THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1866.

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4 sq.	6	7	8	14	20
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6 sq.	8	9	10	18	25
7 sq.	9	10	11	20	28
8 sq.	10	11	12	22	30
9 sq.	11	12	13	24	32
10 sq.	12	13	14	26	35
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AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet—Fancy diamonds, jewelry, gold watches, silverware, etc., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 120 Royal street.

THE ELECTION IN St. BERNARD.—C. O. De la Houssaye was chosen District Attorney; Philip Tom, Parish Recorder; Antoine Chalaire, Sheriff; Raoul Duaron, Coroner; Cyprien Sarpes, Assessor; and Paul P. Jorda, Clerk of Court, at the election last Monday.

LOVERS IN FORTY COURSE.—The Point Coupee *Echo* of the 5th, says that Col. Chalfoun, Lovers Commissioner, has no doubt of being able to keep up the lovers of that parish. There are now five hundred and fifty hands at work on Grand Levee and the levee at Morganza.

MRS. HENRY URBAN'S CONCERT.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the New Opera House, on Thursday evening, by Miss Fleury Urban, assisted by Messrs. Oliveim, Gessling and Meyer. The fine popularity of this lady's vocalism was a year or more since attested at musical entertainments. Subsequently she cultivated her accomplished voice with assiduity under able teaching, and she is now regarded as not less remarkable for her brilliant accomplishment than for her natural power. Mr. Oliveim's splendid execution on the violin, and the graceful command over the piano by Messrs. Gessling and Meyer, are well known.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The Ellie Wren dramatic corps commences a summer season at this theatre this evening, and we doubt not it will be lightsomed by pleasant results. Mrs. Nesbit possesses a good share of histrionic talent and cultivation which we trust will be adequately assisted. The bill for this evening comprises the drama of East Lynn, Ellie Wren as Lady Isabel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last week of the great Variety Company promises to embrace as many of the excellencies of their past performance, as can be well combined in a single seven-night's entertainment. The huge Vanilla Rhubarb is at work, and there is just such a succession of farces, dances, songs, vaudevilles, and sparkling jokes, as are best suited to a Summer's evening.

The great feature this evening is the celebrated, and always popular, Military Drama of the "French Spy." Miss Christine, Zavistowski takes the part of the Arab Boy; Bob Hart that of Jibkarrow; and Tom Bussel that of They Begord. The music, introduced and sentiment are all in the attractive style of the "Academy;" and what with the laughable episode of the "Stupid Servant," and the comic pantomime of "The Milliners," with its lively scenes and illusory mirror dance, we are quite sure there can be no dull visitor at this popular establishment 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.

Antique Statuary of Confederate Cotton Loan.

On the 1st inst. the President sent a message to the House transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, to whom was referred for examination various papers presented by British holders of the rebel cotton loan, for an adjustment to the satisfaction of the United States Government. The bondholders are represented by Mr. McHenry, and the propositions made are to the effect that if the Government will deliver to the commercial rebel bondholders a copy of the contract made between Erlanger & Co., of Paris, and the authorities at Richmond, together with the authorization of the settlement of the same, and which documents they assume are now in the possession of this Government, the bondholders will place the outstanding rebel cotton bonds in the hands of the United States agent for cancellation.

If these conditions are complied with the bondholders guarantee that they and their friends will subscribe to a new loan for the finish of $65,000,000, to be used in cultivating the Cotton and Tobacco States; that they will in large measure lend the Government a hand in another loan of the same amount, and so on every three months, to the extent of $260,000,000; the bondholders further agreeing that the interest thus will accrue to the Government if the proposal is agreed to; that it will remove the stigma of "piratical" which is now applied and prevent the States from obtaining a loan in England.

Relative to the above propositions, Mr. Seward says:

"I am of the opinion that neither the nature of these several communications, nor the manner discussed therein, nor the form in which they are presented, nor the character of their authors, nor that of their agents, is such as to deserve consideration on the part of the Government of the United States."

The Cholera in New York.

ITS QUESTIONS AND PREVENTIONS.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 8d inst.]

