THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
E. F. WEBBER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1866.

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Spaces.	1 insert.	2 insert.	3 insert.	1 mon.	2 mon.	3 mon.
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10 Squares	11	12	13	50	55	60
11 Squares	12	13	14	55	60	65
12 Squares	13	14	15	60	65	70
13 Squares	14	15	16	65	70	75
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Messrs. McVay and Roberts, clerks of the steamer Gen. Quitman, have our thanks for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

We are obliged to Mr A. Martin, clerk of the steamer Magnolia, and to Mr. A. Clark, clerk of the City of Memphis, for late Western papers.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—A second musical soiree, by the Harmonic Association of New Orleans, will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on the evening of the 12th, under the direction of Mr. Theo. Van LaHaske, assisted by Mr. Thomas Gripps.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" is to be repeated, to-night, for the last time. The play is a noble one, highly moral and highly dramatic, and has been capitally cast. We have no time to say more of it, at present, than that Mr. Chanfrau's *Bob Brierly* is its pithiest and tenderness, surprised many who knew him only as the dawdling, silliest good-hearted and plucky fop, *Sam*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Ada Tessman, the pleasant and popular vocalist of the "Academy," calls upon her friends to rally around her at her benefit to-night. She promises a most attractive programme, studded with vocal, ethiopian, terpsichorean and acrobatic gems—the whole to conclude with the delicious pantomime, which has set the town prog, "The House that Jack Built." We bespeak for the fair beneficiary a crowded house, and a laugh full of greenbacks.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The new troupe seems to be rapidly winning its way into public favor. Everything in the shape of the pantomime and ballet has always been immensely popular in this city; and the success of Douglas Spanish Troupe affords no proof to the contrary. Indeed, it gives every promise of a brilliant engagement.

MAGNOLIA HALL.—Necromancy still holds its ground, and if we may judge from the reiterated applause which follows each display of diabolism on the part of Maitland, it need not fear competition with the more solar and less sulphuric attractions with which our city abounds. One can pass two hours most pleasantly with Maitland and his familiar.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.—The Managers have, in compliance with numerous requests, decided to open the Museum to ladies, alone, every day this week, between 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen may continue their visits, as usual, before and after these hours. Ladies, who may desire to visit the Museum may be assured of doing so without fear of annoyance or interruption of any kind.

LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The average result of late municipal elections in the North and West has been in favor of the Democrats and Conservatives. In St. Louis, on the 3d inst., they carried their ticket by two thousand majority. In Columbus, Ohio, they were also successful, electing six out of nine of Council, when, where previously they had three out of nine. In Milwaukie they encountered no opposition. In Springfield, Ill., and Evansville, Ind., they carried the day, as also in Peoria, Ill. In Cincinnati, where the tickets were too much complicated with local questions to give the result a decided political significance one way or another, the Republican ticket was checked by a majority of three thousand.

TEXAS AND THE PRESS PROCLAMATION.—A Rebel House contemporary, referring to the press proclamation of President Johnson, says:

In the version published by some of our New Orleans contemporaries Texas is omitted in the proclamation, but the Texas was more fortunate in obtaining a correct transmission of the document, which includes the Lone Star State.

It happens that what is here spoken of as a correction of an error, was itself an error, while the supposed false version was the true one. The proclamation several times includes Texas in the enumeration of States that were involved in insurrection, but omits it from such enumeration of those which are to be regarded as wholly pacified and in a fit condition for civil government. This omission was no doubt because Texas was still under a provisional government, and had yet to elect regular State officers and a State Legislature, to make and to administer laws proper for the new situation. When this work shall be done, the words of the proclamation "and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority," will apply also to that State, and the President will then doubtless proclaim the fact, and place her on the footing of the rest of the eleven States.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAS. S. GREEN.—The officers of the steamship Jas. S. Green, arrived yesterday from Apalachicola, report:

On April 6th, in port at Apalachicola, steamships Trade Wind and Teaser for New York; Delaware Thames and Tugabannock for New Orleans, and five sailing vessels; left Brig George Tarbox, bound for Liverpool, at Red Fish, with 1400 bales cotton, took fire and was scuttled. April 7th, left Pensacola. Left sailing vessels. Sailed from Pensacola April 7th, 6 P. M., arrived in New Orleans April 9th, weather stormy and rainy during the passage.

