# The New Orleans Bee.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### Secretary McCulloch and the Southern State Banks.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

MESSRS. SUMNER AND WILSON HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

### FOREIGN AND HOME COMMERCIAL.

Cotton in New York 30c. Gold 126 3-4.

*Washington*, April 24.—In a letter to the Finance Committee of the Senate, Secretary McCulloch says it is important that the Southern State banks should have an opportunity to become National banks, otherwise, by the operation of a law of the United States, they will be compelled to wind up after the 1st of July.

*Washington*, April 24.—Messrs. Monroe and Minor had an interview with the President to-day.

*Washington*, April 24.—The House had under consideration to-day a joint resolution to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

*New York*, April 24.—The steamer American, from Southampton on the 11th, has arrived at quarantine.

The ship Eliza, from New York to Bremen, run into and sunk off Portland, England. All hands but one men paraished.

*Liverpool*, April 11.—The cotton market is dull and irregular owing to the Fenian difficulties and excessive receipts.

*New York*, April 24.—Cotton closed dull and heavy at 36c. Flour advanced 10c. Whisky quiet at $2 27. Wheat advanced 3c. Coffee and Sugar dull. Havana 12½c. Molasses dull, sales 110 bbls. Cuba 44c. Mess Pork $36 43½. Lard 19¼c. Money quiet at 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 107 ⅝@ Gold 126¾. Government Stocks active and decidedly firmer.

*St. Louis*, April 24.—Cotton depressed under the steamer's news. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 10@12c higher. Oats steady. Mess pork $27 50. Bacon unchanged. Lard 18½c. Whisky unchanged.

Sixteen hundred and twenty five bales of cotton passed Cairo last week for Cincinnati.

*Louisville*, April 24.—Tobacco: sales 149 hhds of leaf at unchanged prices. Flour—superfine $7 25. Corn 73c. Oats 44c. Mess pork $36 75. Bacon shoulders 9½@9¾c. Clear sides 16½c. Prime lard 18½. Raw whisky $2 22.

*Cincinnati*, April 24.—Flour—superfine $8. Wheat firm, at $2 25 to $2 50. Corn firm at 56c. Oats 45c. Whisky $2 22. Mess pork $36 50. Lard 18¾c. Bacon 19¼ to 16½c.

*Vicksburg*, April 23.—Passed up: Louisiana, at 10 last night; J. H. Groesbeck, at 11 A. M. Passed down: Belle, at 12 M.; Eagle, at 3 P. M.; Vicksburg, at 7 P. M. River stationary.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

*New York*, April 24.—By an arrival this morning we have European advices to the 11th instant.

*Liverpool*, April 10.—The sales of cotton Monday and Tuesday, were 8500 bales, at a decline of one penny.

*London*, April 10.—U. S. 5-20's 71¼ to 73¼. Consols 86¼ to 86½.

The German difficulty looks worse.

*Washington*, April 24.—The Senate has passed a Bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department of the navy.

The Post-office appropriation bill was considered without action.

*New York*, April 24.—Ten deaths have occurred on board the hospital ship Falkes, from cholera. Seventy three cases are on board the hospital ship.

The plan of special says the Ways and Means Committee expect to report their tax bill to-morrow. The tax on cotton remains 4 cents per pound, and on whisky $2 per gallon.

The Commissioner's report of cotton receipts at the port of New Orleans, for the week ending April 21, 1866, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 1866 | 1865 | 1864 |
| Total | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

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## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Washington Artillery Ball.*—The devotees to Terpsichore were present in full force, elegance and choice at the Odd Fellows' Hall last night, and the display was indeed magnificent, as is always the case with the entertainments offered by the gentlemanly managers of the Artillery. The most beautiful ladies and distinguished gentlemen of the city were largely represented, and all, whether participators in the festive rounds of the dance, or mere lookers-on in the miniature Venice, were delighted beyond doubt to the utmost extreme. We would like to have given the names of some of the queens of society who graced the occasion, had they not been so numerous that we fear we should have slighted some by an invidious mention. It was indeed a glorious festive gathering of brave men, struggling so honorably in social conflict as they had bravely in sanguinary conflict, for the approval of the fair women whose bright smile is so capable of raising a genial influence on the stronger sex, in whatever atmosphere they move, and perhaps in none more agreeably than in the fantastic mazes of the dance. May all present live to enjoy many such occasions.