If any evidence were needed to prove that cholera may be contracted even when it makes its appearance in a city, and that it is not true, as we produced at absolutely time during the year, the events that have recently occurred on the Jersey shore of the Raritan and in this city furnish such evidence in abundance. The Eagleland was overcrowded. We do not, however, believe that the epidemic was due to that fact, nothing any law save that of hygiene was in only state the fact. The passengers inhaled an atmosphere that had become fouled by exhalations from their persons, and they became diseased. The same thing occurred on the Tripoline. At any other time the Eagleland would have taken another route; but in these two instances it was forced by the result. When the England arrived at Halifax, passengers were removed; the ship fumigated and whitewashed; and, in her turn, she sailed, after a few days detention in the quarantine, was put back upon the docks, and no sick of her disease occurred afterward.

The fact that cholera may be developed, even in a healthy person, by the contagion of Sanitary Neglect is thus very clearly shown in a fact that occurred on Tuesday morning at the corner of Ninety-third street and Third avenue, with the first death from the disease that has taken place in this city during the present year. The victim was a Mr. Jenkins, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years of age. Very careful investigation into the disease and its cause, and post mortem examination was made by Dr. Harris, Health Officer of Brooklyn, which show that the case was produced entirely by local causes. All the internal organs were found in a state of putrefaction, and at the time of the attack the man in question had physical condition and constitutional health. The fluids of the body had all been drained off, the intestines were filled from one end to the other with the milky liquid peculiar to the disease, the epithelium, or covering of the intestinal membrane was gone, the body was emaciated, blue and collapsed. All the viscera, however, were in a perfectly healthy condition, showing that no other disease were cholera, existed.

The England had been for some days previous, and at the time of the attack, was engaged in removing the contents of an old privy vault, for the purpose of using them as a fertilizer upon Long Island farms which she had been engaged to supply with a crop of potatoes. She lived in a house occupied by four other families, but her intercourse with them was of the usual nature. The cellar, however, was partly filled with stagnant water, and the remainder of the house was filthy. We have no doubt the immediate cause of the disease in this case, was the inhalation of the poisonous gases emitted from the massive she used upon her garden. At 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon she was seized with diarrhoea, and between 2 and 10 o'clock Tuesday morning she died, having been ill only 20 hours.

The lessons to be learned from these two occurrences are valuable and will suggest themselves to the reader in every order. The latter case has given the Board of Health its first opportunity to exercise its powers in preventing the disease. The measures used for the purpose were immediate and vigorous. The house was opened and ventilated and the contents of the dwelling. The bedding and clothing used by the deceased they burned in a large kettle. Chloride of lime was strewn about the premises, and powders of coal tar and prepared sulphate of iron were distributed upon and upon which they were covered with it as with a deep pall. A guard was placed about the house to prevent any one from coming approaching it until it should be thoroughly disinfected, and the house agreed to chosen in the neighborhood (if any such tenement could be discovered) by the aid of such inspection as the Sanitary Superintendent may see fit to make.

When the men who were called upon to attend the women in her illness, they were instructed by Dr. Harris to investigate the condition of the premises in which she resided in the vicinity and to visit Hall, Prospect, and Yorkville, giving advice and medical aid if required. The place thoroughly washed, a dozen fire-engines placed in some under the charge of the Board of Health. It is believed that these precautions will prevent the spread of the disease in that vicinity, and if this shall prove true, with proper care and cleanliness on the part of our citizens, any fear of a virulent epidemic may be effectually dismissed.

A rumor is afloat in Washington that the American minister is true to the point of demanding his passports, concerning the note of Mr. Seward to our minister at Vienna, presumably against the proposed American protectorate in Mexico.

A heavy frost has visited Northern Ohio, injuring, it is feared, the shrubs and apples.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,787.

THE "CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES."

Hardly second in importance to any measure which has been brought before the present Congress, is the bill for the consolidation of the national debt introduced, on the 1st inst., by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and which, as he stated, was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Washington correspondents and some of the leading New York papers express the opinion that it will pass both Houses; in which event there can be no doubt that it will receive the signature of the President. It becomes interesting, then, to know substantially the precise provisions of so important a bill which is then likely to go into operation as a law. The central idea of the whole project is to combine consolidation with the gradual liquidation of the national debt. It aims to convert the various forms of that debt into a uniform stock at an interest reduced (at the plan of substituting payment of principal for payment of interest. With this view, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue registered or coupon bonds of the United States in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Such bonds are to be made payable in not over thirty years from date, to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing obligations of the United States, and to be disposed of in such manner, and on such terms not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most conducive to the interest of the Government. It is also required that these bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used in taking up or retiring the obligations or indebtedness of the United States, other than United States notes.