The list of passengers is appended.

Mrs Pfister, Mr. Meier, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Hunter, Mr. E. V. Harris, Mr. A. W. Burton, Duty, 2d Lieut. Jas. Bell, 2d Lieut. Hermann, Mr. Chas. Nichol, Mr. Lowry, H. Redwood, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mo. Jas. Lyons, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Jonathan Smith, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cook, Mr. Pennell.

THE LATE JOHN LAIDLAW.—The remains of the late John Laidlaw were conveyed from Greenwell Springs yesterday to the residence of his father in law, A. M. Dunn, Esq., in this city, and were conducted thence by numerous friends to their last resting place in Magnolia Cemetery.

John Laidlaw was a native of New Orleans, where he was widely known and esteemed for his kind, social and gentlemanly qualities. He was at one time a member of the State Senate from the Parish of Orleans, and subsequently became identified with our city by residence and marriage. Here, by his clever ness and social traits of character, he became a general favorite among his fellow-citizens.

He died of heart disease, at Greenwell Springs, in the year 1863.—*Baton Rouge Gazette, April 6th.*

GEN. ALLEN EN ROUTE FOR FRANCE.—The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 7th has the following:

From a private source we learn that Gen. Allen was in Havana a few days since, en route for France, where he intends having an operation performed upon his wounded limb. His suffering has been great, but he bears up against it with cheerfulness, finally indulging in the mild gratification of being once more enabled to return to his old home in Louisiana.

Mem. A. H. Stephens at Washington.

Washington, April 6.—Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is in the city, and speaks calmly but emphatically of the condition of society and status of public opinion in this State.

The labor question is fast adjusting itself, and the antagonisms between the blacks and whites than Northern people generally suppose.

As an evidence of this he cites the fact that the Georgia Legislature passed an act providing, in a few words, that freedmen shall have the right to contract and to enforce contracts made by one and be sued, to testify in the courts, to be subjected to the same punishments for like offences as whites.

The same statutes apply to blacks and whites, and the same courts take cognizance of the offences. He doubts not a white man or citizen of color, so that a white man could not be tried by a jury of his peers, but a black man could. He says that the people of Georgia desire nothing so much as their provisional recognition by the Union, and that they honestly intend to adapt themselves to the new condition by which they are surrounded, and to show good their professions of sincerity.

THE FRACE PROCLAMATION AND THE PRESIDENT'S BURDEN.—The President's Proclamation of yesterday has created very little comment, so far as it had been at hand, prepared for some time, and it is looked upon merely as the necessary formality for legally calling a state of war at an end, which has been early at an end for nearly months. The French Monroe will, under the provisions of the treaty, be released from the obligations of the date of the Proclamation, until April 1, 1867. The President put the construction upon it in an interview with Gen. Howard upon the subject, the particulars of which were given in these columns on the 7th. Although the Union Commissioners expressly state that the act of Congress relating to Mexico, and not the effect of the proclamation, yet such is made the ground of suspension of March 3d, 1863, there is still a plain quantum of law for this recognition will affect military commissions now in session and prisoners holding trials of military authority alone.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The State election to-day passed off very quietly, and Gen. Burnside was elected Governor with little opposition. Returns from all the towns in the State' assembled, electing for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Representatives in Congress, and Senators, and assembling 112 members, showing twenty-four certainly Republican to one Democrat.

Gen. Grant is chosen Lieutenant Governor, and John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,758.

The New Orleans Bee.

The Execution of the Civil Rights Bill.

Having succeeded in passing the Civil Rights bill in the Senate over the President's veto, by taking advantage of the sickness of two Conservative Senators, after having defeated another with a view to the same object, the Radicals will do their utmost to pass the bill over the veto in the House of Representatives. That they will succeed in the attempt, is not altogether certain. Yet it is impossible, from an analysis of the votes on this and kindred measures in the House, to construct sufficient elements on which to base a reasonable conjecture of their defeat. The bill was originally passed in both the Senate and the House by votes largely over two-thirds, nearly every Republican supporting it in each. There is no perceptible reason why the President's veto should be more effective in changing votes in the House, than it has proved in the Senate. On the contrary, it is the opinion of most judges that in the latter body the Jacobian whip and spur of Thaddeus Stevens will have more influence in keeping the original supporters of the bill from "flying the track" than the sonorous trumpet of Mr. Sumner has had in the other chamber. It is well, at all events, to face the contingency of the ultimate adoption of the bill as a law without the signature of the President.

