what he uttered on that occasion. What he did real ly say was the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be established by the withdrawal of the French soldiers, before our Government could formally recognize a Government accused of owing its existence to the presence of French soldiers.

Mr. B. reply thinks that there is no real difference between the two statements, and in quite sparing as the substance of the conversation, quotes Mr. Bigelow as having said the United States, being informed of the intention of the Government of the Emperor, might show more disposition to entertain the idea of recognition.

It seems to follow from these dispatches that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs understood the American Minister in Paris to intimate that after the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico the United States would be found willing to recognize the Emperor, but he acknowledges that was only an opinion of the American Minister without pledging his Government to any policy.

Paris Journals on the Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

(From the Paris Paix, April 8.)

Arranged in the manner stated, the conditions under which the withdrawal of the French troops will be effected respond to all the requirements of the situation. On the one hand, the armed intervention in Mexico has now a limit definitely fixed, which removes a point of great importance—and, on the other, the Government of the Emperor Maximilian has before it all the time necessary to complete the reorganization of the civil and military administration in the provinces. Two great interests had to be guaranteed, that of France, represented by the consolidation of a regular government, charged to indemnify France for her sacrifices and that of Mexico, represented by the maintenance of order and the durable triumph of the principles on which that empire is founded. These two interests are respected and served by the conditions published in the *Moniteur*. France gives up the consolidation of the Mexican Empire, for nearly two years longer, a co-operation, rather more than material, by the aid of which the Empeor Maximilian's Government will prepare at the same the dissolution of the old parties and the calming down of revolutionary passions. In addition to public order and the triumph of the principles adopted by the Emperor Maximilian, the Mexican Government gives, with the guarantee of its infantile energy and its increasing popularity, the prospect of a free association of the national forces and of local patriotism. The latter idea should be especially attended to in the City of Mexico.

The necessities of the moment, however imperious they may be, could not make the Emperor Maximilian forget that the presence of a foreign army serves to justify resistance which otherwise would have no reason to exist. Neither could these requirements allow him to appeal to all the living forces of the country. That demand will be tendered to speak, on the day, when the last French troops shall quit Mexico, and on which the Mexican nation, abandoned to itself, will strive more than ever to show itself worthy of the sympathies which it has excited in Europe.

From the Journal des Debats, April 8.

The *Moniteur* does not state what are those conditions, and gives no details on the subject. there had been a question of a treaty between the French and Mexican Governments, similar to the famous Convention of September, but the official journal does not refer to it. There is thus in reality no official engagement between the two Governments, but simply a decision adopted by the Emperor of the French; this is, of course not irrevocable, and its execution depends on circumstances. Such at least is the impression left on us by an attentive reading of the official note. Whatever may be the case the fact will be remarked that supposed no unforeseen incidents to delay the evacuation, it will only be complete and definitive in November, 1867, that is to say in nineteen months. Then there has yet to place a period of nearly two years, during which France may find hardly, notwithstanding her most judicious solicitations, involved in the events which may arise in Mexico, and be in consequence hurried into a fresh intervention. Without exaggerating [illegible] we think that there is long

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Law of Landlords and Tenants.—We cannot agree with the decision of Judge Lansdon, of this city, as elsewhere reported, to the extent His Honor goes, touching the relative rights and liabilities of landlords and tenants. Where a dwelling is leased to a tenant we apprehend that the law of itself raises the implication that it must be used for the same purpose, and if the lessee makes improvements or changes, they must correspond with the uses of the building as a dwelling, and if he sublets he must sub-lease for the same uses. It is for the lessee himself to provide in the lease for other uses than those to which the building has been applied and to which the law presumes it is to be continuously applied, and not for the lessor who is protected by the implication of the law to provide against the diversion of his property. Without his consent to uses he never intended, and to which he cannot be presumed to have ever tacitly assented. We said not re-

"An Infected Hell of Atmosphere."