*Board of Aldermen.*—This body met last evening, Alderman Clark in the Chair.

Communications from the Controller, and a number of resolutions, as noticed below, were appropriately referred.

An ordinance providing for the appointment of Levee Inspectors was concurred in.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted.

The resolution, as adopted by the lower Board, to allow Recorders Ahern and Gestinet each an additional clerk, was concurred in.

A petition of citizens of the Second District, objecting to the proposed change of the City Railroad Route along New Levee street was referred.

A petition, asking payment of the police under Mayor Kennedy's administration was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution by Mr. Whitney, providing for the erection of new bridges in various parts of the city was adopted.

A resolution to have all small pox patients thrown upon the city sent to Dr. Anfoux's hospital was offered, an amendment to send to the Lonsburg Hospital, and the whole matter referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution urging the council to co-operate with the Legislature in the consideration of Augenar's plan for closing the crevasses was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The City Surveyor reported in favor of enrolling contracts between the city and Mr. H. T. Dobson. The report was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee. The contract relates to refilling squares in the neighborhood of the Red Store.

The report of the Collector of Levee Dues was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Upper Board to allow the Recorder of the First District to appoint an additional clerk. Mr. Montamat proposed to amend by including the Recorder of the Second District. The resolution was amended and then passed.

A resolution was concurred in to allow the City Surveyor to purchase oyster shells for use on the levee. One to authorize the same officer to purchase wagon scales for use from the levee to his foot, was unanimously concurred in and laid over for final action.

A resolution from the Upper Board to authorize the same officer to divide the unoccupied line of wharves from the upper to the lower limits, in order to sell their reconstruction and planning of the revenues thereof, was concurred in.

A petition from Wm. L. Cushing, agent of Genty, McIlhenny & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., relative to their contract before the war in regard to Water Works to be erected at the head of Canal street, and asking to resume the same, was referred to the Committee on Improvement.

A petition of citizens praying for the removal of Dr. O. Anfoux's small pox Hospital on Elysian Fields street, as being dangerous to the public, was on motion of Mr. Montamat, laid over for action.

A motion of Mr. Paisley to meet the other Board to elect City Printer, etc., was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of School Directors relative to the compilation of school laws and making appropriations, was referred to the Committee on Education.

A resolution to have the work placed through the city at stated intervals, for the direction of the City Surveyor in establishing city surveys, was referred.

A resolution to have constructed a ballast road along Magnolia street to Felicity road was referred.

A resolution to authorize the Third District delegation of the Board to act as a committee to consult with the Gas Works Company for light in the Third District, was referred.

A resolution to have Calliope street improved so as to render it passable for drays etc., by filling up the holes with oyster shells, was adopted.

Mr. Montamat gave notice that he would introduce a resolution to have portions of Orleans, St. Ann, Main, St. Philip and Ursulines streets supplied with gas.

A communication from the Mayor, asked the appointment of additional clerks to aid the City Attorney in defending the city against suits, was received and must be attributed partly to the neglect of the City Attorney being disqualified, on account of not oath from practicing before the necessary tribunal, the United States Court. A resolution in accordance therewith was adopted.

A resolution to have bridges built over the draining canals of the Second District was adopted.

A communication from Edward Crevos offering his resignation as collector of revenue on shipping in the Second and Third Districts was accepted.

JOINT SESSION.—Mr. Paisley nominated the "*Times*" for City Printer. No other nominations were made and that journal was unanimously declared unanimously elected City Printer.

Mr. Colleary nominated the Daily Telegraph Mr. J. K. Mingo was elected, and Mr. Basil Wakes Assistant.

Mr. Colleary made the people of Buenos Ayres complain badly, and in Brazil there is said to be a growing feeling of dissatisfaction.

