THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Spaces.	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.
1	$2	$3	$4	$5	$6	$7	$10	$12	$15
2	3	4	5	6	7	10	12	15	20
3	4	5	6	7	8	12	15	20	25
4	5	6	7	8	10	15	20	25	30
5	6	7	8	10	12	20	25	30	35
6	7	8	10	12	15	25	30	35	40
7	8	10	12	15	20	30	35	40	45
8	10	12	15	20	25	35	40	45	50
9	12	15	20	25	30	40	45	50	60
10	15	20	25	30	35	45	50	60	75
11	17	25	30	35	40	50	60	75	100
12	20	30	35	40	45	60	75	100	125
13	25	35	40	45	50	75	100	125	150
14	30	40	45	50	60	100	125	150	200
15	35	45	50	60	75	125	150	200	250
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GOOD FRIDAY AND CUSTOMHOUSE REPORTS.—We are authorized to state that to-day the customs offices will be open only from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and solely for clearancing and entering of vessels.

Vessels will be permitted to receive and discharge cargoes throughout the day, and the bonded stores will be open for the receipt of goods as usual.

NEW SCHEDULE OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—A new schedule of the arrivals and departures of trains on this excellent road will go into effect for the spring and summer season, commencing the 1st of April. We refer to its details as announced in another column. We may add in this connection that this road is remarkable for precision and regularity, and that excursionists may always count on a pleasant journey by its trains to the pleasant scenery, fresh air, and other attractions of Milneburg to the jaded inhabitants of the city.

The steamship Mistletoe, Capt. Whitman, commander, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a fair freight and the following named passengers:

Mr Hudson with and child, Mr and Mrs Jas Hudson, Mrs Hudson, Mrs Dunscomb, Miss Mangum, Mr Hagaman, Dr. Dy Graves, E W Walker, Geo Ryan, E Bonnell, F W Tenney, Dr Smith, Geo Harvey, A Bruce, and others.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Wilson, from Baltimore via Havana, arrived yesterday with a full cargo of merchandise, and the following passengers:

A Pillsbury and lady, H Dunnet and lady, Mr Mayhew, Miss Mayhew, Mrs Quarpick, child and nurse, M Jones, Mrs Jones, Mrs Ferguson, child and nurse, J M Pierce, R G Tabb, Master Wm A Cuse, C Ward, Master Ward, Master Wm Ward, Miss Ward, Mrs Ward, M Gelon, T W Brown, E Jones, H Bingham, F Anderson, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Bryant, Mrs Bryant, Master Bryant, R C Bailey, A W Spencer, F H Spencer, E Bradford.

PUT THE QUESTION generally to your friends, as to what preparation they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be, Sozodont. Tis no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant dream to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Sam Hill recites his experiences at the "Varieties"; and although there is nothing that is wipy in his perpetual "you know, you know, you know", the joke seems at least to please everyone. The audiences are very large; and they get out the fun, laughing "like a Hyena-dies" at Sam's love matters, *Dick Jenkinson's* honeyed gyrations, and *Miss Stephens'* tender delusion of being "still capable of matrimony."

AGAINST OF MUSIC.—A mammoth bill, comprising novelties in every department of the histrionic art practised in the "Academy," is announced for Mlle. Ida Devere's benefit, tonight. The programme should, of itself, ensure a crowded house; but when to it are added the charms of the fair beneficiary herself, we do not doubt that she will, in every respect, be gratified at the result of her appeal to the public appreciation of her merits.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Little Lotta takes her first benefit to-night, when she will appear in the "Seven Daughters of Satan." If the assemblage of her admirers on its occasion is which she is specially interested, be at all in proportion to the pleasure she has afforded them, as well as the success of her engagement up to this time, there will be crowded houses to anticipate that bursting and humming, which tell of a compact house and a plethoric purse. Lotta deserves to fill "Old Drury."

