THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LISEY, Proprietors.
Office, No. 58 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements (during the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Price of Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, in the alternate days each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall an ad. be set at less than $5 per inst.
All business notices of advertisers to the city and $5 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not noted for any number of insertions will be printed all the times.
All bills must state regular advertising rate and be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1867.

FIFTH WARD RECONSTRUCTION CLUB.—A meeting of this Club, as will be seen by reference to notice elsewhere, is called for this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the Orleans Ball Room, Orleans street. Let every citizen in the Ward punctually attend.

A NEW THING.—We would call the attention of architects, builders and all others interested to "Butterworth's Improved Window Spring"—something new and valuable, taking the place of the old cord and weight and all other fastenings, at a much less cost—about one-sixth. They will doubtless meet with a ready sale as soon as they are examined by those interested, every window in our city should have these springs in place of those fastenings now in use, for convenience, safety and economy.

LEE Crandall & Co., 196 Gravier street, are the sole agents in this city for the patentee. Call at their office and examine the samples just received; they will take pleasure in showing and explaining them to all who will favor them with a visit.

"RUSSIA CEMENT."—Lee Crandall & Co., 196 Gravier street, the sole agents, have just received per last steamer a fresh supply of their superior repairing cement. The wholesale trade are notified of its arrival, and respectfully solicited to send in their orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. A. D. Bradley, the excellent stage manager of the Varieties, is announced for a benefit this evening, when he will appear as *Mossypeep*, the Lawyer, in the play of "The Long Suits," which will be given in support of the play-wrights of the piece. *Mr. Chamfrau*, Mr. Floyd and Mrs. Chanfrau assist in principal characters.

Mrs. Chanfrau has been specially announced for this night, when "Rosedale" will be given for the last time. We regret to add, that the beautiful scenes of the Varieties will close Saturday night, for which occasion the popular play of "Arch-as-Pogue" will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This will be the last night of the engagement of the popular artistes, ragaged by "Pomeroy," in which the talented sisters Smallen and Alice Sevinorwhit, always inimitable, are so interesting whether in song, dance, or the minstrel art. We never tire of this piece when these charming young artistes appear. This last opportunity to see them in Pomeroyana should not be lost, particularly those Alice in her natural grace as the single hair favorite and pussy in Con-sen-ti-no-ple.

GRAND CONCERT.—We take pleasure in announcing that a grand complimentary concert will be given at the National Theatre on Tuesday, May 7th, by Carlo Patti, the accomplished musician and leader of the orchestra at the Varieties Theatre. This is given as the request of many prominent citizens who consider M. Patti the complimentary benefit as a token of their appreciation of his talent as an artist. Many artists have volunteered to assist on the occasion, among whom we notice the names Mr. C Colligan, Miss Dora Bole, Mr. Kops, Mr. A. Davis, M. John Jacobs and Mr S Grillo, with many of our best instrumental performers, the whole being under the direction of Carlo Patti. The programme is a remarkably fine one embracing excerpts from *Somnambula*, *Semiramide*, *Faust*, *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, the whole to conclude with the Railroad Galley, composed and dedicated to Carlo Patti by M. H. Gentzel. There will be, doubtless, a large turn out on this occasion.

THEATRICAL AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—The liberal and enterprising manager of the Academy of Music, Monsieur Bernard A. Bidwell, have offered the generous receipts of their establishment, Monday night, for the benefit of the sufferers from the overflow in this State. The offer has been accepted by the Relief Committee, as will be seen by the correspondence elsewhere. The generous can thus have a fine opportunity for the exercise of charity and enjoying an excellent performance which will be specially provided for the occasion, at the same time. We feel no doubt that there will be a large attendance.

NEW SINGER MACHINES.—We have received an invitation to witness the trial of the New Orleans Exchange machines, to take place this afternoon, between 3 and 6 o'clock, at the foot of Tremoine street, Jefferson City.

We are in receipt of the circular, per steamer Cuba, of Messrs Boult, English & Brandon, cotton merchants, of Liverpool, England.

EDWIN Forrest, the eminent tragedian is still fulfilling his engagement in Mobile. We hope he will not be suffered to depart without an engagement being effected with him to appear here also. It might be well for our citizens to get up a complimentary call upon him, especially as he has never yet forgotten Mr. Forrest's late generous contribution of $500 for the relief of the distressed sufferers of the South.

THE St. CHARLES THEATRE.—The St. Louis Times says:

Mr. W. H. Riley has contracted for three years with Bob De Bar to manage the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. Mr F. G. White goes with him as the box conceiver of that establishment.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF QUANTRELL AND PLUMMER BY MAXIMILIAN.—An evening contemporary gave intelligence, from private sources, which that paper deemed reliable, though no dates are given, to the effect that Quantrell had been captured and Maximilian had escaped by flight.