HOUSE RENTS.—The New York papers announce that houses placarded "for rent" are visible in all directions now, and that a rapid decline is taking place. There are similar indications as to rents in Boston. In this city, also, a number of houses that were closed last year are now rented a year ago, and offered for sale, have been rented, in consequence of the limited number of persons willing to purchase.

MILK.—A New York milkman recently had his "milk" forcibly taken by his customers. The fifty gallons he furnished were found to be three parts of water to one of milk, to which was added starch to give the mixture sufficient thickness, greasy to the touch, glutinous, and a small proportion of roasted sugar, to give it a rich, yellow, creamy color.

## POLITICAL.

Young Men's Democratic Association met last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, President Fred. R. Ogden in the Chair. He explained the object of the meeting and urged unity of action, and harmony and concert of feeling, and deprecated any and all attempts to divide the National Democratic party.

Major J. E. Austin read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Association:

WHEREAS, We believe the National Democratic Party to be loyal and patriotic, and the only conservative party now existing, resting upon the broadest principles of Civil Liberty, rejoicing in a generous spirit of justice concession and compromise all elements of discord—embracing in its ranks, both South and North, those who truly love the Government as it was known to Washington, to Jefferson, to Madison, and to Monroe, and who now only desire the Constitution of our forefathers, and to the face of every difficulty and every danger, still bear aloft, in proud defiance, the glorious banner of Constitutional Liberty—standing hand in hand around Lexington, Concord, Yorktown and Saratoga, President Andrew Johnson, and looking to the future for a united and in the country's good to be obtained in Mexico.

I have not advised any of my personal friends to emigrate to that country, and my knowledge is not sufficient to justify me in giving any positive advice either way; but though my own destination is Mexico, I feel a deep interest in the welfare of all my countrymen of the Southern States, and the knowledge which I have gained from my own observation, as well as from the information of others, is sufficient not only to authorize me, but in my estimation, to make it my duty to advise those whose circumstances are cramping at home not to give up their present ones and emigrate to Mexico, until they shall have examined the country for themselves, or ascertained, through some friend in whose judgment and experience they can rely, that their situation will be bettered by the change. All I, no man who has a wife and children to carry them to Mexico until he has secured a certain home and a fair prospect of support for them. By observing this caution, much disappointment and suffering will be avoided.

I send this communication to your paper for publication, as I have no doubt that in this way it will sooner reach the mass of the readers for whom it is intended than in any other.

Respectfully, J. A. EARLY.

The Negro Riot in Norfolk, Va., growing out of the Civil Rights Bill.

(Correspondent of the New York Herald.)

*Fortress Monroe*, April 17, 1866.

The disturbance yesterday in Norfolk, growing out of the colored people's demonstration in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, proves to have been rather a serious affair. As far as reported, three persons were killed and four badly wounded. The killed were Robert Whitehead, a white man, Mrs. Charlotte Whitehurst, a white woman, and Lawrence Hampton, a colored man. The injured persons, though none are fatally injured, are reported to be seriously injured, are John Whitehurst, a white man, Manley Palmer and son, both white, and Mr. Turner, a city watchman, who received several wounds chargeable to allies by a number of these in the procession, which was altogether numbered about a thousand persons, and to carry loaded sticks with bayonets. Other wounds are said to have been thus administered, who at the first intimation of disapprobation and jeering on the part of those witnessing the procession commenced an indiscriminate firing among the throng of lookers-on. As usual in such cases, the innocent were the greatest sufferers. The blame of permitting the carrying of firearms, or, rather, not seeing to it that such parties carry them, is divided between the civil and military authorities. But aside from all this, the probability is that no such disturbance would have occured had not the many negro soldiers been infuriated with bad whisky, and the usual precursor and incentive to disorder and bloodshed. After the row began Major Gen. Ord, who was commanding a company of the 38th United States infantry, stationed at Norfolk, marched forthwith to suppress the riot, so that if it failed in taking preliminary measures to the outset, he did his best certainly to make the error afterwards. There was great excitement all the evening.