The bonds thus issued are to be known as the "Consolidated Debt of the United States," and "the same shall be exempt from taxation in any form, by or under any State, municipal or local authority; and in consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest effected by the negotiation of said bonds, the notes and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties imposed by the United States."

The amount of interest saved to the Government by substituting five per cent. bonds for other securities, is to be applied to paying the principal of the national debt, and in order to insure this payment, the sum of not less than $30,000,000, "including the saving of interest, and of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually applied to the reduction or extinguishment of said debt, in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct."

Finally the bill provides that, for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for the funding or the payment of the Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent., it is required that holders of such notes advise the Secretary, in the manner in which he may prescribe, at least six months before maturity, whether they select that such notes shall be paid or converted into bonds of the United States commonly known as "five-twenties." And the right of so converting such notes shall be demanded and taken to be waived as to each and every note in relation to which notice shall be given, in above prescribed, and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States."

It is undeniable that reducing interest as well as refusing to provide for paying the principal of a public debt, is in itself a species of repudiation. It was doubtless to minimize the repudiation expressed in putting down interest from six per cent. and seven and three-tenths per cent., to five per cent., that Secretary McCulloch, who is said to have given shape to the bill, was careful to have it provided that the consolidated bonds, and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from taxation in any form by the United States. Some may think, perhaps, that this offset is more than an equivalent. It is so, the fact will stimulate the demand for the new stock and cause it, possibly, to bring more than par. Senator Sherman calculates that the saving made by the proposed conversion and consolidation, with a further saving to thirty millions on the interest, will be adequate to the extinction of the principal of the National debt in thirty-five years.

The average reduction of interest he estimates at one-sixth of the present interest fund.

"Money," it has been observed by an eminent English writer, "it characters." That is to say, the way in which men will act with regard to money of their own or of others, to money which is owing to them or which they owe, will always denote in a very large measure what they are morally, intellectually, socially and commercially. The same index does not point with less accuracy in the case of a nation than in that of an individual. So true and infallible is this rule that it is hardly too much to say that the financial history of a nation includes all the rest. We may judge, for example, the national stature and prestige of Mexico by the discredit of her bonds. Her frequent revolutions, the corruption and rapacity of her rulers, her political instability, her improvidence, her despotism, her all expressed in debts recklessly contracted and practically repudiated. The abuse and overgraining of a nation's credit will always spell its insolvency; the nation will lose its financial positivity, and along with the latter there will be danger of its losing of its moral integrity. To guarantee the preservation of both, it is necessary to faithfully repay, or to be at liberty and will willing to repay, whatever money has been actually borrowed and used. The enormous folly of Jay Cooke's declaration that a great national debt is a national blessing, is in nothing more remarkable, as coming from a financier, than the utter ignorance which it manifests of the impossibility above indicated. Secretary McCulloch recognizes, this necessity, and he has assisted that the Government should make haste to show both its intention and its ability to rid of this "blessing" by "squaring up" with all its creditors to the uttermost. Let the same idea—that of taking the only possible measures to successfully grapple with a greater a formidable national debt—be applied to agitate in a concerted and effective way the public mind in England, as may be inferred from the following which occurs in a recent editorial of the London *Times* on the debt and resources of England:

We cought in this unparalleled half-century to have reduced our great war debt to something less than £25,000,000 a year not much less than £1 a head on the whole people of these isles. It cannot be denied that experience seems to prove that the taxes we have eatered on war without the power to bear very great loss of blood, what some more, we have to pay for the cost and we gone to pay for it in all human probability we shall have at least one great war before the close of this century, and that war, when it comes, will have to be fought with the Federals in America fought, more with money than men.