The Mississippi Judge announces the death of Judge George R. Clayton, of that State, while on a visit to his mother in Georgia.

HUNTER S. FOOTE.—Henry S. Foote drew the following curious sketch of himself, in a late speech in St. Louis:

A queer, uncouth, red-headed, humbled-in spirit, with a long nose, and a long body, disfigured, shrivelled and disfranchised by thousands who came pouring in here and to respect me, a forlorn Foote-it, my native land.

THE DISTRICT GAS QUESTION IN MOBILE.—The *Mobile Register* publishes a letter from General Sheridan to Major Tracy, Bureau officer in Mobile, in reference to the controversy about colored persons riding without distinction in the cars of the city.

GEN. SHERIDAN says:

Your conduct and order are approved, and you will be sustained in the policy adopted.

It is considered that the Civil Rights Bill refers only to subjects on the part of persons in authority. Those who may be aggrieved by oppression of an equal privilege with other persons in the use of railroad cars, or other modes at law, of which the equal application of justice may be doubtful, will be entitled to the same legal remedies as white men have. It is not compulsion to avoid a conflict which can have but one result, and which apparently has no beneficial end in view. The question of races, color, or form, are thought to be excluded, were formerly offered as servants, to use the same cars without distinction.

HAPPY TERMINATION OF A FAMILY QUARREL.—The following narrative by the Havana correspondent of the *New York Times*, if not true, should be by all means:

An amusing duel took place yesterday about 2 o'clock, at the Cafe Cristina. A certain lady recently made by a man to his friend an offering of money out of which the lady was to receive a certain amount. The lady was dissatisfied with the proportion the receipt, but happened to be the other's wife. A quarrel in the case was the consequence, and a challenge soon arose after. This was accepted, and the parties selected a place. The wife got wind of the affair, and immediately took steps to prevent the catastrophe. Her first measure was to procure a better method of settling the affair than pistol or sword. Where the husband was a good shot, and the wife knew nothing about the use of weapons, she had the reputation of a swordsman. Choosing both instruments, she went to the place of meeting, and found the husband and his friend Pedro Rimondi awaiting her arrival. She was accompanied by her brother and friend Ramon Rimondi and by another with three-cornered hat, who took other violations. When the two duelists arrived at the spot, they were somewhat astonished on seeing the latter two carriages drive up with their messengers, who coolly informed the men that they also had come to fight, so as to make it a family quarrel, each at the same time producing an empty purse and a package of baby linen as the only weapons they had with them. The little ones had nappies and flannels, and these were handed to a boy. It is useless to add that the astonished couple all upon him, especially as he has never yet forgotten Mr. Forrest's late generous contribution of $500 for the relief of the distressed sufferers of the South.

THE St. CHARLES THEATRE.—The St. Louis Times says:

Mr. W. H. Riley has contracted for three years with Bob De Bar to manage the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. Mr F. G. White goes with him as the box conceiver of that establishment.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF QUANTRELL AND PLUMMER BY MAXIMILIAN.—An evening contemporary gave intelligence, from private sources, which that paper deemed reliable, though no dates are given, to the effect that Quantrell had been captured and Maximilian had escaped by flight.

The Mississippi Judge announces the death of Judge George R. Clayton, of that State, while on a visit to his mother in Georgia.

HUNTER S. FOOTE.—Henry S. Foote drew the following curious sketch of himself, in a late speech in St. Louis:

A queer, uncouth, red-headed, humbled-in spirit, with a long nose, and a long body, disfigured, shrivelled and disfranchised by thousands who came pouring in here and to respect me, a forlorn Foote-it, my native land.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION IN MOBILE.—The *Sunday* publishes a letter from General Sheridan to Major Tracy, Bureau officer in Mobile, in reference to the controversy about colored persons riding without distinction in the cars of the city.

GEN. SHERIDAN says:

Your conduct and order are approved, and you will be sustained in the policy adopted.

It is considered that the Civil Rights Bill refers only to subjects on the part of persons in authority. Those who may be aggrieved by oppression of an equal privilege with other persons in the use of railroad cars, or other modes at law, of which the equal application of justice may be doubtful, will be entitled to the same legal remedies as white men have. It is not compulsion to avoid a conflict which can have but one result, and which apparently has no beneficial end in view. The question of races, color, or form, are thought to be excluded, were formerly offered as servants, to use the same cars without distinction.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,119.

MIXED PRICES.