THE SECOND GOLD STEP OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson has again taken a step requiring that degree of fearless independence and nerve which has already induced the London *Times* to remark of him that "new princes born to the purple would be capable of facing a great emergency with equal courage and dignity." If, before the veto of the Civil Rights bill, there may have lingered a possibility, a hope, a dream of compromise or reconciliation between the President and the Republican majority of Congress, or any doubt as to his determined and unalterable pacidatory in the course upon which he had entered, everything of the sort went vanish before the broad illumination of that act. The veto of a second party measure passed by large majorities of both Houses marks a second crisis in that deadly struggle in the political arena, which was destined to succeed the conflict of arms. The struggle itself is a and commentary on the futility of arms as a means of establishing permanently one set of principles or of overthrowing finally another set.

It is needless to analyze the Civil Rights bill, for that is exhaustively done in the President's veto message, which, though it was sent over the telegraphic translation, is still plain enough to exhibit the unconstitutional, odious, and pernicious character of the bill. Nor is the message, vastly important though it be, a document that should be noted as singular and unexpected, in view of the previous attitude and utterances of the President.

As we observed in a former reference to the Civil Rights bill, it contained features that were amenable to some of the President's principal objections to the Freedman's Bureau bill, and not only was recalled the expression in the message sparrying his first veto, indeed by the latter measure, could doubt that a second veto would be evoked by the former measure, without at the same time doubting the sincerity, or the firmness and courage of the President. Yet, in the North at least, as we judge from the testimony of Washington letters and home-no-tendency, in a single instance, that second veto not confidently expected by the Radicals, or by many of the Conservatives who supported the President's restoration policy and approved his first veto. Even the *New York Times*, which evidently affects the force of being an organ of the Administration, intoned from one extreme, in a single leading article, that the Rights bill, and fresh opening any opinion as to the action of the President upon it, until the veto of it was an unquestionable fact. Indeed, it would seem as though that journal had its eyes opened in regard to the dubious features of the bill for the first time by the "irrefutable logic" of the second veto message; for after the strict sentence above quoted, the *Times*, we are sorry to be obliged to say, goes in vain, one to the message: "Johnson's logic is so irresistible that we hope about the strongest advocates of the measure will see how vastly important it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist, and that each player should be entrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion and great moral courage." It would certainly appear, to be of vast importance to have such a President clothed with such a power, and intrusted as the Tuler of New York would not be the injustice and unconstitutionality of one of the most monstrous measures of Congress shall Sanctioned by the "irrefutable logic" of the Presidential veto message.

Two of the President's objections to the bill on the ground of impolicy deserve special attention. The first is that its operation would tend to "thrust disturbed between the two races"; the second, that its tendency would be to reanimate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the throne the hands of Union and peace." Its tendency to revive the rebellion would be a quality by no means contemplated by the President of the Southern union. Its would be simply the tendency of a war upon the peaceful and the defenceless, to drive the victims to desperadoes. The President, in the true interests of national integrity and strength, is determined against between Radical pressure and the desperate extremes by. He appeals good citizens everywhere to support him in the position he has taken, and that if compelled in the last resort to place himself upon the confidence of the country, "he will be able." In the language of a London journal, you only recent line of those immortal themes all admiration will be, of Thermopylae or Marathon, the defence of the Alamo or Sans-souci.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GOLD 127 1-2—COTTON 31 CENTS.

Washington, March 29.—The Senate was occupied with the discussion of Senator Stewart's *Richmond, Va.*, March 29.—A large Negro meeting is in progress.

The colored people here announce their purpose to celebrate the 9th of April, the anniversary of their freedom.

New York, March 29.—Cotton dull at 41c. Whisky $2 27. Corn 77c. Cotton dull. Sugar steady, Cuba Muscovado, 11 1-2c. Molasses dull. Pork $38 25. Lard 19 1-2c. Money is easy at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange nominal at 107 3-8. Gold 127 1-4.

The failure of Culver, Penn & Company has created the temporary suspension of several banks in the Pennsylvania oil regions.

Louisville, March 29.—Lard steady; sales 168 hogsheads; hogs 4 to 9 cents. Flour and Corn unchanged. Oats 45c. Bacon shoulders 13c. Clear sides 14c. Lard 19c. Whisky $2 24.