. . . . . .

and the whole generation will have to undergo a sorry figure in history, as men who chose on a vast mine of sudden wealth, consider splendid opportunities, but wasted them in most selfishness, we ought to make an effort to pay off our huge debt. We all profess to feel the indebtedness, but we do not pay, excepting the income-derivers. The next generation may not even see even our feeling on the subject, and in that case will certainly have to remember that we leaving the debt nearly. As the member for Oxford observes, it is proposed to enfranchise the working classes, mere hitherto taught to regard themselves as out of the pale of the Constitution, and denied a voice in the making of our laws. They may easily be taught by a certain school of Radicals to regard the debt as a debt of the rich, and to pay in solid coin a debt contracted in paper. We are charging the whole employment of capital in the solid, and the whole employment of labor in the healthy may be questioned. Will all the burdens and obligations of the rich shareholders pass to the poor? We hope not. It is known line of business in this metropolis in which the responsibility is continually evaded by little contained sacrifice of identity. But the world is far out-grown such tricks, and we hope they may stand in our place. Nothing so much contributes to that cause of national honesty which is in the very foundation of national life and all national greatness, as a resolute and effective discharge of national responsibilities of every kind. Are we, then, choosing this quality? Are we doing honestly like a sufficient and wise course? This is the question which Mr. Bills rose to the consciousness of the nation, and if the nation has a conscience it will listen. In many, perhaps, seem rather invidious to set the responsibility against the relief to be obtained by any partial idea of national remission. But it should be considered that we have arrived at a country intelligible resting point in our taxation. We have few, if any, taxes left which press severely upon consumers, or cripple that productive industry upon which our very ability to discharge our public obligations depends. We only use luxuries, of course, in a wide sense of the term. The question, then is whether we will pay our lawful debts, or indulge in things we do without. Now, if we do not make the better choice, we never shall.

THE APPOINTING POWER TAKES FROM THE PRESIDENCY.—The Senate concluded, on the 2d inst., in dealing its blow at the President, by passing an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill prohibiting any officer appointed by the President during the recess of the Senate from receiving any salary. The proposition came to the House for concurrence, but will probably pass that body. It will probably hasten on to an approximation bill to the Presidential veto.

Political Rationality.—We have that Mr. Stanton entertained and badly treated the other evening, but we question the purchase who not disapproved of his political course prior to his election.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

RESOLUTION ON BANKS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENT.

SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS.

EXTRA RADICAL OPINIONS.

Bill of Indictment Against Jeff. Davis.

GOLD RISING.

Washington, May 8.—*House.*—A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Banking to investigate the circumstances connected with the failure of the National Bank at Washington, and to state what further action is necessary to protect the public and Government from similar disasters.

The House proceeded to discussion of the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Stevens, speaking thereon, said: "Heaven forbid that the Southern States, or any of them, shall be represented in Congress until the economists of freemen are built full high and firm. Against the will of Congress, the Southern States had been absent for four bloody years, and must wait till Congress is ready to receive them. I believe this Congress would not approach the full measure of justice until every full grown man in the late rebel States was provided with a homestead on the lands on which he had been held as a slave."

Mr. Blaine called attention to the 3d section of the proposed amendment, providing that until the 4th of July, 1876, all persons who voluntarily entered the rebellion should be excluded from the right to vote. Mr. Stevens admitted that pardon extinguished crime, and those who were fully pardoned did not come within the operation of the 3d section.

The points raised by Blaine, and virtually admitted by Mr. Stevens, created considerable stir at Republican ranks, the members listening to the colloquy with interest, as it resuscitated the possibly fatal character of the objection.

Washington, May 8.—*Senate*—The joint resolution relative to the attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, passed.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into ports of the United States.

The joint resolution to exempt crude petroleum from the internal revenue tax, was passed.

New York, May 8.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged at 34 to 35c. Flour advanced 20c. Coffee dull. Sugar dull at 10¼ to 12c. Molasses dull—Porto Rico 60c. Rice Pork $26. Sterling Exchange 108 to 108¼. Gold 129. Freights to Liverpool dull. Stocks dull.

John J. Daves, Grand Master of Odd Fellows, died at Brooklyn to-day.

The bark Winthrop, from Cienfuegos for Portland, sank at sea on the 3d from the effects of a heavy gale. Capt. Hill and the crew were picked up by the schooner Walter Raleigh and brought here.

New York, May 8.—The *Commercial's* special says District Attorney Chandler has prepared a bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis at Norfolk. It is understood Chief Justice Chase will preside at the trial.

New York, May 8.—The health officers report three new cases and three deaths from cholera. Sixty-five convalescents have been transferred from the hospital ship to the ship Saratoga. The total number of cholera deaths amounts to 30.

Washington, May 8.—The *Republican* says the report of Cabinet discussion was from the whole source; it is stated that Secretary Stanton's opposition to the bill was as conspicuous as that of any other member.