It is both unnecessary and unreasonable that corn, breadstuffs, and various kinds of provisions produced in the North-west and consumed in this city should be held at such high prices. The States above us grow more corn than they can leave what to do with; more than they can take to market, and it is said there is a price so low that one would scarcely think the farmers were paid for gathering it. As a time when corn could not find a sale at ten cents per bushel in Iowa and Minnesota there was an distinction in the price in this city. Yet we have the best and cheapest mode of communication known to man, with this land of abundance. A river always navigable by boats of large tonnage flows through the great corn-growing region, and the cost of transportation by its tide, between the producer and the consumer should be very small. The great complaint of the Western farmers is that they cannot find a market for their cereals. Their granaries and storehouses are loaded down with corn and wheat, and in a section of country embracing many hundreds of square miles the people burned corn for heating their houses during the winter, because it was cheaper than firewood. When this is the case in a section of country so intimately connected with us why is it that provisions are held at so high prices in this State We cannot imagine a better speculation than for some men to purchase corn in the North west and float it down to this city. Flatboats could be constructed from lumber that would be worth double its cost upon arrival, and the corn went yield an enormous profit, if may form an estimate from the relative prices.

But while breadstuffs are at high have we need of sections nearer to us where the cereals are abundant. We are connected by rail with the same fertile region of Tennessee, where there is nearly always a surplus of provisions The Chattanooga *Union* thus speaks of the portion of the State to which we refer:

Corn! corn!! corn!!! There is now in the city of Knoxville over sixty thousand bushels of corn that arrived by rail boats yesterday. East Tennessee has at this time more corn that is yet to be brought into market than many had supposed was produced in the State the past year The valleys and mountain sides of this country are literally covered. It reminds us near Egypt in the days of Joseph: and the coming season will find us with more wheat than we had before produced in East Tennessee in one single year. A gentleman just returned from a trip through Jefferson and Green counties informs us that there are farms in that section of wheat before, as is now in the ground of this section. The yield of corn is unprecedented, and the amount of ground being prepared for next year last year's effects far in the shade. Given us the products of the earth in abundance, and are long the employment of our minerals will add to the wealth of the country as will that lounge the admiration of the world.

With such an abundance so near us, and in places from which it can be so easily transported, there is no reason why provisions should not be remarkably cheap in this market, and there should never be a scarcity at any time. There should never be a need of corn no long as the Great West is so productive, and so long as the Mississippi bears down to us.

MADAME FLORET URBAN.—The well-known and prilliant correspondent of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser*, thus speaks of this talented and popular lady of our city:

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.

Last night I stepped into Lyceum Hall to hear Madame Urban sing, and though the very late one was well rewarded for a long walk from the lower part of the town. Although this lady is constantly run over by concerts here since the war, and has enlisted as others, I had never seen her before last night. She has a sliding face and figure. Tall, raw-boned in frame, erect, with fair round shoulders and tapering waist, she presents an elegant appearance upon the stage After face is animated, and spirited, while her eye shows genius. In general manners she reminds one of Catharine Hayes; and the resemblance was still more marked when she sang that exquisitely tender melody, "Kathleen Mavourneen." I have always considered that reminded one of the finest in the lyric repertoire. Unfortunately for Madame Urban, she sang it still further I may be permitted to call it pathetically thrilling. To a and heart—ever overburdened by the weight of sorrow—there are few songs in which anything wholly to produce more emotion. To show the thoughts that come from association I may tell you that, when Madame Urban was singing my mind was wandering to that tender lyric by Tennyson, beginning

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,"

and tears from two depth of some deeper seemed ready to spring, are the just calm died away, from more than one carriage standing near by. Indeed, I cannot, I cannot, I cannot express myself than by saying that to an appreciative audience the full contralto gave full and entire satisfaction.

The Test of the Luxembourg Treaty.

The following is the text of the diplomatic correspondence relative to the right of Prussia to garrison Luxemburg:

SPANDAU 26. Article three of the treaty concluded at Vienna the 31st of May, 1815, and Article nine thereof of the Act of Congress of Vienna having stipulated that the fortress of Luxemburg should be considered as belonging to the Germanic Confederation, that designation is maintained and expressly confirmed by the present Act. However, the King of Prussia and the King of Holland, each in his quality of Grand Duke of Luxemburg, wishing to adapt the rest of the clauses of the said articles to the changed which have arisen from the events of 1866 and 1867, have agreed, by a treaty of the 11th of May, 1867, and to provide in the most efficacious manner for the continued defence of their respective States, have agreed upon the following stipulations, without that arrangement in any way infringing on the rights of sovereignty of the King of Holland, as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, over the town and fortress.