Cincinnati, March 29.—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Oats 44c. Whisky 99c. Mess Pork $25 25. Lard 18c.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From Washington—What Gen. Grant said to the Reconstruction Committee—Veto of the President says his acts must conform to the law—Policy—Gold 127 5-8.

Washington, March 28.—The Senate was busy being called in the House, the bank tax bill was rejected by 73 against 59.

Mr. Stevens asked consent to introduce an amendment to the constitution, declaring that Congress shall have the power to levy duty on cotton exported.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, objected.

Washington, March 29.—The Reconstruction Committee has sustained the Government in its claims which came before it by their decisions.

Gen. Grant testified that he had written the report and recommendations of the Government in regard to the Southern States, two millions. The opinion of the Chief Justice relative to the Bermuda and Stephen Mallory enforces the validity of the blockade of Southern ports. Island on their way to British islands with cargoes for insurgents.

The Court upheld the rules of law in American vessels captured and adjudicated in British prize courts in former wars and reversed by Lord Stowell.

Gen. Baker is sentenced to pay nine dollar and costs in the Cobb case. A full synopsis was entered in the other indictment against him.

In the examination of Gen. Lee before the Reconstruction Committee the following questions and answers indicate the substance of his testimony:

Question—I understand it to be your opinion that generosity and liberality towards the entire South would be the surest means of regaining their opinion?

Answer—Yes, and the speediest.

Question—I understand you to say generally that you have no apprehension that any combination can be formed in the South to renew the war or anything of the kind.

Answer—I have no reason to fear it, I think so.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The Union excitement continues. Meetings are being held and new societies are forming. The acceptance to the Irish Republic is cheered.

Madison, Wis., March 29.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the act of 1865, giving negroes the right to vote, is unconstitutional.

Washington, March 29.—The President, in replying to the New Jersey Committee, said that his policy, said: "You must judge of my public acts for a reply. My line of policy is unmistakable, and I have advanced too far in life to make any retrograde movement."

New York, March 29.—The steamship City of Baltimore and Fulton, from Liverpool, have arrived. News unchanged.

The Secretary of the Treasury has permission to admit have a cargo of South American hides, if they came from regions free from the cattle plague.

Toronto, March 29.—Orders have been given to muster out the empire volunteers. Ten thousand will be kept in a standing army of observation on the frontiers.

New York, March 29.—The Tribune's Washington special says Secretary McCulloch yesterday informed parties interested in 5-20's would be paid early in April. The amount of gold required is $22,000,000.

Freedmen's Bureau matters have applied to be relieved from their bonds.

The *Herald's* Paris letter contains the text of a secret convention between Napoleon and Maximilian concluded Sept. 10, and fixing the pay and position of large number of French agents in Mexico, for five years from that date.

The *World's* Washington special says the Senate Finance Committee have reached no conclusion in regard to the load bill. It will not be definitely reported to the Senate next week.

New York, March 29.—Gold 127 3-8.

Breaking up of the Treasury Imposture at the Caddo Gazette of the 23d inst.

The trade of our city has somewhat revived during the past week under the stimulus of intelligence of the approach of the Spring season. Orders were received on Saturday last from the head-quarters of the military commander of this department for the shipment of clothes, hold in clothing, and of a connection of hostilities against Cotton oversea generally. The parade system, we believe, will be at an end, and the cotton of the country will pay the dues it owes the government when it reaches the hands of the factor. Swarms of specials, with downcast looks and a minute lengthened countenance, might have been detected prowling up against lamp posts and other public property, by the way, they seem to have a fondness for public property, evidently in search of a special habitation and a name. The name we can assure them they have got, and we think they may be long kept out of the habitation we wish them.

The Millionaire' Opening in New York for Spring.

In the fashion gossip column of the New York *Tribune* of the 23d we read:

The third Thursday in March, opened in New York from immemorial times the commencement Exposition of Industry among the millinery, saw this year no less fantastic and brilliant displays than its dead and gone ancestors had witnessed.