There is an effort being made to show that the cholera on the steamships England and Virginia was communicated to the passengers on those vessels at about the same place in the ocean, and from this an inference is drawn that there is an "infected band of atmosphere" near that place, which is bearing and spreading the germs of the disease. The accurate conflict with each other, and the story would scarcely be worthy of public examination if it were not for the serious nature of the subject. These facts, however, should be noted. Many other steamers must have passed through the same "band of atmosphere" in passing to and from Liverpool and the United States, but then far it has happened that only two have had cholera on board, and these two were excessively crowded emigrant steamers. Each of them had more than a thousand passengers. It would therefore seem that it is the congregation of such large numbers of human beings from places lately infected by cholera into the confined space of a ship, where the atmosphere be low decks is of the foulest description, and where filth accumulates to a sickening and the vomiting extent, which developed cholera on those vessels, and not the passage through any imaginary stratum of infected atmosphere on the ocean. The conditions above described are just the same for developing the latest germs of cholera among persons who had lately been in [illegible] and unventilated, overcrowded habitations, foul air, stagnant water, and human filth. Cleanliness of person and habitation and avoidance of fear are the surest means of keeping off the disease.

HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Savannah, April 27.—Information was received here to-day from Fortress Monroe that the health of Jeff. Davis has lately failed, his long confinement wearing on him. The report that the President has given permission for his wife to visit him is correct.

COLORADO WITHOUT NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The question of admitting Colorado as a new State was before Congress early in the present session. Various objections were raised against the proposed admission. The most considerable of these, in a non-partisan point of view, referred to the insufficiency of the population of this Territory to entitle it to be converted into a State, to a member of Congress under the apportionment of representatives among the existing States. But, in a partisan point of view, the strongest objection with the Radical majority was the failure of the Colorado Convention to provide for negro suffrage. Hence a Radical committee reported unfavorably on the application of Colorado to be admitted, and the Senate in due season rejected a bill for her admission. At that time Sumner's transcendental system of Radicalism was greatly in vogue. There was a disposition to insist on the principle of universal suffrage as an essential condition of republican government, and consequently to admit no State which should exclude negroes from the polls or should not place them on an equal footing in respect to voting with the whites. But it was discovered by some minds of a more practical turn among the Radicals that if Sumner and his school were permitted to have their way, it would involve the revolutionary reconstruction not of the South only, but also of the North. It was found that it would not be necessary only to exclude Southern Senators and Representatives from Congress and to keep their States out of the Union in Congressional contemplation, but that the same principle demanded that, for the same reason, the denial of equality of political rights to the negroes, a number of Northern Senators and Representatives should be ejected from Congress and their States voted out of the Union.

Connecticut, where people had just defeated an amendment giving suffrage to the blacks, would have been especially liable to instant excommunication from the pale of republicanism and remanded summarily to a spot on the reconstructional stool of repentance. Mr. Fessenden in the Senate and Mr. Stevens in the House, who could not rise to the fine philosophical frenzy of Mr. Sumner and who saw from the inferior level where they stood many formidable lions in the path of the rigid and uncompromising enforcement of the extra constitutional standard of a republican form of government, refused to go with the transcendental Massachusetts Senator in maintaining the right of negro suffrage at all hazards and in all quarters. They were not so much wedded to principle as to be willing for its sake to blunderbuss a process that would threaten the dissolution of Congress and might deprive their party of all its power in the affairs of the Government. Yet Sumner, upon the premise of the right of negro suffrage, which he held in common with them, was a more honest logician than they, and when they have insisted on keeping Louisiana, for example, from filling her allotted seats in Congress until she should adopt negro suffrage, they showed flagrant want of logical honesty in not protesting against Connecticut, whose Constitution prohibits negro suffrage, filling her seats in the same body. Yet it was deemed inexpedient, at that time, to insist on the right in respect to Connecticut, it was conceived to be an excellent thing in point of both principle and expediency to punish little obscure Colorado by way of example for other offenders who were prudently allowed to go free and even sit in the high places of Congress with the offences of their States rank upon them.