ART 26. The King of Holland, as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, cedes to the King of Prussia the right to name the Commander of that fortress, and consents that, so long as it is held in common, three-fourths of the troops of all arms composing the garrison shall be furnished by Prussia, and one-fourth Dutch. The Prussian troops shall occupy the principal defensive posts, and the Commander shall be a Prussian officer. And in an instant a vision of conquering race was all that was visible of the conquering young woman.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "GREAT SCHILLER EXCHANGE."—Great is the fame of Schiller, and the "Great Schiller Exchange" is the name of a new fine handsome saloon, opened last evening by Mr. Augusto Recordier, on St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets. The saloon is handsomely and comfortably arranged, and will be provided with the very best of liquors, as we are led to infer from the very elegant port, cognac, and other drinks with which we were served by one of the gentlemen connected with the bar, a veteran well known to the public from his long experience in the Saxonea, and other popular establishments. A warm lunch, including, besides oysters, soup and coffee, will be served every day at the Exchange from 9 a.m. till 12 o'clock m. There is a cigar stand connected with the saloon, and in proper season the most delicious bivalves that can be procured will also be kept on hand for the accommodation of the patrons of the establishment, who will doubtless be legion. Success to the great Schiller Exchange.

Ocean-and Waterfalls.—The New York *Gazette* says that ocean-nut shells have been adopted in a few parts of the country for ladies' waterfalls, the hair being combed over them, and thus avoiding the repeated horrors of ordinary switches, while by means of a door cut into the shells they serve admirably for carrying combs, brushes, perfumeries and all the accessories appendages of the toilet. We can now account for the heavy fall of one of these articles upon our toes as we danced attendance upon a fashionable belle who had just arrived from the section of country to which the *Gazette* alludes.

Stopping Balcony Music.—Mayor Heath, in accordance with complaints made, we learn, to-day, by the Daily and *Republican* offices, to St. Charles street, has ordered stopped the music which is nightly dispensed by the fine bands of the Academy of Music and the Olympic Hall, from the balconies of those establishments to the gratification of thousands of passing citizens, not because such excellent music, but on account of the disturbance it causes under ordinary circumstances, but because perhaps it is so very charming as to distract their attention from their labors.

Wheat Watch!—Officer Condon, of the First District, very honestly reports having found a magnificent gold watch while the owner can obtain by calling and proving the property, at *Second* Station, where he left it for reclamation.

Small Pox.—John Willis, colored, aged 60 years, died yesterday at No. 10 Rousseau street Verdict, small pox.

Paralysis.—Officer J Brady, of the Second District, police, was laying aground through from a stroke of paralysis, received in his left side a few days ago.

Committed for Trial.—P. K. O'Connor, otherwise known as Molly O'Connor, was arraigned before Recorder Abell, yesterday, on the charge of having stole Martin Kelly on the 9th ult. with intent to kill. Kelly's testimony only was taken, upon which O'Connor's counsel waived further examination, and the case was committed for trial before the First District Court.

So was the case of Albert Galley, examined as to-day, on a charge of assault and battery and attempted robbery, on the night of the 23d ult, on the Gentilman Anna E Ferrel.

Badly Injured.—A horse attached to the grocery wagon of Mr. O. F. Thleeman, ran away yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, from the neighborhood of Magazine street, and coming the driver, Charles Hugh, to be thrown violently against the curb stones, injuring him severely. He was taken home.

Coroner's Statistics from the 1st to the 31st of April, 1867.—Freedmen died without medical assistance 21; Accidental drowning 4; Suicide by drowning 1; Suicide by cutting the throat 1; Killed by a fall 1; Killed by the Cars 1; Killed on Railroad 1; Killed by a dray 1; Murders 4; Various diseases 192. Total 227.

CHAS. TESSIER, Coroner.

Run Over.—Officer Torrade reports having sent to the Charity Hospital, last evening, a man named John Smith, who was injured in the leg by being run over by a dray No. 2583 on Front Levee street.

The Weeds and Blank List.—Through the courtesy of Gen. Sheridan, we have the following sketching of the condition of white and colored voters up to the 30th of April inclusive:

Tabular Statement of the Number of Voters Registered in the parish of Orleans up to 6 o'clock P. M., April 30:

	WHITE.	COLD.	TOT.
First District	2,000	4,000	6,000
Second District	850	4,150	5,000
Third District	1,000	4,000	5,000
Fourth District	1,250	950	2,200
Eighth	800	2,200	3,000
Totals	5,943	15,307	20,200

There were registered yesterday as follows:

First District	253
Second District (from 6 P. M. yesterday)	178
Third District	178
Fourth District	178
Eighth	75

First District Court—Judge Howe.—John White, William, Hardy, Richard and Wm. Johnson, Morton were tried yesterday on a charge of having, on the night of the 1st of March last, burglariously entered the office of Coles & Williamson, No 179 Poydras street, and stolen therefrom thirty revolvers, two dozen moroccoban spoon and a dozen pocket-knives, all valued at $600. The fact that the accused sold to Mr. J. C. Morello three of the pistols for five dollars apiece and a spirit for one of their party, so that he was enabled to identify them, led to their arrest.