It has been said that, in such an event, the President would be justified, after the example of Jefferson and Jackson, in refusing to recognize the law as constitutionally obligatory, and in declining to have its provisions enforced by means of the Executive authority. It has also been said that this inaction on the part of the President would amount to an effective opposition inasmuch as the execution of the law is confided to the United States Courts and to officers appointed by them. And it has been, therefore, inferred that the only way in which the President could make his opposition to it felt would be to defeat its penalties by the exercise of his pardoning power.

It would seem, indeed, that the framers of the bill, apprehending that the President would stop short of strong Constitutional objections to its leading features, aimed to make its execution entirely independent, if possible, of the Executive power of the Government invested by the Constitution in the President. But to effect this perfect independence is a Constitutional impossibility. In order to dispense with the necessity of aid from officers appointed by the President the bill provides for a special constabulary force to execute the writs of the Commissioners, of whom any number may be appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States. We subjoin the whole of the section containing this provision:

SEC. 6. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the duties with regard to offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with respect to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when they shall be directed to them by any Commissioner, and they may, upon refusal to receive such warrants or other process when tendered or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, make the execution thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of the person upon whom the second is alleged to have committed the offence, and the better to enable said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively to appoint, in writing under their hands, any fit and proper suitable persons from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and they may so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia as may be necessary in the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they may be found.

Thus, in case Marshals and Deputy Marshals should not be spurred to alacrious zeal and efficiency by the threat or the infliction of heavy fines, there would be a horde of special officers to execute the various mandates issued under the provisions of the bill. It happens that the method designated for the appointment of such officers is unconstitutional, since the Constitution directs that all officers of the United States whose appointments without in its text provided for, shall be appointed by the President, with this exception: That the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." The Constitution permits the courts, under provision of law, to appoint certain "inferior officers," but it does not permit such "inferior officers" to appoint hosts of others more inferior.

But, supposing this unconstitutionality to be no practical barrier to the creation of the latter class of officers, the bill is propelled to recognize a contingency in its existence which would be necessary outside of the extraordinary executive machinery which it provides. In spite of all their legislative ingenuity, and of all their straining or transcending of the Constitution, the framers of the bill could not make it, as they wished, a complete self-executing apparatus. It is confessed that, in the last resort, the bayonets of the prosecuting and inquisitorial Commission will have to fall on the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, to overcome obstacles to the execution of its writs placed in their hands. This means, when reduced to its ultimate import, that they must appeal at last to the power of the President for the enforcement of a measure which pains were taken to remove from the sphere of his control and influence in the fear that, if its execution depended on him, it would not be executed.—For the Constitution says: "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." If the President were so impressed with the unconstitutionality and the pernicious character of the measure as to feel justified, as it has been intimated he would feel, in not taking the initiative, should such a step have been required of him by its terms, to put it in execution, that would be his course if called on to ensure the enforcement after the special agencies provided for the purpose had failed? Logically, constitutionally, morally, his relations to the measure would not be in the least changed: it can not be right to consummate a measure which it would have been wrong to initiate.

But should the Civil Rights bill, passed over the President's veto, go into operation, with the acquiescence or the support of the various departments of Government, the fact would mark not only a "stride," as the President has observed, toward centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government, but a long leap toward the assumption of all powers whatever by the National Legislature. We doubt then expect to see Congress asserting supreme authority and practically abolishing the distinction between the Constitution and the will of the Congressional caucus of the dominant party. No legislative or caucus decree was ever permanent. After a brief delirium of boundless power, there would, in the case contemplated, cease to some way a struggle for the sword as the only true symbol of a certain and unchartered authority.

It will be seen by the Washington dispatches, received a few hour last night, after the above was written, that the bill has been passed in the House by a two-thirds vote, and is now a law without the President's signature.