But circumstances have changed since the time referred to. The President has contributed a habit of vetoing partisan bills. The Radicals overruled one veto by a timely exercise of the expelling power of the two Houses. They are not sure of having an occasion always on hand for sharp practice of that nature. They want to fortify their power beyond every peradventure. They want to make assurance of voting over the President's veto doubly sure, and they suddenly see an opportunity to take a considerable step towards that object by recognizing Colorado as a State and and thereby gaining to their ranks her two Senators and one Representative. Hence on the 25th ult. the Senate reconsidered its vote rejecting the bill for the admission of Colorado, and then passed it by a vote of 19 to 13. Mr. Sumner, as he has done in some other instances, voted with the Conservatives against his party, rather than violate what he conceives to be the logic of universal right and justice by giving his assent to the creation of a State which denies political equality to the negro. We find his name with those of four other Radicals, Foster, Edmonds, Grimes and Poland, among the nays along with Guthrie, Doolittle, and McDougal. Not wishing to have ground of his objection to the bill misunderstood, Mr. Sumner offered the following amendment, which was lost by a vote of 27 nays to 7 yeas:

Provided, that this act shall not take effect except with the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other right, on account of color or race, and all persons shall be equal before the law. And the people of the Territory shall, by a majority of the voters at a public meeting, publicly convened by the Governor of the Territory, declare their assent to this fundamental condition, and the Governor shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic statement of such assent, whenever the same shall be given, upon this condition, the State shall, by proclamation, announce the fact, whereupon, without any further proceeding to Congress, this act shall take effect.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the vote of Sumner and the four other Radicals with the opposition was "to the disappointment and regret of those who regard the integrity and unity of the Republican party as of special consequence at this juncture" a remark that still more clearly proves the partisan purpose of the measure. The same correspondent observes that its success in the House is assured. It may be taken for granted that Colorado will very soon be admitted and the Radicals thereby gain three votes to strengthen them in the Congressional struggle against the President's policy.

Another motive for thus bringing an immature Territory into Statehood, had into the Union while eleven of the old States are denied recognition and representation, is no doubt to obtain means if possible to carry the proposed reconstructional amendments in spite of the refusal of those eleven States to ratify them. The Radicals are doubtless bent on carrying their amendments if they have to manufacture States out of all the existing Territorial material and make still more by dividing old ones. Were Kentucky and Delaware, however, to go against the amendments, in addition to all the eleven unrepresented States, the eight Territories, with the suggested now State of East Tennessee would not give them the three-fourths necessary to adoption. Meditation, at all events, under pretext of submitting some plan of reconstruction, in the shape of Constitutional amendments, to their consideration, the eleven unrepresented States might be excluded from the next Presidential contest, and the Radicals could thus hope to renew their lease of power for an indefinite period.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

COUP D'ETAT AGAINST THE SENATE.

MR. STEVEN'S REPORT.

Probable Restoration of Tennessee.

Valparaiso Bombarded. — Loss $20,000,000.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

COMMERCIAL AND RIVER NEWS.

Washington, May 1.—Mr. Henderson said that a Western newspaper advised the President to march troops into the Capitol and drive the Senate out. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, also said, if Southern Senators came here and joined the majority of the Senate, it would be for the President to say which was the legal Senate. Mr. Howard pronounced this principle revolutionary, unconstitutional and treasonable.

House.—A joint resolution was introduced declaring the constitutional relations of Tennessee to be restored to practical relations with the United States. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Stevens submitted the report of the Committee on Reconstruction. It will be published and made a special order for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in next week.