New York, May 8.—All the parties implicated in the Adams' Express robbery in January last have been arrested, and the $500,000, except $40,000, have been recovered.

St. Louis, May 8.—Cotton firmer at 31 to 32c. Flour firm at full prices. Wheat firm at full prices. Prime Fall advanced—sales at $2 25 to $2 30. Corn declined 1c—sales at 65 to 71c. Oats easier at 42 to 45c. Rye steady and unchanged. Bacon, clear sides, 15c. Shoulders 13c. Lard 18 to 22c. Whisky steady at $2 18.

Cincinnati, May 8.—Flour 25c. higher and unsettled. Wheat held at 5c. higher and unsettled. Corn 5c to 70c. Oats 42 to 46c. Whisky $2 30. Mess pork $26. Lard 22c. and dull. Bulk meats in good demand at 11½ to 14½c.

Louisville, May 8.—Sales of 166 hhds of leaf tobacco at full prices, including a few hhds of Virginia at $60 and 100 hhds of common at $51. Flour—Superfine $8; extra family $12; corn 65c.; oats 47c.; mess pork $30. Bacon—shoulders 13½c.; clear sides 15½c.; middling cotton 30½c.; whisky $2 22.

Vicksburg, May 8.—Passed down on the 5th, W. H. Osborne, at 3 A. M.; passed up, Virginia, at 9 A. M. Passed down on the 6th, Alice, Cloud, at 1 P. M. Passed up the 8th, Ida Hay, at 3 and Henry Ames at 7 A. M., and the Mehoste at 4 P. M. River rising and heavy rains.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

Letter from Washington—Further Correspondence by the Cabinet—The Government Dissatisfied—Not Considered Independent—The British Minority and the Reform Question—Gold Marches.

Washington, May 8.—The total Government officers opposite in the Merchants' National Bank of Washington amounted to $687,000. Information from Baltimore indicates that little or nothing will be recovered from Boyne & Co. Quite a rush is made by depositors in the banks. A large amount of bonds has been removed to-day. Cook & Co., Messrs. Masry & Co. announce their suspension to-morrow.

There were $24,000,000 at the various depositories May 1, for which General Spinner holds Government securities amounting to $26,000,000.

The Inspector General of the Virginia Freedmen's Bureau makes a comparatively favorable report; the schools have well flourished; progress against the freedmen is slowly but steadily diminishing; the sanitary condition of the freedmen is so far improved throughout the State that all the bureau hospitals have been abolished; the demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply.

Dr. Byrne, of New York, at the head of a committee appointed by the recent Baltimore convention, had a conference with the Senate committee, whereupon the committee unanimously instructed their chairman to report a joint resolution to the effect that the Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury cause an efficient and uniform system of quarantine against the introduction of cholera.

New York, May 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the President has signed the bill incorporating an International Telegraph Company between the United States and Cuba.

Dispatches from North Carolina report further assaults of malfeasance by agents of the Freedmen's Bureau—Col. Whittlesey, Commissioner for the State, and several subordinates, aided by some Massachusetts philanthropists. It is alleged they have running connection on their own account and working delinquent or disorderly darkies on them for punishment. Several arrests have been made and more are expected.

New York, May 8.—12 M.—Cotton steady, at 34 to 35c. Gold, 128¾. Sterling Exchange, 109¼.

New York, May 8.—The Times's Washington special says nearly all the claimants of cotton seized by the Government at Savannah have commenced suits in the District Court of New York against Simon Draper, the cotton agent, for the recovery of the value of the cotton. The Times mentions 140 and a strong array of counsels has been retained by the plaintiffs.

Gen. Sickles arrived at Washington yesterday and had an interview with Hon. Senator Sickles, harvill declined the mission to the Hague, will probably retain to the command of the District of South Carolina.

Washington, May 8.—The President has approved the bill providing for an active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy which shall consist of 30 paymasters, 40 passed assistant paymasters and 30 assistant paymasters.

The House has adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of providing that the elective franchise shall not hereafter be denied or abridged in any Territory on account of race or color.

Halifax, May 7, (per China.)—The United States Consul at Liverpool took formal possession of the ex-Confederate cruiser Talahassee, in the name of the American Government.

An Austrian dispatch to Berlin, of the 26th of April, says Austria has not begun to disarm on account of fresh complications with Italy.