The case was submitted without argument, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to Carroll and Morton and not guilty as to Smith.

Edward Hayes, Pat. Hayes, Pat. Tracy and Mary Tracy, charged with having, on the night of the 17th of October last committed assault and battery, with intent to murder Ellen Tracy, Esq. for the purpose of robbery. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to Edward Hayes only, and the others were discharged.

The Bankrupt Law.

The New York *Herald*, of the 17th instant, takes the following view of the above question:

The bankrupt law goes into practical operation on the 1st of next June, after which time look out for financial squalls. After the reckless speculations and fluctuations of prices of the past six years, there seems to be a multitude of firms and individuals who are really insolvent, and who will be compelled to go into liquidation so as to start fresh. Many have exhibited only a modest prudence. As in all ways the case, persons who are least prepared will be among the voluntary bankrupts; this will remain a law among the dead letters, and nonsense that, as long as it is held in common, three-fourths of the troops of all arms composing the garrison shall be furnished by Prussia, and one-fourth Dutch. The Prussian troops shall occupy the principal defensive posts, and the Commander shall be a Prussian officer. And in addition to the thousands of old bankrupts who have been working for this law for years, there are also thousands who have been ruined by the war in the South. Add to these the great number of insolvent firms who will be glad to take advantage of the law, and in its new and extensive how busy lawyers, judges and registers will be after the 1st of June, and what a disturbance will be created in the financial and commercial "rush" never, and the rotten firms sifted out. Indeed we think it possible repeal of the law when Congress next meets, on account of the disturbance which the first operations under it will create in the community at large. The prompt repeal of the bankrupt law of 1842 was because of a similar state of things then. That law was abolished, as will this be at first, and it will take a couple of years and probably prosperous times to recognize the general public to the needful such assessments prior to light, and then under the new bankrupt law.

It would be wise for business firms to prepare for possible trouble during the coming summer and autumn. Let them look to the solvency of their debtors, and to their financial enterprises now may save ruin three months hence. Getting out of debt, keeping out of debt, and paying for cash, are the golden rules for merchants when the prices of the markets is downwards, as it will be for some years, and until we get back to specie payments. That will be a time of unprecedented ruin to the voluntary and involuntary bankruptcies which this law renders inevitable. Again we say, look out for squalls after the 1st of June next.

Sentence of Sanford Conover.

Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, convicted of perjury in connection with the trial of the assassination conspirators, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Fisher to an imprisonment of ten years in the Albany penitentiary. Before passing sentence, Judge Fisher addressed the prisoner upon the enormity of his offence, and reminded him that he had made a very narrow escape from the hangman's rope for if the perjury of which he was convicted had resulted in the capital punishment of any one he would be liable to trial and upon conviction on the charge of murder. Conover, it will be remembered, was not tried and convicted for perjury himself upon the testimony given by him before the military commission which convicted the assassination conspirators, and which conviction resulted in the executions, but for perjury testifying before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in relation to certain evidence given at the trial of the conspirators. Conover was tried convicted and convicted of perjury in direct contradiction with his testimony before the military commission. It would have fared much worse with him.

As was stated in this paper a day or two ago, there were three statutes bearing upon the crime of perjury, and the Judges had the option of sentencing under which they chose. Conover should be sentenced. He was tried and convicted under a general statute, and was sentenced under a special statute having reference to the crime of perjury in the District of Columbia, and his sentence is to suffer the full penalty prescribed His counsel, Mr. H. G. Spalding, has therefore appealed from the sentence to the Supreme Court at bar. He contends that Conover could only be sentenced to the penalty prescribed by the statute under which he was convicted. The Court does not meet in bar for some weeks yet, and in the meantime, Conover will probably be set free by Albany. as Judge Fisher intimated that it did not matter much whether he was in the jail or in the penitentiary for even the arrest of the appellate court which sits in the Court to-day, would still have a penitentiary sentence to fulfill. Warden Brown leaves for Albany next week, and Conover will, no doubt, be among the prisoners taken there at that time.—*National Intelligencer*, 26th.