New York, May 1.—Austro-Prussian advices indicate a growing belief in peace. The Prussian answer to England's remonstrance is said to have been cold and haughty. The Austrian answer says that Austria does not ask an inch of land in the Duchies, nor will she accept it. Prussia wishes to annex the Duchies, and Austria is bound to support the rights of the people of Schleswig-Holstein. The Prussian and Austrian troops should be withdrawn, and the people should choose a Government by universal suffrage. Austria awaits the decision, even if in favor of Prussia.

The French *Corps Legislatif* had adjourned till June 21.

Rentes on the 15th closed at 67f. 15c.

Spain.—The Minister of the Interior has stated that the Government was cognizant of the operations of certain conspirators, but did not apprehend any serious disturbance of the public peace.

Russia.—There is great rejoicing at St. Petersburg and elsewhere on account of the Emperor's escape from assassination.

A Berlin dispatch says it is extremely doubtful if Prince Charles of Hohenzollern will accept the Hospodorship of Roumania.

It is rumored that the great powers have declined to countenance his illegal election.

New York, May 1.—No cases of cholera have occurred on board the Virginia during the past week. None of the passengers by the England have been attacked. There are 78 passengers in the hospitals, whereof 50 are convalescent. The Erin had 118 passengers, all well. There were four deaths on the passage from no infectious diseases.

Halifax, May 1.—The steamer Ottawa, from London on the 11th, has arrived with troops, ordnance stores and freight for St. John's and Quebec.

Thorold, (C. W.) May 1.—Thirty-three shops and houses, covering nearly the whole of Front and Claremont, the two principal streets, have been burned. Loss, about $250,000.

Pittsburg, May 1.—River seven feet eight inches. Weather cloudy, and rain at intervals.

Vicksburg, May 1.—Passed down: Mainotte at 7 P. M., and Grey Eagle at 6 P. M. River rising.

New York, May 1.—Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spanish. The town and $20,000,000 worth of property were destroyed. Great blame is attached to the British and American Consuls for not interfering with their ships to prevent it.

Washington, May 1.—The House has passed the appropriation bill for Freedmen's Bureau.

Washington, April 1.—*House.*—Mr. Kelly offered a resolution that the President instruct the bureau of Refugees and Freedmen to restore to the existing peace in certain districts of the late insurgent States and provide them with seed for planting crops, which was adopted.

New York, May 1.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says Mr. Davis is very anxious for his health. Within the last week he ably failed and he cannot live through the summer in prison.

Cincinnati, May 1.—Flour and grain unchanged. Mess Pork firmer at $28 25. Lard 20c. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Groceries dull. Middling Cotton 28c to 30c.

New York, May 1.—Cotton closed dull and unsettled at 32 to 34c. Flour declined 10c. Whisky $2 26½. Coffee inactive. Sugar 10¼ to 11c. Molasses steady at 45 to 75c. Mess Pork $27 62½. Money rather more active at 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 129¾.

Mr. Peabody is among the passengers by the Scotia.

There is no direct confirmation of the warlike statements in the London *Times* of the 21st. The Austrian proposition has been cordially approved at Paris and London.

Vienna journals re-assert that pacific arrangements are in progress.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpool on the 18th, has arrived. News anticipated.

The steamer Costa Rica from Aspinwall has been signalled.

The steamer Louisiana from Liverpool is below. News anticipated.

New York, May 1.—Foreign Exchange closed at 109¾ for the best bills. Cotton and commercial bills are almost unsaleable. The Scotia brought back a number of cotton bills and some bills drawn on railroad bonds negotiated in Europe.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

Later from Europe.—The Liverpool Markets.—Congressional Proceedings—Gold and Cotton Markets.

Sandy Hook, May 1.—The Royal mail steamship Scotia, from Liverpool via Halifax, via Queenstown the 22d, passed this point this morning en route for New York.

Liverpool, April 21.—[Telegraphed to Queenstown.]—The cotton market closed steady yesterday at Friday's improvement. The sales were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14½ to 14¾ d., and average of ¼ to ½ d.