SERIOUS MOMENT.

But what it did for the Spring bonnets, what mose shall tell? Those dropped and rejected atomies became crowns of glory. Not to have one was a desolation and a woe. The old affairs, such familiar and endeared friends of many years, were to-day hateful monuments of antiquity.

Nevertheless, there is more novelty than beauty in this new fashions, and good taste must search carefully to find its use.

The Pamela, the Watteau, the Mary, which we have already described, were in all the show rooms, but they prove a mixed lot, as if the milliners themselves appalled in their abundance and unexpected variety, and had endeavored to quench it, with an impulse based here, and an artful flatter of less weight.

There are nearly a dozen shapes exhibited, many of them of the Watteau or Mary order, of the Empire, but greatly prettier—and all of them very small. After the Pamela, however, one took with a chaste wonder at the variety displayed on every other fashionable. If Madame will take any shape but that, our first service shall never trouble, save with little words of satisfaction.

COLORS.

Green is the prevailing hue, as it should be; the lovely, tender green of the first grasses and the mosses that cling to the old stones by the cart-path in the woods, or dark round near the sting, the mossy, the green that tend to search for—alas, how many forlorn hope!

There are flattering ends of bright ribbon, and bands of velvet, and delicate tints of crape, and all sorts of ingenious and fanciful novelty contrivements on these bonnets. And yet it be prolonged in minute through the beads and beadlets of the brown that tinsel, and chains, and imitation corpses, and all hideous atrocities, are banished from the bonnet rooms.

In their place and place they are flowers, so natural that you bend over them to their fragrance, and breathe of leaves more perfect than you could believe art capable of making. Flowers are more in fashion than for many years past, and are often arranged with exquisite taste.

LACE.

And almost every where we see lace employed prodigear lace is used at all. This is both elegant and economical, because lace dured does not break, dampened does not rot, it can be thoroughly cleansed, pleasant to the imitation is easily spoiled, turns rusty, and looks shabby and common. There is not the least prospect of having lace at all. Lace is old and worn have eaten them, but not for lack of that grosamer.

But by however permissive a fashion of display a woman may be possessed, still her pride to be kept away from his blandishments is to endear her to cotton lace. It belongs to the clean with paste jewelers and most cellent, and odious ornaments.

FAILS.

The long vails are still worn, and the little nets are dung over the face and the shoulders. The fashion dispose of the vailed in some fashion or other, and it is a pretty fashion, it is quite pretty. It is probable that the veil and veiled will soon become old seasons, the most fashionable wear.

New Style of Hand Bound in Florida.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes on the 9th inst.:

One of the most extraordinary things in the way of fashions is the new style of bonnet, or rather headdress which *Les Modes* has brought to Paris from Florida. It is called the Fresh fashions, the latter of the description, is the simple themes of Le Marche in Paris. Mlle. M it says, is the name for the bonnet. Young ladies might as well have adopted their curls to first encountered by the hoopers of their young day. It is the prize of a rose or silk, about the size of the latter of a rose or silk, fastened upon the top of the head, and to the edges of which were young roses steel or glass *grolots*. Field the rose fastened for lady's hoop—a fashion which will probably last three weeks or a month, to be replaced by some other quite as simple.

English Views Regarding the Political Report in the United States.

[From the London Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LONDON, Saturday, March 11, 1866.

The veto and the speech of President Johnson on the birthday of Washington have produced an effect in England of the most remarkable character. All other interests are for the moment almost forgotten. English and European politics are dwarfed to nothingness in comparison of the great crisis in America, and European statesmen seem petty and mean by the side of a man who rises in simple dignity to the grandeur of the great occasion, and whose speech is admitted to be worthy of Washington himself. There is but one opinion in England on this subject. Whatever feelings there may have been in the past, today, accepting the accomplished fact of the defeat of secession, the solid intelligence of England applauds the speech of President Johnson as no American speech was ever before applauded, and he has the sympathy of whatever is best in the public opinion of Europe as no American President has had it, certainly since the days of Washington. The great of England is all but unanimous on this point. The *Daily News* is in harmony with the London *Times* and *Morning Post*. The sole discordant note in this universal pean comes from the organs of the peace-at-any-price party, which, like Mr. Whalley in the House of Commons, only makes the all but unanimous outcome more conspicuous.