Mexican News Via Paris.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The following extract from a letter from Paris has been received in this city:

PARIS, March 19.

The principal object of these lines is to let you know that 2000 men left here a week ago for Vera Cruz, with the greatest secrecy; among them are 400 Hussars of Algiers, first and Sherbourg. The press has not mentioned anything about it, nor do they seem to speak at all about the Mexican question, but then they have been warned not to do so.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna published the day before yesterday, informs us that an agreement has been concluded with Maximilian for the purpose of sending him two thousand Austrians to fill up the losses of the Austrian contingent in Mexico, the necessary expense will, of course, be defrayed by the French government.

Tennessee Election.

Nashville, April 4.—The Union men have gained three, and perhaps four members of the Legislature by the recent election. Williamson, one of the boiters from Fayette county, is returned by so much a majority that it is said he will not go back to the Legislature. Two pending before the Legislature, in favor of the return of the boiters, in Sullivan and Hawkins counties, Union men. Moore, Union man, in Hamilton, will contest the seat of Frazier, Democrat, elected. Scales, Conservative, at the re-election of Lane, Democrat, in Lauderdale, Moore, Union, in place of Dyer and Lauderdale. Moore, Union, is chosen in lieu of the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Willis, pantaloons Conservative. In all the other cases yet heard from the balance have remained.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The State election to-day passed off very quietly, and Gen Rose, who was elected the mayor with little opposition, returns from all the towns in the State' assembled, electing for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and auditor, and assembling 112 members, showing twenty-four certainly Republican to one Democrat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

DECLINE IN LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Prospect of An Austro-Prussian Intervening Chaloem on Board the Steamer Engleand.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE OVER THE VETO.

COMMERCIAL RIVER AND MARINE NEWS.

GOLD 126 1-6—COTTON 38c.

Washington, April 9.—The galleries of the House were crowded to their utmost capacity. The Civil Rights bill was taken up at a quarter past one for action.

Washington, April 9.—*House.*—Mr. Wilson of Iowa, took the floor and in a few remarks demanded the previous question concerning the Civil Rights bill. Call of the House was ordered. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by 37 to 121. Two motions to adjourn were voted down when the Civil Rights bill passed the House.

Mr. Bostwell's resolution of enquiry was adopted, whether Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Saunders, W. C. Cleary and others, rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States were involved in the murder of President Lincoln or attempted the assassination of Secretary Seward, or whether any of them are guilty of treason against the United States.

Washington, April 9.—The House vote on the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto stood yeas 122, nays 41. The Speaker declared the bill had become a law, whereupon tremendous and long continued applause arose, followed by hisses amid which the House adjourned.

New York, April 9.—The *Times's* Washington special says a delegation from the Western Press Association are enjoying upon the Ways and Means Committee a reduction of the present duty on unsized paper, from 20 to a duty not exceeding 6 per cent.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 9.—E. S. Riche's Bank of Exchange closed this forenoon.

Ashland, Pa., April 9.—A tremendous fire occurred here to-night, by which a whole square was destroyed.

Boston, April 9.—The steamer Tonowanda, from Boston for Havana, went ashore on the Coast of Florida, at Grecian Shoals, shortly afterward broke in two and became a total loss. Her passengers and crew were saved. The cargo between decks would be saved. She was owned by the Boston and Cuban Steamship Company.

New York, April 9.—The steamship Atlantic, from Bremen via Southampton, had arrived. News anticipated.

The steamer Atlantic reports that off the Strait of Dover on the evening of March 25, a storm occurred which is said to have been the most severe experienced for some years. She left Southampton on the morning of the 26th.

Mr. Stephens had arrived at Calais, *en route* to America.

An Irish relief agent says there are 25,000 disciplined men in Ireland who are ready for orders to strike for freedom. The British army in Ireland is 40,000 strong, but about one-half are Fenians.

Halifax, N. S., April 9.—The steamer England has 1200 passengers. She had 180 chase of cholera on board and 40 deaths during her passage.

Halifax, April 9.—The steamer England with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. has arrived, with later European advices.

Liverpool, March 2.—Cotton has declined from ½ to ¾d. The sales of the week (5 days) comprised 38,000 bales, and on Thursday, (6 day,) 8000, the market closing firmer. Mid dling Orleans is quoted 19½d.