London, April 22.—Consols 87⅛ to 87¾. U. S. 5-20's 71¼ to 71¾.

Cincinnati, May 1.—The steamer Gibbons was burned at Herschman Lake, between Augusta and Savannah, on Friday, with 500 bales of cotton. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

New York, May 1, (per Scotia.)—The Washington had arrived at Brest on the 19th ultimo.

Nothing has been heard of the City of Washington, three weeks out. Heavy premiums are demanded upon her.

Lieut. Centre Stephens had been feasted by the Marquis de Boissy, at Paris.

Up to to-night—the 30th—the belief in a pacific adjustment of the German difficulty grows stronger.

Telegrams speak of concessions by Austria, and other rumors lead to the conviction that peace will be maintained.

The funds in England and on the continent have materially improved under the pacific influences.

The London *Times*, of the 21st, however, announces that it has received news that on the previous day the Emperor of Austria and Count Mensdorff, against the advice of some other Ministers, had resolved to withdraw Count Karolie, the Austrian Ambassador, from Berlin.

This decision being made known to the Prussian Minister at Vienna, it was expected he would depart immediately.

It is stated, in explanation, that Count Mensdorff, on receiving the Prussian answer of the 14th, telegraphed to Berlin a repetition of the Austrian demand of the 7th. A fresh refusal was received on the 19th, hence a council was held, and this bold course adopted.

The Times believes that this action will be followed by a significant military movement, namely: The withdrawal of Austrian troops from Holstein, where they are held in check by superior Prussian forces.

This would enable Austria to assume the defensive, and the Times says the abandonment of Holstein by Austria, will be regarded as an act in anticipation of war, and cause general alarm. It does not, however, consider war as inevitable.

Great activity is reported in the Italian navy; all vessels are being prepared for service, and some apprehensions are also felt in Spain and in Japan.

The Portuguese Chambers of Deputies has approved the contract for a line of telegraph to America by a Southern route.

The liabilities of Barnard's Banking Company, of Liverpool, which suspended on the 19th, are estimated at £2,000,000; a favorable liquidation is expected. It is stated that some large failures would result in Liverpool, but it is stated that temporary embarrassments will be surmounted.

Liverpool, April 21.—Flour very dull, but steady; wheat in limited request at about Tuesday's prices; corn in good request at 30s. 9d. to 31s. 3d. for mixed, and 31s. to 31s. 6d. for yellow.

Beef very dull and lower. Pork dull. Bacon very dull and declined 1s., closing with a downward tendency, lard neglected. Sugar dull and lower. Tallow dull at 47s. to 47s. 6d.

London, April 21.—Wheat declined 1s. Sour 36 to 38s., iron rails and bars £6 10s., Scotch pig iron 73s., tea dull—common congou 1 11½d., finest oil declined 6d. to 1s., sperm oil firm.

Liverpool, April 21.—Of the sales to-day speculators and exporters took 9,000 bales of cotton.

Washington, May 1.—In view of the approaching hot sickly season, rooms are being fitted for the President and his family at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, whither his family will shortly repair, leaving the President to follow on the adjournment of Congress.

The public debt statement to be issued in a day or two, will show a decrease of about $6,000,000 during the month of April.

New York, May 1.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is rumored that the President advocates the calling of a national convention to settle the issues now pending.

The large appropriations already made and proposed by Congress alarm the Finance Committee.

The House passed the bridge construction bill with amendments.

A bill making an appropriation for the support of the Post Office Department for the ensuing year was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment, cutting off compensation to postmasters before confirmation by the Senate, unless they be commissioned by the President to fill vacancies.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, opposed the amendment upon the appointing power of the President. Mr. Trumbull replied such officers should be removed only with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, believed that Congress had the right to limit the power of the President to appoint. The pending appropriation, however, was very harsh, and he would hesitate before giving it his assent. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, concluded that the Trumbull amendment conferred power to remove any one from office, but if he occupied the President's place and the same difference existed between him and Congress, he would use all the power he had.