At one time there was the appearance of a second edition of the affair, but difficulty, and a telegram was sent here for additional troops to maintain order. Fortunately these apprehensions proved groundless, and the disorder was counterminded. The rioting is not over yet. The negroes are still painfully excited. Both the military and civil authorities are on the alert against a renewal of hostilities. It will take two or three days to allay the stirred-up passions of the negroes who have been shocked to the uttermost state. Nothing requires is to be said that the great body of the citizens of Norfolk put no obstacle in the way of, or had the slightest sympathy with, the outrage, deprecating the conflict that led to the unfortunate effusion of blood. About a dozen citizens, white and black, are in custody, charged with participating in the affair. Gen. Ord, up the scene of disturbance. While not part of the citizens there is a very natural and just indignation at the killing of innocent persons, there is on the part of the negroes a fearful exasperation at the hostility evinced toward them. It is a hard matter to convince them it was not premeditated and concerted, with the real fact is as I have stated, that not a dozen persons seriously contemplated interrupting their festal enjoyment. Meantime, to prevent the possibility of further outbreak, Gen. Ord has ordered a section of the 5th United States Artillery and another company of the 15th United States Infantry to be sent to Norfolk this evening.

Since writing the above I have been told that the two white persons killed are related to another and son. The man, it is said, fired a revolver at the passing procession, although without hitting any one, and then ran into the house, a crowd of negroes following. To frighten away his persecutors he fired two or three more shots from his pistol, which his mother ran in front of him to prevent, and in the scuffle he accidentally shot her. The negroes killed him subsequently, and also wounded a younger brother while endeavoring to rescue a near window.

Release of Vincent C. Clay.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1866.—The following are the memorials in behalf of Col. Clay, Jr., of Alabama:

Lieut. Gen. Grant, Washington:—Upon the release of Clay, because he was a Confederate, we may safely be left at large on parole.

Hon. Henry Wilson:—We see no hesitation in addressing the release of Clay upon parole, and we believe it will be forthcoming when his prosecution is completed by the Government.

Hon. Theodore Sedgwick says he would try Clay as a bailjumper, if he was in the country, agreeably to sentence of Judge Lincoln, which he does not think the Government constitute his property and let him go.

COMMUNICATION OF THE RELEASE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 17th, 1866.

*Major General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding, &c., Fortress Monroe, Va.*

GENERAL:—The President C. Clay, Jr., is released from his parole of honor and permitted to return to any place in the States of Alabama, and to visit other places in the country for absolutely required business, upon the following conditions, viz.: He will report in person to the Provost Marshal General, and give his parole not to violate the oath of allegiance to the United States, and not to engage in any act or thing inimical to the peace of the same, and to report himself in person at any time and place, whenever any charges that may hereafter be brought against him by the United States, shall be made to report the receipt of the communication of this order. By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[illegible]

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general aspect of the market, but the movement of our leading staple has been interrupted, and for the moment suspended by the receipts of the foreign news which appeared in the evening papers. A decline in the Liverpool cotton market was generally expected, but not to so great an extent as one penny within two days, and this heavy reduction, together with the stagnation indicated by the two days' sales subsequent, only 8,500 bales, must be attributed to political influences as well as to an excessive stock, and the large amount at sea. In fact, the body of the telegram states that the German difficulty looked worse.

We have again to notice a very quiet Gold market, opening at 125⅝ and closing at 125⅝ to 126, against 125¼ to 126 last evening. The sales were $2,000, $2,500 $3000, $4000, $5000, $6000, $6300 and $12,000, all at 125⅝, and $2000, $2500 and $3000 at 126. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 117 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 119 to 120. Mexican dollars are nominal at gold quotations.