Woman still continues to substantially celebrity as the capital which attracts are most frequent. Within the last few days several persons perished from this cause. One of these was a young physician, and an American nobleman well known in Vienna and society. In another case a late railway official poisoned his two sons after he had taken poison himself. The miserable man had committed suicide because he could not get work, and his family were consequently threatened with starvation. He also offered poison to his wife in a glass of beer, but fortun tely she would not drink it, and then saved her own life and that of her infant child.—*Paris Times*, 13th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Stanberry's Opinion.

All Prohibited from Voting Will be Registered.

Message of Governor English.

He Condemns the Legislation of Congress.

Commercial Intelligence.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, May 1.—The Criminal Court adjourned until the 27th inst., when it was understood Surratt will be tried The counsel for prosecution having so agreed

Jefferson Davis determined to reconsider his declaration that he could not apply for pardon. If not arraigned at the May term of Court in Richmond, he will file a petition for pardon—so say his friends here.

Attorney General Stanberry's opinion on the reglaceation clause of the Military bill is very liberal, and will enable nearly all those prohibited from voting by Sheridan to become voters.

Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, is quite ill.

New York, May 1.—The Treasury Department commenced to-day to disburse $25,860,000 coin as interest on 5-20's. $7,000,000 paid to-day, mostly gold certificates.

The Schuts had among her passengers Geo Peabody, Gen. Preston, of S. C., and J. H. Forney.

The Collectorist Legislature organized to-day. Gov. English's message says the situation of public affairs is very much improved.

He urges that, as evidence of a common country, we should strive to extinguish vindictive animosities engendered by the late civil war; regard to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

He says that great object is not yet attained. The States lately in rebellion are not fully restored; are denied representation in the National Government by the act of Congress. These States, he says, are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, have not sent secessionists for public into a despotism. He deems the course of legislation pursued by Congress wholly unwarranted, and as fatal to the Union and the Constitution.

New York, May 1.—Cotton dull—In lower; sales 950 bales Middling Uplands 26c. Flour 10 to 15c lower; sales 9,000 bbls. Wheat $1 to $2 30 Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1 to 2c better; very firm. Choice corn 1 to 2c better, but less active; 38 to 39 mixed Western here, and dull. Oats steady; 75 cents 11 to 11½c. Molasses quiet. Texas Wool 24 to 32½c. New Mess Pork $22 75. Money easy; demand steady at 6 to 6 per cent. Sterling 109¾ to 110¾. Gold opened at 135¾, declined to 134¾, and closed at 135¾.

Gold without material change. Steamer Scotia took out $100,000 in gold.

Mobile, May 1.—The steamer Sarah, running in the Mobile and New Orleansline, was nearly burned to-day. Shirting may be nearly all the cabin and upper works were blown away with ten persons, two of whom were picked up.

Lost: Jas Gallahan, clerk; Geo Jones, pilot; Chas Bingo, fireman. Supposed that, in order Tibbetts, Mrs. Gen. O. Farrell, the chamber maid and two others, names unknown

Vicksburg, May 1.—Passed up last night, Wednesday, at 11 P. M., a fleet of lady Gay 10 A. M., Virginia 5 P. M., Magenta 6 P. M. River falling.

Memphis, May 1.—Cotton—sales 300 bales; market quiet and dull; Middlings 22 to 23c. Receipts 124 bales.

Galveston, May 1.—Cotton market depressed and nominal; sales under the day's advices. Gold active—transactions at 133¾ to 135¾.

Arrived, schooner Almira, Wooley, from New York, Shaved, bark Herbert, Hatfield, for Liverpool.

Vicksburg, May 1.—Passed up to-day: Stonewall at 2 A. M., St. Charles 7 A. M., John Kilgour 4 P. M.; down, Richmond 10 A. M. River falling.

Louisville, May 1.—Leaf Tobacco active—sales 236 hhds; Common Logs $6 50 to $6; Medium $7 to $8; Good $8 50 to $9; Fine $10 to $12; Selections $21 to $23 75; Manufacturing Wrappers $25 to $35. Superfine Flour $9 75 to $11 for best nominal. Shelled Corn, in sacks, $1 15 to 1 20 Coffee dealers and jobbers unchanged. Re-packed Clear Sides 17½c Lard—tierces 12½, kegs 13½ Extra Whisky $2 25. River rising 1'. Leaf 11 inches in the canal.

Cincinnati, May 1.—Flour—Superfine $12 to $13, Trade Brands $14 to $16. Wheat firm and in demand—No 2 Spring $2 20. Corn 58 to 59c in bulk, $1 in sacks. Oats in demand 64 to 70c in bulk Rye steady at $1 70 to $1 72. Whisky dull at $2 for bond. Cotton dull and nominal at 26c for Middling. Provisions dull and firm Mess Pork $22 50. Bulk meats 8 to 10c for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon Shoulders 9½ Ribbed Sides 11c. Clr Sides 12c. Hams 12½ to 13½c. Plain Hams 13 to 13½c. Sugar cured 15 to 15½c Sugar 11½ to 15. Coffee 20c to 22c for Rio. Lard unchanged.