And this, now that interest and passion are laid aside, must be accepted like a verdict of posterity. If England has had one predominant interest, it was the feeling for emancipation. If England consulted her interests or her fears, she would rejoice in disunion, and dread whatever would tend to restore the harmony and integrity of the Great Republic. There is no doubt that the plan of holding eleven States as conquered provinces, with a disconsolated people held down by military power, and ready at the first opportunity to rise in open insurrection, would relieve England, France and Mexico from any fear of America. But, on the first impulse, without any consideration of possible future consequences, public opinion has given a generous and all but unanimous expression in favor of the union policy of President Johnson.

If there are here or in America any who think the war is not over, and that the time is coming when another fight may be made for Southern independence, they must hope for the defeat of the President and the success of Senator Stevens. Phillips & Co. It used to be said that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. The sole hope of any present resistance must be that the South will be kept out of the Union by those who seem determined that the one great object of the war shall not be accomplished.

Once more the European papers and correspondence must be but trans-Atlantic echoes. So overwhelmingly important is the crisis and so absorbing and interesting the struggle in America, that the news is looked for more anxiously, perhaps, than when the fate of Washington or of Richmond seemed to hang in the balance, and each arrival might bring us decisive news of the defeat or the triumph of the Federal or Confederate armies.

From the Mexican Gulf, March 8.

In the general view which we take of his duty, Mr. Johnson fully confirms the high opinion which had been formed of his ability and balance of judgment, and he is proved to be not to admire the courage with which he throws himself on the judgment of the whole country for support against the threats and intrigues of the ascendant section of politicians. The immediate effect of his energetic pronunciamento was visibly to cow his adversaries, into whose party coincide a strong a spirit of moderation was believed to have been introduced, that Mr. Seward hastened to announce in a characteristic telegram to the people of New York that the crisis was over, and the country would now be safe and happy. It is not, however, to be expected that the Republicans will yield so easily, or to be doubted that they will continue to have power enough to carry the bills which they had been temporarily deprived. They have a legislative majority with which motions cannot be lost, and the Democratic Leaders, and no man in the world are less likely to allow the powers they possess to be unused for the purpose of hardhood and resolution. That Mr. Johnson will ultimately carry the country with him may be believed, as well as hoped, but present appearances hardly promise that his success will hardly be attained without a violent and dangerous agitation.

[From the London Times, March 10.]

The general interests of the United States manifestly demand the speedy reunion of the South, and the interests opposed to it are so manifestly of a party character that it cannot be long delayed. The effects of next session will probably leave the President master of the field, if, indeed, Congress does not give way during the present session. The extreme section of the Republican party, formidable as it is, no longer possesses the advantage of controlling for a great cause. The slaves have been emancipated, and even the conservatives in the North claim for them "complete equality before the law," including all civil, as distinct from political rights, especially the right "to sue and testify." So far as their interests of these rights can be secured by the legislation of Congress, it would doubtless be secured though all the Southern States were represented there; so far as it depends on State legislation, it will not be promoted by shutting the door of Congress on the Southern representatives. By insisting on keeping the South in a State of subjection, under these circumstances, the Radical leaders appear disposed to run a suspicion of desiring chiefly to perpetuate their own ascendency at all hazards, and this suspicion must sooner or later be fatal to their influence.

Imitation of Foreign Liquors.