A late Paris dispatch reported great uneasiness there, from rumors concerning the imminence of war.

Prussia is said to have declared that she could not consider the proposal of Austria for disarmament as serious, while she was in arms against Italy.

No mention of the German difficulty is apprehent. It is reported Austria would disarm if the British and French would guarantee the neutrality of Italy.

It is reported a decree has been issued, placing the Italian army on a war footing.

Great military preparations are making in Prussia.

It is reported the British Ministry will not resign in consequence of the small majority on the reform question.

Shooting.—A shooting affray occurred yesterday morning on St. Charles street between Messrs. J. Kilmartin and John C. Conley, originating in politics on account of some previous difficulty in which Mr. C. is said to have struck Mr. K. The latter meeting him again yesterday, fired at him but without effect. He was taken before Recorder Ahern and gave bail to appear for examination.

Garroting.—A man named Joseph Sider, was garroted night before last at the Cresent Theatre, under the auspices of amateurs, the Crescent Dramatic Association, assisted by the talents of Mrs. Leighton, and by Miss Rose Wood, Miss Fanny Hosmer, Mrs. Thorpe and others of the regular dramatic profession, were very creditable. Among the members of the Crescent Dramatic Association we recognized Judge Brought as the *Dude Arunas*, and Mr. O'Neill as *Orlando*, both of whom played their parts with the proper concomitants, if not altogether with the force and self possession of old stagers. There were others who played their parts handsomely, but others again who were rather out of cast.

The Academy of Music was well attended, to see Christine Zavistowski as the *French Spy*, assisted by Bob Hart as *Mokanaf*, the Wild Arab. The performance was duly applauded, by the way, continue about as spicy and interesting as ever. Hernandez, M'lle Devere and Miss Tuenan are still there.

The Election in Algiers.—John Brownlee received 184 votes for Justice of the Peace and Arthur Fortier 57. For Constable J. M. Mead 191, Thomas Kemlitze 177. For Tax Collector Thomas Dourgan was elected and James McEmilly State Assessor. For Police Jurors, Messrs. F. Bernard, Jr., Jos. Kenny, T. Herthey, T. Donegan, P. Camus and Thomas Lee were chosen.

Board of Aldermen.—This body met last evening, for the first time since April.

The minutes of the last regular and special meeting was read and adopted.

Communications from the Mayor pro tem. notified the board of the election of Mr. Gerard Stith, as Alderman from First District *vice* J. O. Nixon, Esq., resigned. Mr. Stith was declared duly elected to hold his seat.

A communication from acting Mayor Clark submitting the names of Moses Eastman and J. J. Gobermann, as Lewee Commissioners, was tabled.

A resolution to discontinue the Lazaretto, was taken up and adopted. Hereafter, the inmates among the charitable institution, throughout the city, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landing.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to enter into a contract with Gen Beauregard allowing him to construct a railroad from Canal to Tulemo street, provided they discontinue use of steam within the city limits, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the City Surveyor to erect substantial bridges across the draining canals in the lower part of the city was laid over.

A communication from the N. O. & Opelousas Railroad Co., as below, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition of Mr. Dunlingy was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from John S. Waldo, requesting the compiling of a sinking fund by City Treasurer, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from Messrs. Bradish Johnson and J. Lawrence, in relation to some property purchased from the City by Joseph Pilie, Esq., through Estate, in 1820—was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution, prohibiting unlawful the practice of posting and advertising in public places manner can posters was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution, providing for the removal of small pox patients to Dr. Anfoux's hospital, on Elysian Fields street, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Landings was read and the resolutions accompanying it taken up and acted on.

A resolution that the contract entered into between the city of New Orleans and Mr. H. Dobson, declaring said contract null and void, was adopted.

A resolution, instructing the City Surveyor to examine the public squares and prepare a report of the amount of work required to put them in order, was adopted.

A resolution that the city ordinance 6,453 providing for certain changes of railroad routes sold to Messrs. Friedman & Co, be amended so as to allow the purchasers to lay the track on the north side of Delord street, from St. Charles to Baronne street, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the city Controller to sell a contract for keeping in repair the balance of the bridges over the drains of the city for a term of three years, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted that the contract of E. B. Bell with the City for repairs on the drains, on the streets of the Third Ward be declared null and void, he having failed to comply with the terms of said bond that the City Controller be authorized to resell said contract to the highest bidder.