St. Louis, May 1.—Tobacco slightly easier. Cotton—pushing down. Flour dull; spring superfine $9 to $9 50. fall do $10 00 to $11 50 Red winter $11 50 to $12 50; white do $13 to $14 50. Corn 56 to 57c. Oats lower—$1 06 to $1 12. Oats declined 1 to 2c. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Liverpool, May 1, evening.—Cotton quiet and dull; sales 8000 bales; Middling Uplands 11½ to 11¾d; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

London, May 1.—Consols—Money closed all day.

Liverpool, May 1.—Steamship Great Eastern, from New York via Brest, arrived to-day.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton heavy—declined ⅛ to ¼d since noon; Middling Uplands 11¾ to 11¾d.

Southwest Pass, May 1, 5 P. M.—Wind light from north; weather clear. Barometer 30.10.

Arrived down, ships Havelock and Alsager, and schooner Lizzie Evans.

Arrived down, ship Adriatic, at 4 P. M., and schooner Lizzie Evans. A bright sight eastward.

The excavator while at work on the bar yesterday, got a heavy anchor and chain, near the outer edge of the bar, but received no damage, except bending the blades of her screws.

Lost Evening's Dispatches.

Galveston, May 1.—We have the following via Indianola:

Matamoras, April 19, 1867.—News has reached Monterey of the capture of the City of Durango by the forces of the capital, with his headquarters at the Convent de St. Domingo, within two squares of his main plaza. Vidaurri is at the capital, Minister of War. The city is defended by Gen Taboera.

Another unsuccessful attempt to come out of Queretaro. Four shot by the Imperialists, who are literally starving.

Gandarama, who pursued Marquez and routed him in Guadalajara, is marching to the siege of Queretaro. The troops at San Luis, about 7000 strong, were sent to Queretaro.

The Liberals are eager to end the struggle.

Southwest Pass, May 1.—3:15 P. M. barometer 29.10, the wind blowing from southwest and dearly burst out into a heavy squall, and veered to the northwest. It soon became finally settling into an old-fashioned norther. Bar rising rapidly.

6 A. M.—Gale continues N. N. W., wind moderating. Passed up at 5:30 A. M., steamship Gladiator, Lucy Harper, Wm. Cummings, Seawall, six days from Tampico, with a cargo of fruit, in good order, to master.

Arrived down at noon at sea last evening: brigs Maria Norwood and Castroza. This A. M., barks Ardoer and Corone. Steamship Pizaro sailed on the 24th inst. for Galveston.

The schooner Lottie Weems, from Tampico 26th, reports the following: Gen. Gomez, Governor of Tampico, he pronounced himself against Juarez, and in favor of Ortega.

The American steamer Gen. McCullum reached at Tampico on Monday, 15th inst, and proceeded to Tuspan with arms and ammunition for Gen. Parlon, who was on board the McCullum, for the Liberal party.

The Juarez Government has taken possession of Tampico on Holy Saturday. Several distinguished Generals have gone over to the Liberals, given by him before the military commission which convicted the assassination conspirators, and which conviction resulted in the executions, but for perjury testifying before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in relation to certain evidence given at the trial of the assassination conspirators. Conover was tried and convicted of perjury in direct contradiction with his testimony before the military commission. He would have fared much worse with him.

As was stated in this paper a day or two ago, there were three statutes bearing upon the crime of perjury, and the Judges had the option of sentencing under which they chose. Conover should be sentenced. He was tried and convicted under a general statute, and was sentenced under a special statute having reference to the crime of perjury in the District of Columbia, and his sentence is to suffer the full penalty prescribed His counsel, Mr. H. G. Spalding, has therefore appealed from the sentence to the Supreme Court at bar. He contends that Conover could only be sentenced to the penalty prescribed by the statute under which he was convicted. The Court does not meet in bar for some weeks yet, and, in the meantime, Conover will probably be set free by Albany. as Judge Fisher intimated that it did not matter much whether he was in the jail or in the penitentiary, for even the arrest of the appellate court which sits in the Court to-day, would still have a penitentiary sentence to fulfill. Warden Brown leaves for Albany next week, and Conover will, no doubt, be among the prisoners taken there at that time.—*National Intelligencer*, 26th.