Judge Smalley, of Vermont, has been holding the United States District Court at Albany, N. Y., in place of Judge Hall, who is ill. The case which has excited most interest, with regard to spurious liquors, reported as follows: In October last some nine or ten "eighths" of brandy was seized in New York Collection District, having been smuggled—it having all the appearance of the imported article. The owner claimed that it was not an imported article, but was manufactured in this country. The District Attorney on the trial attempted to prove that the liquor, a copy of which was produced, was a genuine article of French brandy, and for this purpose called an experienced wine-taker and a distiller, both of whom, after tasting, pronounced it a fine imported brand, such as they had often paid $12 to $15 per gallon for. The defendant's counsel then produced several small bottles, containing liquor of the same outward appearance, and pouring some into wine-glasses, asked the witnesses to taste thereof and pronounce upon it. They declared, each and all, this miserable stuff was not fit to be drank, except one bottle, which they considered very poor brandy."

The counsel thereupon proved that all but the one bottle was taken from the identical cask which had been so highly extolled, and that the one was a common Bourbon whisky manufactured in Albany! The cooper who made the casks was called, and testified that they were manufactured in Brooklyn—the willows around the hoops being imported—that they were intended to be a perfect imitation of the French cask; that to give them the appearance of a long voyage they were washed in a solution of copperas, which rusted the hoops and discolored the wood; that there were several such manufactories in Brooklyn and New York, and thousands of casks made every year. One extensive dealer refuses to the manufacture of the article, which was a neutral spirits, flavored with an article known to the trade as "oil of cologne" and colored with burnt sugar, the imported "oil of cologne" costing one hundred dollars and upward per pound; that a manufactory of this oil existed in Cincinnati; that he did not know the value of imported brandy, as he had neither bought nor sold a gallon in ten years; that thousands of gallons of this spurious article was sold yearly by his house, and that many similar establishments were in New York—that many experts were so deceived that frequently they declared the spurious superior to the genuine article; that gin was also manufactured to a large extent as well as other liquors; that, in short, very little genuine liquor was sold in the country. Other witnesses were called, who tested and testified that the article seized was a very good imitation, but without a drop of real brandy in it. The jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict for the defendant. After the verdict, Judge Smalley said, that in the whole course of his legal experience, he had never heard a more extraordinary case than this, and referred with such emphasis to the testimony, showing the extent to which the community was imposed upon by this base system of counterfeiting, which, unfortunately, there was no law to reach.

Shipwrecks on the Beaches in New York *City*.

One of the phenomena of the times, says the New York *Express*, is a growing unpopularity in the marriage it situation. The number of unfortunates is relatively growing less every year especially in cities. In a New York correspondent of the Illinois *Journal* gives the following result of his observation on this important subject:

There have been no marriages of consequence in what may be termed "high life" this season, so varying like the rest of the number among the middle classes. Now and then we see wedding cards, or a bride at the opera or evening parties, but the number is astonishingly small.

There is Tweedy, for instance, a man of affairs important for us to hear. It is by no means a mere thing under the sun, and is for biographer with to bespeak caption. It is a version of the vicissitudes of the time. Not only has polygamy lost its attractions, but monogamy is growing indifferent. A slighter state of things is recorded of Rome under Augustus, when it was necessary to put a series of penalties upon celibacy and prevent unmarried persons from inheriting their parents' property. So that in the words of Plutarch, "the Romans married to be heirs, not to have them." It was at a time when the eternal city was rolling in riches. Dissipation and extravagance was at its zenith, and sumptuary laws were enacted.

At the same time the fashion of dress adornments had been carried to an unparalleled height. Compare this state of things with that which has prevailed in Paris for years, and which is now manifest in New York. Consubinage is one of the consequences, and now the prodigal lavishes excites the envy and patronizes the great ladies of the city. True, we have not yet reached the dimensions of Paris and London indecency. We hang so Teresa, Olympia, Amoyne or Rosalind, with which to turn the heads of our young spendthrifts, and out-dazzle the women of fashion with their own tawdry grandeur. Our Louisas, Madelaines and Josephines keep a more private role as yet. They have their lovers, their circle of admirers. They skip their dancing, of a New palry hundreds only, and instead of giving grand select balls to distinguished personages, they have quietly contented themselves with a box at the Academy and a petit supper at Delmonico's. But the handwriting of the times is in the same direction. The parlor and drawing room attractions grow daily less, while the coarser fascinations of the music and the gaudy dress increase. What shall we do about it? Shall Sir *one* and fashionable name emulate the virtue and daughters of the wicked French capital, and colonize certain streets in Brooklyn and New York, and thousands of banks made every year. One extensive dealer refuses to the manufacture of the article, which was a neutral spirits, flavored with an article known to the trade as "oil of cologne" and colored with burnt sugar, the imported "oil of cologne" costing one hundred dollars and upward