The resolution authorizing Mr. Von Zinken, City Assessor, to sell two small lots of ground, in the City certain batture property, was taken up and adopted.

After a few minutes spent in secret session the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This body met last evening. Mr. McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the last special meeting and the previous regular meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's weekly report was read, showing: Week's receipts, $64,612 47; expenditures, $96,056 54; balance on hand, $97,695 74.

A report from the City Attorney, relative to city taxes was referred to Finance Committee.

A report from City Controller was referred to same Committee.

A communication from the Street Committee was appropriately referred without reading.

A resolution from the upper Board authorizing the City Surveyor to purchase cobble stone, to repair St. Joseph street, (after the railway railroad is removed) was adopted.

A number of petitions were presented, one from the President of the Opelousas Railroad, asking for 30 additional feet of the Third District Ferry Landing, was referred.

A communication from R. B. Bell, contractor, taking a certificate for work done was referred.

A resolution to empower the Finance Committee to employ a messenger for certain purposes was tabled.

A resolution from J. Mr. Pragne to authorize the sale of a contract to Eager, Elkon & Co. to extend the wharf further into the river, from the foot of Canal Street to the foot of Notre Dame streets, was adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Paisley to have special meeting of the Board to fix the committees of the Board according to the rules, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably on claims for pay of certain policemen of the Second District. Some names were alleged to have been omitted on the pay rolls, the Committee not caring to go beyond the action of the Chief of Police. A motion to lay on the table was lost and the matter recommitted.

A communication from property holders asking for a bridge to be built over the New Canal, at Claiborne street, was referred.

Mr. Goldman moved a reconsideration of the vote granting certain rights to R. Coard & Co., city railroad commissioners, was lost.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported a resolution to allow Drummond and others to erect a wharf opposite Front street was adopted. A resolution to rescind a resolution to amend and to extend the contract of the lessee of the Second District ferry was adopted.

A resolution to sell the lease of the Canal street ferry for five years was adopted.

A petition from E. Morel and others, asking for a foot-walk on the Bayou and St. Johns, was adopted.

A resolution following to annul the Canal Street Ferry contract of Feather and others, was adopted.

A resolution to sell six contracts for 3 years each, for paving and repairing the streets of certain Wards, was amended by striking out the words "unpaved streets," was adopted.

A resolution to repair the ferry landing, was adopted.

A resolution to repair the ferry landing, was adopted.

A resolution to require barges and flatboats landing between the foot of Girod and Julia streets, to pay $50 tax and to unload in five days, under penalty of $5 each day over that time, was reconsidered and referred back to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution to confirm the contract for running the Ferry Dauphine Ferry and to erect a shed etc., was approved.

The Mayor has adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of providing that the elective franchise shall not hereafter be denied or abridged in any Territory on account of race or color.

Halifax, May 7, (per China.)—The United States Consul at Liverpool took formal possession of the ex-Confederate cruiser Talahassee, in the name of the American Government.

An Austrian dispatch to Berlin, of the 26th of April, says Austria has not begun to disarm on account of fresh complications with Italy.

A late Paris dispatch reported great uneasiness there, from rumors concerning the imminence of war.

Prussia is said to have declared that she could not consider the proposal of Austria for disarmament as serious, while she was in arms against Italy.

No mention of the German difficulty is apprehent. It is reported Austria would disarm if the British and French would guarantee the neutrality of Italy.

It is reported a decree has been issued, placing the Italian army on a war footing.

Great military preparations are making in Prussia.

It is reported the British Ministry will not resign in consequence of the small majority on the reform question.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE THEATRES.—We regret to state that there was a very slim attendance at the Varieties last evening, for the benefit of the widow of the late Fred. Gruber, but are assured that the number of tickets sold was by no means indicated by the number of persons present, which we hope was the case. The performances under the auspices of amateurs, the Crescent Dramatic Association, assisted by the talents of Mrs. Leighton, and by Miss Rose Wood, Miss Fanny Hosmer, Mrs. Thorpe and others of the regular dramatic profession, were very creditable. Among the members of the Crescent Dramatic Association we recognized Judge Brought as the *Dude Arunas*, and Mr. O'Neill as *Orlando*, both of whom played their parts with the proper concomitants, if not altogether with the force and self possession of old stagers. There were others who played their parts handsomely, but others again who were rather out of cast.