New York, May 1.—Cotton unsettled and nominal at 34 to 35c. Gold 129¾.

"Beauty unadorned, is adorned the most" is the present motto of the ballet girls in Paris. They have, it appears, endured their costumes to so very natural dimensions that even all tolerant Paris can bear it no longer, and the authorities have been compelled to interfere and request those too natural ladies to use a little more of the dressmakers' art for the future. The worst of this love for the statuesque is, that it is not confined to the stage, but is creeping into private society, both in Paris and here. Why, I said a little boy to Lady W——, the other day, "how is it that in the evening ladies always come to see you *naked!*" Bah! It is an ugly word to use, but it came from the lips of a child. Would that all could hear it!

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1866.

A fair amount of business was done on day, but other departments of trade exhibited but little animation. With regard to our leading staple, the demand being stimulated by the favorable tenor of foreign news, a large portion of spare Middling Orleans at Liverpool on the 21st at 15¼d) would no doubt have shown more spirit had it not been checked by a heavy decline in Foreign Exchange, caused by the action of the New York Gold market. We stated in our last report that Gold closed at 126 to 126¼, although it had sold during the day down to 125¾. This morning it opened still lower, and after a brief rally to 126¼, but subsequently gave way and closed at 125. The sales include $3000, $2500, three lots of $3000 and two of $10,000 at 125; $3000 and $5000 at 125¼; and $5000 at 125⅛. Nothing of any moment reported in Silver. Dealers pay 116 for the small sums offered at their counters and sell at 119. Mexican dollars are nominally unchanged at 115 to 117 for small parcels.

Notwithstanding an improvement in Sterling at New York—quoted by the press dispatch at 109¾ and in a private telegram at 109—the Cotton market closed in Liverpool completely unsettled Foreign Exchange, but bills could have been bought at a reduction of four per cent. from yesterday's rates—say, at 108 to 108½ for of New Orleans, City Railroad at $200; and 212 Louisiana State Bank, 134 and 288, at $25 50, and 100 at $25 75. Nothing was reported in City Bonds, which are quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated, and 80 to —— for the Railroad issues. Six Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds sold at 77.

The largest transaction reported in Bank notes was $7300 Louisiana State Bank at the advanced rate of 50c per dollar. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 65 to 66 and 68 to 70c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 85 to 86 and 80 to 90; Mechanic's Bank at 85 to 86 and 87 to 90; Bank of New Orleans at 90 to 92 and 95 to 96, and Union Bank and Crescent City Bank at 90 to 92 and 95 to 97½. The inside figures represent the rates daily dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside quotations the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes at a 1¼ to 3¼ per cent discount. They continue to be the general medium of exchange in our local trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, May 1, 1866.

COTTON—The favorable tenor of the foreign news published in the morning papers, and the still more encouraging dispatches received by the evening press, was counteracted to-day by a decline in Foreign Exchange of about 4 per cent, equal to about 1¼c per lb. The movement was somewhat checked by the limited supply offering. Therefore sales were confined to 1200 bales, at prices showing some irregularity, in several cases more in favor of factors while in others prices were accepted which were refused yesterday. Nine brokers participated in the business. The market is still unsettled, but ordinary may be quoted at 32c, and middling at 34c, with a low grade of middling at 32 to 34c, and middling at —— to 36c.—The sales for the past three days sum up 2800 bales. The receipts proper since Friday evening, including the large number arrived from Mobile, Texas and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 6078 bales, against 6341 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 263 bales. The receipts for the three days comprise 8832 bales, 8607 of which were to foreign ports, and only 225 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1c, 1865.....	bales 85,238
Received to-day.....	1641
Received previously.....	884,674—885,068
Total.....	768,901
Cleared to-day.....	3,833
Cleared previously.....	410,261—414,094
Stock on hand.....	354,807