London, March 29.—Consols, 86¾. U. S. 5-20s 71 to 71¼.

The prospects of an Austrian Prussian war are increasing.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet, with rentes at 68f. 57c.

Liverpool, March 29.—The authorized quotations are as follows: Orleans Fair 21d. Middling Orleans 19¾d.; Mobile Fair 20¼d.; Middling Mobile 18¾d.; Uplands Fair 20d.; Middling Uplands 18¾d.

The actual stock of cotton in port counts up 553,000 bales, including 267,000 of American qualities.

Liverpool, March 29.—Breadstuffs dull with a downward tendency.

Provisions quiet and steady, except lard.

The cattle plague is on the decline.

New York, April 9.—The steamer New York from Aspinwall the 1st, reached this port to-day. She brings $730,000 in treasure.

One hundred and fifty negroes attempted a revolution at Panama, March 29. They were attacked by the troops and 25 or 30 are killed and 100 made prisoners.

St. Louis, April 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 58 for Fair Good Full; $2 to $2 30 for Prime, and $2 60 for Choice. Corn advanced 2c. Oats 1c. Rye, Bacon, Lard and Whisky unchanged.

Cincinnati, April 9.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Flour, Superfine $7. Extra $8. Wheat $1 85 to $2 25.

Corn dull and Oats dull and unchanged. Mess pork heavy at $25. Bulk Meats 9¾ to 12¾, Lard 12c., and Bacon 12¼ to 13¾. Groceries steady.

New York, April 9.—Cotton closed heavy at 38c.; flour dull; whisky $2 27; sugar dull, at 10 to 13¾; molasses quiet; sterling exchange 106¾; gold closed at 126 1-8; government stocks quiet.

Vicksburg, April 9.—The Commonwealth and the Maggie Hays passed up at 1, the American at 2, and the Luminary at 3 A. M.

River rising.

(Associated Press Dispatches)

From Washington—Offices for Soldiers—Arms and Ammunition Shipped to the South—Mr. Stephens in Washington—Davis' and Clay's Release on Parole Expected—Gold 126 1-8—Cotton 38c.

Washington, April 9.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Funchal, stating that one thousand poor, honest and well skilled laborers, raising cereals, vine, sugar cane and grazing, desire to come to this country if one-half of their passage money can be advanced by contractors here, to be repaid in labor.

The President has just issued the following circular to the heads of the Departments, in reference to the appointments:

It is eminently right and proper that the Government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of its just appreciation of the service of the patriotic men, who, when the life of the nation was imperiled, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the Government and maintain and perpetuate unimpaired its free institutions; it is therefore directed: First, in the appointments to fill up the Executive Departments of the General Government and in the appointments to the public service connected with said Departments, preference shall be given to such meritorious and honorable discharged soldiers, and sailors particularly those who have been disabled by wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, as may possess the proper qualifications; 2d, that in all promotions in said Departments and the several branches of the public service connected therewith such persons shall have the preference, who are equally eligible and qualified, over those who have not faithfully and honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

New York, April 9.—The Custom House statistics show the following shipments to the South during March:

Sporting powder	Pounds. 32,400
Percussion caps	137,000
Cartridges	1,280,000
Guns and pistols	230,000
Total	1,679,400

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Alexander H. Stephens continues to receive many calls from the admirers of his course the past five years. He has become much disheartened as to an early admission to the Senate. Mr. Stephens estimates the coming cotton crop of the South at three million bales.

It is generally expected the President in a few days will release Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay on parole.

There is no probability of their ever being tried for participation in the conspiracy by which Lincoln was murdered.

It is not unlikely Congress will again call for the testimony, which is known to but few persons. Judge Holt has expressed his opinion in writing that it was enough to convict them, and no one is more surprised at their not being tried.

The Secretary of War has called upon Gen. Banks for his report of the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, and the siege of Port Hudson, which Banks is now engaged upon.

Reports were received yesterday by the Commissioner of Customs, from a revenue officer stationed between Ogdenburg and Rouse's Point detailing the capture of several cargoes of smuggled goods, mostly liquors.