City Mortality.—The Board of Health report that there were 31 deaths in the city for the week ending May 8th, 12 of adults, of which 29 were white, 24 blacks, 8 mulattoes and 22 not stated. There were 11 deaths from infantile convulsions and 11 from small pox, which latter disease, we regret to see, is slightly on the increase since the report last week.

Robbery.—Samuel A. Rogers was arrested yesterday on Front Levee street, was charged by Mike McManigle with having robbed the till of his food store, and charged by officer M. Evans, who arrested him, with having offered to bribe him with $65, which the officer refused.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—James Kendrick, alias Beyver, charged by Jacob Barker with obtaining money under false pretences, was examined yesterday and committed to the First District Court for trial; bail $1000. Also, Jas. Southern, alias Durkee, charged by John Clark with stealing a cloak; Horace Gnach, charged with stealing, Harry Williams, charged with stealing pants; Charles Fletcher, charged with having stolen property in his possession; and Jas. James Cook, charged with assault and battery, were also committed to the First District Court.

E. B. Bell, contractor, charged by A. Marchand with breach of trust to a large amount, was examined and committed to the First District Court. Bail $5000.

Wm. Barret, Wm. Hardin, Randall Droory and Leslie Gheone, for fighting and disturbing the peace on Bienville street, were fined $30 each or required to go to prison 30 days.

A. Bernard, charged by Mrs. Ward with assaulting and beating her on the city cars on Canal street, was fined $10 or required to go to prison 10 days, and to give bonds to keep the peace.

Christine, colored, charged by Mrs. B. Charquantin with disturbing the peace on St. Philip street, was required to pay $10 or undergo 10 days imprisonment. Charles Lewis, colored, for getting drunk on Dauphin street.

Charles Jones, for disturbing the peace of Claire Brown, on Lafayette street, was fined $15 with the alternative of 30 days imprisonment.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Bridget Canning, charged by Thos. T. Silver with assault and battery, Mr. and Mrs. Vaclet, charged by Mary Wilson, colored, with breach of the peace and slander; Richard Murphy, charged with robbing a gentleman in a city car on the Bayou Road; Capt. Mock and Lawrence Dornoff, charged by Joseph Ball with violating ordinance No. 39, governing bakers; Mary Fleming, charged by Hadem Perrez with assault and battery; Jas. Lynch, charged with larceny, charge by the former; and Martin Carraby, charged by Ernest Boulligny with breach of peace and assault and battery, were all arraigned yesterday and ordered to give bail or go to prison a week examination.

Recorder Vanarsdy's Court.—Amanda Watson, charged by Dr. Ferrier with assaulting and robbing him in the city cars. Take North Carolina, and Mississippi, and Georgia. Who is the choosen representatives in those States? I will not say if a mockery, because my respect for the Committee would have well enough say that it does seem to me that no man can except that any of these States will ever accept the terms proposed. I agree with The *Evening Post* on that point. I will say further that I am not sure if they would accept it, that they ever ought to be permitted to vote at all.

Planting Prospects.

The St. Martinsville *Courier* of the 5th says:

We gather from conversations we had with planters from several portions of this parish, that the prospects of a good crop are not so bright as we too be expected at the commencement of the season.

Heavy rains and frosts coming after them have injured the cotton, and many planters have to replant in the cane fields, which will cost many of them quite a sum of money. Cotton is the only crop of the planted, and, will compel many planters to curtail their pretentions of raising a large cotton crop and will be a cause of the increase of the corn crop.

The Opelousas *Sentinel* says:

A very small portion of the cotton seed planted has germinated, and what is up does not promise much for a crop, owing to the heavy beating rains having packed the ground about it, but most of the land intended for cotton is either not yet planted or has been in the last two or three days, and with an average season and no caterpillar fair crops may be made yet. The freedmen are doing tolerably well, and we see none looking about loose. The whole has been carried on in dewberries for some days back, the negro women being the marketers.

The Vermillionville *Advertiser* makes a favorable report of planting prospects in the parish of Lafayette.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1866.

The principal feature of the market to-day were increased animation in the several leading articles of Western Produce and an unfavorable turn in the gold tangle, the movement in which was partially influenced by the unexpected intelligence, published by us this morning, of a decline at Liverpool on Saturday, the 28th ult