Woman still continues to substantially celebrity as the capital which attracts are most frequent. Within the last few days several persons perished from this cause. One of these was a young physician, and an American nobleman well known in Vienna and society. In another case a late railway official poisoned his two sons after he had taken poison himself. The miserable man had committed suicide because he could not get work, and his family were consequently threatened with starvation. He also offered poison to his wife in a glass of beer, but fortun tely she would not drink it, and then saved her own life and that of her infant child.—*Paris Times*, 13th.

No Place for a Mormon.

Florence Marryatt, in her reminiscences of life in India, gives the following sketch of a queer people she fell in with in her wanderings:

The original owners of the Nuiglurry Hills are a native tribe called "Todahs," who still live on the outskirts of the European settlements: but as their history has already been published, I need say nothing here but what I had scribbed from others. Specimens of the people themselves, however, I have had several opportunities of witnessing, as they often came round to the various houses to sell honey and buffalo's milk, their chief resources proceeding from the possession of large herds of buffaloes, which form almost all their wealth and subsistence. I believe government pays them something annually in exchange for the forcible possession of their birthright, and if such is really the case, it deserves to be universally recorded as one of the rare instances of the English government giving away anything that it was not absolutely obliged to do. The Todahs are a remarkably fine looking race, particularly the men and of the world. Both men and women are tall and strong, with handsome features; the crisply curled beards of the former, and the long hair hanging in curls to the waist, of the latter, form a fitting frame to the regular noses of both sexes, reminding one forcibly of the pictures still extant of the Assyrians. The Todah religion (if supposp they have some sort of religion) would appear to encourage the doctrine of no mercy on the female sex, as it permits a plurality of husbands, and some of the unfortunate women have any number of lords over them, varying from twelve to twenty. When it is taken into consideration that the nets they live in are merely thatched over with sods of earth, with holes so small for entrance that they have to crawl in on all fours, and that being a wife in India means, added to all other duties, cooking a man's dinner for him, the onerous nature of such a law may be fairly imagined.

The Todah's hats are so full of vermin, that, when my husband's shooting party has been caught in one of the hail storms, he has found that the common native coolies (not over particular themselves) have preferred lying out in the soaking rain to accepting the shelter they might afford them.; fancy, then, any unfortunate woman trying to cook eighteen or twenty dinners to suit eighteen or twenty different tastes and tempers (not improved perhaps by the ventilation) in such an atmosphere, moral and physical. A Todah has only present under the circumstance. It is a type, however, of the degrading state into which uncultivated minds must sink, that the number of husbands which the women have is considered a matter of honor, but on the most themselves When she is once married, the no act offer is made to the husband, and if No. 2 wishes sufficient influence to make the match desirable, he is accepted. Lover No. 2 is then shown by ballot, and so on to No. 20. If all the old husbands are not agreed as to the eligibility of the new one, he is not admitted to lady's smiles, the connection is not, feasible Marriage, therefore, is accordingly with them into a mere question of partnership, and they observe their possessions in every sense of the word. I cannot imagine how they agree about the babies, however, as I have not heard of the women's gentlemen note the "proud father;" but as the lives of these marriages are very few and far between, they have not many occasions for fighting about it. Indeed, baby is so rare an article now amongst the Todahs, that they consider it quite a curiosity; and when we were on the hill stations, people used to send the contentment as a show, and expected money from those who looked at it. It was a jolly fat, white, healthy baby, really a very nice comfortable as a sight for European eyes. Fancy an Englishwoman coming to that pass that she considered a baby a curiosity! I am afraid that some few of them poor creatures! would be very thankful if they saw the eight less often than they do.

A Popular Plan to Pay Off the National Debt.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The opposite tendencies and its injurious effects upon business and industry is now creating a great deal of talk and discussion and different popular remedies have been suggested to meet the evil. A plan that has not yet been fully proposed among quite an audience of Indiana farmers, recently, drawn together, and of different political views, is suggested that, in order to relieve the people of the one hundred and eighty millions of dollars which we are paying annually to the bondholders, that the whole principle be immediate paid off by an issue of a sufficient amount of greenback currency in legal tender. Four hundred millions could be transferred from the hands of the few who charge immense interest for it into those of the many who will charge none. It is true the greenbacks are not par with gold, but neither was the money which the bond holders originally lent the government. In fact the money lent the govern ment was then worth only forty or fifty cents on a dollar, in gold, whereas now greenbacks are double that rate. It was believed, as one speaker remarked, by the farmers present, that the greatest benefit would be derived from the issue of this large amount of currency into the channels of circulation. They were convinced it would relieve the depression which now prevails, stimulate enterprise, increase the price of labor, and greatly add to the prosperity of the country. It is immediately pay off the national debt, thus diminishing our taxation by from one-half to a third, and greatly adding to financial ease