The *Herald's* New Brunswick special says the reply of the Canadian Ministry, to the address of the Nova Scotian Legislature, communicated Saturday evening just before adjournment of Parliament, says:

It indorses the confederation recommendations embodied in the address to the Queen. The Government will look that Government party in the Lower House completely by surprise, and doubtless it is accomplish the consideration.

The General Land Office is replying to soldiers and others says there is no law granting land or bounty land warrants to soldiers or persons engaged in the late war against the Confederacy, the act of March 3, 1855, and May 14, 1858, applying only to persons who had served in the army or navy prior to those dates.

The Homestead Act, of May 20, 1862, amended March 21, 1866, grants homesteads of 160 acres to soldiers, sailors and citizens residing thereon five years—soldiers and sailors to count their engagement in the service as part of the residence required.

New York, April 9.—A correspondent says Quassell, the guerilla, is farming on the Island of Cuba.

The *Herald's* Washington special says considerable sensation was manifested in that city yesterday by the announcement that the road is to be projected so as to connect with the Jackson Railroad Depot. The portion of the city contemplated in the contract has long suffered for the convenience of city travel, particularly since the old fashioned system of omnibuses has gone out of operation. Accordingly, we care not how soon the enterprising contractors push on the work to completion, which, under the contract, will be about the first of October.

The Methodist Conference.—There are now five Bishops in attendance, viz: Bishops Early, Andrew, Paine, Pierce and Kavanaugh. The venerable Bishop Soule has been unable to attend on account of delicate health.

St. Louis, April.—A man named Peter Schweitzer was stabbed and dangerously wounded in a house of ill fame, in this city, two have been arrested, about 9 o'clock Sunday night, on New Levee, near Seventh streets. He was conveyed to his home on Fulton street, between Lucbtic and Chouteau avenue, by Frederick William Wibel as principal, and Peter Wolff, George Klum, B. Zimmer and William Werner, were arrested as accessories. The case will be investigated before Recorder Venamee.

Smashing Furniture.—Samuel Favre is under arrest to answer to a charge of having committed a violent assault and battery upon Madame Louise Boulden smashing her premises and smashing her furniture. Samuel gave bail before the Recorder of the Second District.

Broke Into.—The drug store of William H. Quinn, Nos. 31 and 33 Canal street, was broken into, about 10 o'clock Sunday night, and robbed of quite a quantity of fancy articles, soap, and perfumery. If the burglar was after money also he was disappointed.

First District Court.—The only case yesterday before this court was continued. The business of the court was:

Recorder Akers's Court.—Officer George Cotter, of the police, was arraigned yesterday, on a charge of having, the 7th April, on Hospital street, violently, and without provocation, assaulted and beat Martin Ford with a pistol, with which he beat and cut him on the side of the head severely, and finally aimed to shoot him with it, as the complainant believes, with intent to kill. The accused was committed on his bonds of $1000 for trial before the First District Court.

The case of Dr. Wallace, from Jackson, Miss., charged by J. J. Bryant with embezzlement of a certain number of hundred dollars, was continued for examination this morning. The charge against J. W. Condon, arrested in behalf of the complaint of J. D. Wilbanks, accusing him of fraudulently obtaining goods which were taken to St. Mary's Parish, was dismissed at the request of the prosecutor, who stated that the matter had been amicably adjusted of all criminality in the transaction.

The case of G. D. Whittaker, charged with the shooting of Mr. Thomas H. Lott, was also dismissed, so were counter charges of assault and battery, made by officers Bolton and Lawler against Paul Rodiguez, and by Rodiguez against the officers for assault and battery, the trouble between them being referred to the Chief of Police for proper inquiry.

W. H. Kidder, charged by Mr. O Connor with creating a disturbance and breaking glass valued at $27 50c., at No. 17 St. Charles street, was fined $20, out of which are to be paid the amount of damages.

James McAvey for fighting, was sent to the Workhouse for two hours and 90 days.

James Morgan, James Brown, Pat Sullivan and James Wilson, alias Ryan, alias Moran, were arraigned as dangerous and suspicious characters. Brown and Sullivan were fined and ordered to leave the city in three days. The others were sent for 6 months to the Workhouse.