The clearances comprise 2898 bales for Liverpool, 935 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 21 hhds Louisiana Sugar and 10 hhds Molasses. The former we still quote nominally at 9 to 9½c for common, and 10 to 11c for prime, and the latter we quote at 45 to 75c for common to prime Molasses. We quote 7 to 9c per lb for inferior Louisiana Sugar, 10 to 12c for common to good common, 13½ to 14½c for fair to fully fair, 15 to 15½c for prime, 15½ to 16c for choice, and 16½ to 17c for fancy lots. 12½ to 12½c for No. 12 Cuba Sugar, 13½ to 14c for No. 14 and 15c per lb for No. 15. Molasses is quoted at 45 to 50c per gallon for prime to choice, and 75c for fancy. Nothing to do for Cuba, in lots, and 42 to 45c by the cargo.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The general market opened this morning firmly, with a very good feeling, a brisk enquiry, small stocks and prices for Flour and Provisions tending up, and subsequently telegrams being received from St. Louis announcing an excited market and advanced prices there, the market opened this afternoon with a very good feeling, much in request and prices ruled still higher.—Full particulars are stated in detail in the following remarks.

FLOUR—We remark a better demand and firmer market for Flour and in some instances prices show an advance of 25c per bbl. The sales to-day embraced 1900 bbls, including 350 on private terms, 50 low superfine at $8 25; 50, 150 and 100 superfine, the last one lot, at $8 50, 50 and 100 superfine, the latter in two lots, at $8 75, 100 choice superfine, two lots, at $9, 100 good extra at $12, and 100 choice do at $14 per bb. An offer of $8 75 was refused for 150 superfine. There has been a very active retail demand at $8 75 per bbl for superfine.

CORN—There was a fair demand to-day at yesterday's prices, and the sales embraced 5500 sks, of which 1000 and 3000 yellow, 300 mixed, and 780 white and yellow mixed at $1 05, 1000 white and white mixed at $1 08, and 500 white at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—The demand is fair, but prices are easier, the sales embracing 2800 sacks, of which 1000 at 56c, 200, 200 and 1000 at 57c, 105 and 500 at 58c per bushel.

BRAN—Buyers have held aloof, and in order to realize, a reduction of 10c per 100 lbs was conceded—300 sacks having sold at $1 30 per lbs.

HAY—A boat load of about 4300 bales sold on private terms. Yesterday's sales were at $26 per ton for ordinary and $27 for prime.—The stock is fair, but is mostly poor in quality.

PORK—Is very much in request, but the stock which is not large, is held at very elevated figures. Round lots of Mess are quoted at $31 per bbl and it is retailing largely at $31 50 per bbl.

BACON—Is in light supply and in active demand at still fuller prices. A lot of 3 casks clear sides sold at 16½c per lb, and an active retail business is doing at 14½c per lb for Shoulders, 17c for ribbed Sides, 18½ to 19c for clear Sides, and 21c for Sugar cured Hams.

GROSS MEATS—A lot of 22 casks Shoulders sold at 10½c per lb. Dealers are selling freely at 11½c for Shoulders, 14c for Sides and 14 to 15c for Hams.

LARD—Early in the day 100 tierces prime sold in two lots at 20½c per lb, and subsequently, influenced by telegrams from St. Louis, the demand was very active and 100 and 25 tierces sold at 21c per lb with prices still looking up. It is retailing at 21½c per lb in tierces and 22½ to 23c in kegs.

MALT—The market is well stocked and very dull. Canada is retailing at $1 90 and Western at $1 85 per 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Western purified is retailing at $2 20 to $2 35 per gallon.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Choice Northern Butter is scarce and in request. Common and Western is plenty and dull. Cheese is in fair request and demand. Northern Butter is selling at 40 to 45c, Western 30 to 35c, Cheese 20 to 22c per lb. English dairy 25c.

INDIA BAGGING.—Round lots may be quoted at 37 to 27½c per yard. It is retailing at 35c per yard in rolls and 38c in bales.