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Recorder Abern's presiding.—Pat Henry was accused by his loving wife of the offence of having forgotten his pledge to cherish, love and protect his better half, but that, on the contrary, he very unkindly committed an assault and battery on his wife. He was fined $10, or 20 days' imprisonment.

Mary Ann Munroe was drunk again and received another ticket for a thirty days' residence in the workhouse.

Florence McLaughlin, colored, became rowdy and was sent down for 30 days to be housed as wholesome labor.

Jas. Lally and John Lally juvenile cotton pickers were sent to the house of refuge for 30 days.

Jacob Hooker, who received the hospitality of the city to sleep of a drunken spell in the Station House, was charged jail fees or 24 hours' imprisonment.

Frank King, who had indulged in a considerable higher measure than the previously mentioned individual, was charged $10 for his didoes, or 20 days.

Second and Third Recorders' Courts.—Recorders Gastinel and Lathe presiding in their respective Districts.—Ellen Smith, charged with having assaulted Martha Dickson with a dangerous weapon, and Hugh Robinson, charged with having assaulted Ellen Smith, obtained money from M. De Armas, were bonded for their appearance.

Jas. Harris, charged with having attempted to rescue a prisoner from the police, was fined $15, and his accessories $5 each.

Henry Mand and Adolph Bubé, who exhibited their rowdy traits, were fined $10 each.

The Mutual Feeling of Austria and Prussia.

[Berlin Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, March 7, 1866.

The mutual position of Austria and Prussia is quite curious. The official papers of the two governments keep abusing one another like fishwomen, and the Austrian newspapers in which Prussia accuses Austria of encouraging the revolutionary party in Holstein, and Austria retorts by complaining of the oppression exercised against the inhabitants of Schleswig. The Prussian and Austrian forts on the Silesian frontiers are being placed in a state of defence. The French army is in daily expectation of a "mobilization," and the Austrian railway companies are told to be in readiness to convey troops to the North at a moment's notice; and yet hardly any one believes that all these fierce demonstrations will lead to serious results.

In the present instance, since Count Bismark is not the man to give way as long as he is supported by his master, there is no alternative short of war but for Bismark to be disgraced or for Austria to knock under. Last week there was a report, which sent the funds up two or three per cent, that the King had declined to follow his Minister in a policy that might lead to a breach with the Kaiser, whom he reverses as the lineal successor of the holy Roman Emperors, and that the Premier had resigned office in consequence; but this was merely one of the rumors to which "this wish is father to the thought," and to which there not the slightest of the real situation never attached the slightest credit. Now, on the other hand, it is confidently asserted that Austria has consented to give up her share of Schleswig Holstein, as acquired by the treaty with Denmark, against a "consideration," the amount of which is stated at forty million dollars. In a financial point of view such a course would be the most advantageous. Austria could take, salt would replenish her empty coffers and enable her to reduce her military establishment, which is eating up the resources of the empire; but it would be other ruin to her political reputation, and would, in fact, be equivalent to her abdication as a great power.

THE LOUISIANA RADICALS AND THE U. S. SENATE.—The Washington special of the New York *Tribune* says on the 23d:

The Louisiana Radicals are determined and vigilant in watching the appointments for their State, and in supplying the Union Senatore with all necessary information concerning the appointees. Yesterday the Senate rejected Edmund Murphy, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, for the reason that he had dismissed from his office a clerk, because of the latter's efforts in the cause of colored suffrage. The Louisiana loyalistsay that their only protection now is in the Senate.

A London journal says that city must be relieved by the widening of old streets and the erection of capacious new ones to carry on the everlasting stream of traffic, and adds:

"We must accomplish these objects by some means, or London will be choked by its myriads of passengers, as the whale is said to be choked by shoals of herrings."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, 1866.