Wm. Powers, the fellow who so boldly robbed no less a personage than the Hon. Judge Livingston last Saturday night, and whom the Judge so gallantly pursued and arrested with his own hands after the fellow had used a slung shot on him, was remanded to await an examination. The Judge was too fleet of limb for Powers, and we opine will be pretty lonesome if law is his case.

Henry Smith was held to answer, the 16th inst., to a charge of embezzlement in the sum of lent retaining some $691, balance of proceeds of sale of some tobacco and sugar entrusted to him for sale as a broker, for account of A. J. Gridley.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Morris Wald, was yesterday required to give bonds for his good behavior, in the sum of $500, Thomas Lewis, suspected of being a dangerous character, has been one of the band who waylaid Mr. Gardner, and was held under bonds to keep the peace.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Some unimportant cases were disposed of yesterday—such as Marcelle Garrin, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, and Wm. Brady, William Pinet, Wm. Myers and Mike Hennessy, for fighting and disturbing the peace.

There are, it appears, 279 thoroughfares in the city of London, and 163 of those are only of sufficient width to admit of a single file traffic, while there are 101 which afford a double line traffic, and only 70 which afford a third line of traffic—this in regard to the consent of the Legislature concerned—as it tends to the formation of new States within the jurisdiction of other States, as well as to the formation of new States from parts of old States. Second, whether the consent of the Legislature of Virginia was granted when the new State of Western Virginia was formed. The first point is a very nice one, and rests principally upon the grammatical construction of the act. The second point is one of fact, in regard to whether the so-called loyal Legislature of Virginia, sitting at Alexandria during the war, was the constitutional Legislature of the State, or whether the rebel Legislature, sitting at Richmond, was the genuine body. The consent of the Alexandria Legislature was obtained; that of the Richmond Legislature was not asked. If the President entertains any doubt upon this subject, the whole matter will have to come before the Supreme Court for its decision.

New York Financial Matters.

New York, April 4.—The demand for money is unusually active, and the increased volume of speculation at the Stock Exchange and the general activity in trade circles. The business on call is now nearly at 6 per cent, and this has now become the general rate. The stock market has been quiet and steady this evening at 127 to 127¾.

The *Commercial* says: The increasing activity of the spring business is producing an enlarged demand for money, which, connected with the active demand from stock brokers, gives increased firmness to the rate of money.

This morning 7 per cent is asked on call loans in exceptional cases a higher rate is obtained, but the lower quotation is generally made. The supply of paper is steadily increased, and the rate of discount is correspondingly lower. Prime names are now offered at 7 to 7 per cent. Gold is quiet. The speculative transactions are limited, though the indications are that they will increase in activity. The rate on gold loans is easier; the price has ranged at 126¾ to 126¾. The stock market, upon the whole, shows a loss of strength compared with yesterday.

The *Evening Post* editorially says that during the last month Secretary McCulloch has secretly bought up, and withdrawn from the public, no less than a million and a half of 10-40 gold-bearing bonds, for which he has issued others bearing 6 per cent, coin short time bonds. These transactions are characterized as highly prejudicial to public interests, and demand explanation. It also says the temporary loan, payable on demand, has been increased, while the three months' paper has been lessened, which is calculated to embarrass the Government finances. Railway mortgages remain dull, and there is very little doing in them.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, April 4.—The advance in domestic goods has checked trade, and to-day has been a dull one with the jobbers of this city. There are only one or two ways for the market now, either to steady at the present prices, or to go lower. The latter is probably what it will be unless confidence can be restored. The auctions are largely made up of rubbish. One house has been selling steadily since yesterday morning, and other houses commenced to sell this morning, and will continue until to-morrow night. Under such circumstances the market cannot be reliable or steady. We quote:

Brown sheetings—Amoskeag A, 28c; Appleton A, 24½c; Augusta A, 22c; Dwight A, 31c; Howard A, 22c; Indian Orchard B, 30½c; Lenox, 30c; Laurel C, 20c; Pepperell E, 22c; Pittsfield A, 18c; Porter Mill B, 26c; Shawmut, 24c; Shetucket A, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 37½c; Rosecog, 36½c; Bakers Sun, 37c; Bates, 37c; Bates 311, 30c; Greene, 23½c; Harris No. 1, 30c; Hills Semper Idem, 37c; Hope, 30c; James, 30c. Blue Checks—Cedar Grove, 30c; Hamaker, 36c; Hibernia, 45c; Park Mills, 40c; Star Mills, 30c. Ticks—Allen, 18c; Amoskeag, 17c; Amicola, 16½c; Cocheco, 20c; Dunnell, 18c; Freeman, 18c; Hamilton, 19c; London, 17c; Lonsdale, 20c; Merrimac D, 21c; do W, 22c; Pacific, 20c; Richmond, 18c; Sprague's fancy, 21c; do fancy, 20c; Tiverton, 16c. Brown Drillings, 14½c; Garver & Co., 20; Tiber—Amoskeag ACA, 58c; Everett, 37½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37½c; Albany, 19c; American, 21c; Everett, 30c; New York, 40c.

Prof. Agassiz in Brazil.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* contains a letter from the Brazilian Minister to Governor Fenton, speaking in the highest terms of the "wonderful labors of Prof. Agassiz in Brazil and furnishing extracts, which are translated and published from the newspapers there, illustrating the remarkable effect of his visit, not only in discovering new species of fishes in the country, and proofs of former glaciers in those now tropical regions, but the effect of his influence upon the citizens, so that, from the Emperor and Presidents of Provinces down to the orphan children in the Asylums, an enthusiasm has been awakened for him and his scientific researches which must benefit not Brazil alone but this country, and the study of science throughout the whole world and his future success. The Emperor has placed a steamer at his disposal, and in fact every other facility within his control or such purpose.

M. Agassiz, born in a small Swiss Canton has become the great cementer into unity of the natural sciences of the present and the ages of the world has probably ever seen. All Europe and all America listen to his words, and the public spirited men of both place their money at his disposal to increase his wealth of thought and knowledge. Truly the world moves. He it is who, by devoting his life to the study and history of comparative anatomy and national geology, has helped over more difficult and the most vast periods of time and reduced it all to a progressive history. For we find the traces of a much earlier probably than that of any plants or other living thing, and his name from the lowest Silurian periods spells out the world's history and traces a Creator's hand present and ever ready to the search for this abode of man. Professor Agassiz is just bringing out a work showing that America is in truth the Old World and not the New.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New Railroad Commenced.—We were gratified to notice, yesterday, that the new City Railroad which has been proposed for the line of Carondelet, Apollo, Cliio and Bacchus streets, up to Ninth street and down St. Charles street to Canal street, has been commenced. About fifty or eighty hands of the contractors, Messrs. Nicholson & Co., began operations yesterday by removing the curb stones on Apollo street from Delord to Clio, out of which latter street the road is to be projected so as to connect with the Jackson Railroad Depot. The portion of the city contemplated in the contract has long suffered for the convenience of city travel, particularly since the old fashioned system of omnibuses has gone out of operation. Accordingly, we care not how soon the enterprising contractors push on the work to completion, which, under the contract, will be about the first of October.

The Methodist Conference.—There are now five Bishops in attendance, viz: Bishops Early, Andrew, Paine, Pierce and Kavanaugh. The venerable Bishop Soule has been unable to attend on account of delicate health.

St. Louis, April.—A man named Peter Schweitzer was stabbed and dangerously wounded in a house of ill fame, in this city, two have been arrested, about 9 o'clock Sunday night, on New Levee, near Seventh streets. He was conveyed to his home on Fulton street, between Lucbtic and Chouteau avenue, by Frederick William Wibel as principal, and Peter Wolff, George Klum, B. Zimmer and William Werner, were arrested as accessories. The case will be investigated before Recorder Venamee.

Smashing Furniture.—Samuel Favre is under arrest to answer to a charge of having committed a violent assault and battery upon Madame Louise Boulden smashing her premises and smashing her furniture. Samuel gave bail before the Recorder of the Second District.

Broke Into.—The drug store of William H. Quinn, Nos. 31 and 33 Canal street, was broken into, about 10 o'clock Sunday night, and robbed of quite a quantity of fancy articles, soap, and perfumery. If the burglar was after money also he was disapp