BALE ROPE—There is no demand for round lots but some at retail which dealers are supplying at 10½c per lb.

BALTS—Dealers are supplying the demand for the interior at $1 75 to $1 80 per sack for Liverpool Coarse, and $1 85 to $1 90 for Fine.

COFFEE—The market is dull and prices in currency are easier, owing to the decline in gold, but not quotably so. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 25 to 27½c per lb currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—The market continues dull, both foreign and coastwise. Sailing vessels for New York are taking Flour at the very low rate of 20c per bbl, and Cotton at $2 per bale—and steamers ⅝c per lb for Cotton. The rates for Boston are about the same. The rates for Liverpool are 9-16d to 9d per lb for Cotton by sail and 3d to 3d by steam and 15c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 2, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 23 Mules and 420 Texas Beeves, 107 Calves and Yearlings, and 110 Sheep.

Sold: 16 Western and 106 Texas Beeves, 42 Hogs, 67 Sheep and 6 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 301 Western and 4[illegible] 505 Texas Beeves, 211 Calves and Yearlings, 951 Hogs, 5[illegible] Sheep and 33 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ lb net.....	14	@	17
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb.....	12	@	13
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head.....	18	@	19
Texas Beeves Choice per lb net head.....	35	@	50
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net.....	16	@	18
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head.....	30	@	35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head.....	15	@	20
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head.....	—	@	00
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross.....	8	@	9
Cows & Hogs.....	5	@	6
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head.....	3 00	@	4 00
Texas Sheep, ℔ head.....	3 00	@	5 50
Cows & Sheep, ℔ head.....	40	@	50
Milch Cows, ℔ head.....	50 00	@	80
Calves, ℔ head.....	10 00	@	14
Veal, ℔ head.....	—	@	—
Calves, ℔ head.....	7 00	@	17

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 2, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Planet, Hallowell, for Mobile.
Steamship Marion, Lewis, for Galveston. Perkins & Hersey
Steamship Francis, Hand, for Baltimore and Philadelphia. C M Merritt
Steamer De Soto, Diggs, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Pauline Carroll, White, for St Louis. Master
Ship May Flower, Call, for Liverpool. J W Higman & co
Ship Gettysburg, Edge, for Havre. W H Hendersdon & Co
Bark Valiant, Reese, for Havana. Lovell & Bailey
Brig Sarah, (British) Partridge, for Havana. Joseph Kelley
Schr Helena, (British) Roberts, for Havana. T Shaler, jr
Schr Dictator, Nickerson, for Harwich, (Mass)

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Clinton, Talbot, from Brazos Santiago. 1 Quartermaster—4th district.
Steamship W O Hayes—Little, from Indianola, via Galveston, to I C Harris—1st district 13.
Steamship Belle Creole, Pierce, from Apalachicola, to F F Mitchell—4th district 42.
Steamer Fresnel, Meyers, from Mobile.
Bark Sonoma, Packer, from New York, to D McCord—3d district 38.

—STRAGGLE—

Ruth, Dubie, from St Louis. J C Harris
Lizzie Olit, O'Neal, from St Louis. Perkins & Hersey
Argosy, Scutz, from Cincinnati. Lovell & Bailey
Irene, Hinchliffe, from Cincinnati. Joseph Kelley

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tecumseh, Follett, from the Passes—Tuwed down and to sea the ship S Boynton and ship Ann Sewall, brought to bath Aberdeen and M B Allmond, and one dry double.
The towboat Wabash, McIrtle, from the Passes—Towed down down light ship Ann Sewall, Wapella, brig Flora and schr S E Fabius and Z Snow.
The towboat Charles Arnold, from St Louis—Brought down four barges.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Telegraph, (British) Phelan, from Cardiff, via Mobile Bay, to Ashbridge Doane & co—Cargo, 1200 tons coal to order.

AT QUAR