Foreign Exchange continued in moderate supply and ruled at hardening rates, the sales of Sterling including £1000 at 132, £2000 good Bank at 133, £6000 at 133¼, £1000 At 134 3/8; £9000 At 1 for first class, (1800, 3000, 2000 and 2500,) at 134 1/2; £5000 at 134 5/8; and £5000 at 135, which was an extreme rate. The market may be quoted at 131 to 132 for bill of lading bills, 133 to 133 1/2 for commercial, and 134 1/2 and 135 for Bank At 1 for first class. In Francs we noted sales of 75,000 good commercial at 4.25, 100,000 At 4 4.12 1/2, and 150,000, 140,000, 50,000 and 100,000, at 4.22 1/2. The sales included 26,000 New York Sight (11,000, 25,000 and 50,000) at par, $35,000 (10,000, 20,000 and 25,000) at 1-16 premium, and $70,000 (10,000, 20,000 and 30,000) at ⅛ premium, and a small amount of Leo, days at ⅛ discount, and $50,000 sixty days at 1¼.

The Stock market continued active and buoyant, and Bank shares, in fact, all were hardly as firm at the close as in the morning. The sales included 79 shares Crescent City Bank, (80 and 81,) at $80, 30 at 81 1/2, 50 Union Bank at $53, 258 Bank of New Orleans, (46 and 152,) at $46 75, 100 at $41, 273, (120 and 113,) at $41 50, and 458, (resales,) at $42. 100 Bank of Louisiana at $97, Mechanics' Bank at $145, 50 at $148, 50 at $149 50, and 50 at $150; 230 Merchants' Bank, (25, 57, 50 and 148,) at $90; 78 Mechanics' Bank, (40 and 38,) at $92 50, and — City Railroad at $200. The transfers, as reported in the office of the Registrar of the City Railroad office for the past three days comprise 1500 shares, only a part of which have been reported in the regular quotations, at a range of 5 Consolidated at 90⅝. They are still quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated and 80 to 82 for the Preferred, the latter tending to the opposite. Seven first mortgage Jackson Railroad bonds, with 8 coupons, sold at 80½, and 10 Opelousas, with 7 coupons, at 81 1/2. Yesterday 85 Opelousas sold in three lots at 78, 78½, and 80 $62 50 was offered and refused for Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. There was some enquiry for Louisiana State Bonds, but no sales reported. At the close some Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds were offered at 80.

The sales of Uncurrent Bank Notes included $10,000 Bank of Louisiana at 67 1/2c per dollar, and $7100 Louisiana State Bank, (1100, 1200 and 4800,) at 67c. We also quote Bank of Louisiana at 62 to 63 and 65 to 67 1/2c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 63 to 65 and 66 to 67; Marine Bank at 65 to 66 and 67 1/2 to 70. Bank of New Orleans at 90 to 92 and 95 to 96, and Union Bank and Crescent City Bank at 90 to 92 and 95 to 97 1/2. The inside figures represent the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside quotations the market for round parcels. City Treasury Notes at a 1pt to 3d per cent discount. They continue to be the general medium of exchange in our local trade.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
*Tuesday Evening, April 24, 1866.*

COTTON—The market opened to-day with only a moderate enquiry, but as some factors evinced a willingness to meet the demand more freely, 900 bales changed hands during the morning at rather easier prices, hardly showing a quotable decline. The movement was then suspended by the publication of the evening papers containing the business days later intelligence from Liverpool, and showing a decline of 1d. with sales during the two days (the 9th and 11th inst.) of only 8,500 bales. This is a very unfavorable feature, but it has been generally expected, and must be attributed partly to political influences, as well as to the extent of the stock held by speculators. The advices received by the telegraph state that the German difficulty looked worse. We have again to notice a very quiet Gold market, opening at 125⅝ and closing at 125⅝ to 126, against 125¼ to 126 last evening. The sales were $2,000, $2,500 $3000, $4000, $5000, $6000, $6300 and $12,000, all at 125⅝, and $2000, $2500 and $3000 at 126. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 117 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 119 to 120. Mexican dollars are nominal at gold quotations.

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### IMPORTS

LAVACCA AND INDIANOLA—Per steamship Tarrant—4 bales cotton A H Phelps & Dabney—4 do Thos Henderson—2 pkgs sundry Francke & Dabney—4 do J B Fleming—2 do Thos Henderson—2 do Mrs W H Lathrop—2 do—2 bales do R Rosenthal—5 bales cotton Order—1 pkg sundry Order—2 do Order—2 do Order—2 do