The general market has been rather inanimate to-day, but the movement in our leading staple has continued with considerable spirit, and 7,000 bales have changed hands at about yesterday's quotations. The sales, make, an aggregate for the past two days of 7,200 bales, which must add a fair amount to our supplies of foreign exchange.

Gold opened firm at last evening's quotation of 125½, and after subsequently selling at high as 126½, closed at 125¼ to 125½. The sales included $3,000 in quarter eagles at 124¾; $15,000 and $5,000 at 125; $4,000, two lots of $10,000 and $5,000 at 125¼; $1500, $5,000 and $7,000 at 125½; $5,000 and $10,000 in three lots at 125¾, and $15,000 at 126½. A gold check on New York for $50,000 was passed at ¼ premium. In Silver we noticed a small sale of American half dollars, (900,) at 120. Dealers pay 118 for the trifling amounts offered at their counters and gill at 120. Nothing transpired in Mexican coin.

Foreign Exchange was decidedly easier and exhibited increased irregularity, while the movement in it was checked by drawers generally asking above the views of buyers. The sales of Sterling were, nevertheless, to a fair extent, including £500 bill of lading at 120, £6000 good clear (1000 and 5000) at 120½, £11,000 (2000, 2000, 3000 and 4000) at 120, £3000 (1000 and 2000) at 120¼, £2000 at 120¾, £8000 (1000, 1000 and 6000) at 121, £30,000 mostly at 120¾ to 120½, but partly at 120¾, 120¼, and £6000 (1000 and 5000) at 120¾. The market cannot be quoted over 121 to 122 for bill of lading bills, 120½ for good clear, and 120 to 120¼ and 120⅝ for A1 to first class. At Paris we find that we do not quote A1 higher than 120½ to 123. In France we noticed sales of 60,000 commercial at 4.38¾, 60,000 at 4.37½, and 24,000 at 4.36½, for first class.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued moderate, but, with a limited counter demand, the tone of that was hardly as firm as yesterday. The Banks checked on New York at ½ to ¾ per cent discount, but sold some round amounts at easier rates, one check for $50,000 having been sold at ¾, two for $30,000 and $10,000 at 7-16, and one for $100,000 at ½. The sales outdoors included $150,000 New York Sight, $100,000 at ½, two for $50,000 and Checks at $40,000 at ⅜, and $40,000 thirty days' at ¼.

The Stock market continued quiet, with a downward tendency in some of the free banks stocks, and a decidedly unfavorable intelligence from Washington to which we referred on Tuesday, but the only sales reported were 84 shares Crescent City Bank at the reduced rate of $28.75, 15 do at $29 50, 20 Citizens' Bank at $102 50, and 83 at $123 00. Nothing was reported in City Bonds which are quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated, and 80 to 82½ for the Railroad issue.

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per steamship Cuba—3 bbls guava cheese; 2 bbls do; 1 pkge mdse; 1 Chamois; 1 do Jas Phillips; 1 do Dennis Lanfear; 1 do Jas Dunlap; 1 do Geo Hoffman; 1 do H Schlesser—24 bags coffee; 1 do Chabrolet.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship M F King—100 bales cotton; 15 bbls syrup; 1 bbl Harris & co.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lexington—13 bales cotton; 1 bbl A B Charpentier—24 do Miller Lapham & Farrar—2 rolls cotton Davis Moulton—Total 38 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lexington—48 bales cottonseed and sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Cuba—Mrs Cuvillier—C E Wakefield—M Kerr—Wilkerson & Lemaire—H M Hawkins—J Bonnet—Bernard Bros—Mrs Dunscomb—Hepburn & Dymond—G W Harper—Capt Hopkins—Capt Rowell & co—Bernard Bros—Mrs Dunscomb—Bernard Bros—P O Campbell—P F Stanton—Mrs Dunscomb—Bernard Bros—Mrs Dunscomb—Bernard Bros—Mrs Dunscomb—Bernard Bros