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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Charles E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

G. de Pinto sells real estate, at 12 m., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

J. B. Crozat sells real estate, at 12 m., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,076.

The New Orleans Bee.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—The Arabs of the Beni-Koug-Koug Troupe repeat their wonderful tableaux acts and other feats at the French theatre this evening. The comedy of "A Gentleman in Search of the Ladies," and the opera "The Wedding of Jeannette," will be given.

NATIONAL THEATRE—To-night will be given at the Garrett Theatre, the Vaudeville, "An Hour at School," the comic operetta "The Marriage by Lamplight," and a comedy entitled "Die Tante aus Schwaben." The pretty comic and spectacular opera "Orpheus in the Infernal Regions," is to be repeated to-morrow evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The ladies and little ones will hear in mind the matinée to-day, noon, at the Academy. The little girls will find there still their favorite Alice Zavistowski, and little boys will realize a world of wonder in the feats of the Rolland Brothers, and all will be delighted to know that the beautiful and amusing fairy extravaganza "Poenbontas" is to be given. The same programme is to be repeated to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—A grand holiday bill for St. Patrick's Eve is presented at the "Old Drury" this evening. Mr. Eddy and Miss Irving, both appear in Shakspeare's great tragedy of "Macbeth"; Mr. Tilton takes the part of Macduff. The play will be brilliantly cast by the Company and enlivened with new music. The performances conclude with the farce of the "Irish Tutor." For to-morrow St. Patrick's day, the great military drama: "The Three Guard's Men," and a new Irish Comedy appropriate for the occasion have been selected.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL—There will be a matinée to-day noon at the Olympic besides the usual performance at night. Bob Hart and Reddin in the "Challenge Dance" and other comicalities, Miss Aubrey in dances, Mr. Stout and Misses Beckett, St. Clair and Richmond in songs are among the features of the interesting programme.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the best comedian we have seen here since the war, appears this evening in his capital representation of the character of *Rip Van Winkle*, in the legendary drama of that title, adapted from the romance of Washington Irving.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—This Museum is open from 9 A. M. till 12 o'clock at night, on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, presenting many objects of attraction to numerous visitors.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY FIFTH DAY—MARCH 15, 1867.

SENATE—The Senate met at noon, Lieut. Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and a full quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Walker, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of Thursday's proceedings was read and approved.

The special order of the day was called up, being the consideration of the third reading of the joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners composed of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, two Senators and three members of the House, who shall be authorized to take the necessary steps either alone or in conjunction with other States, to have tested before any Court of competent jurisdiction, the constitutionality of the act passed by Congress "for the better government of the rebel States."

Mr. Palfrey spoke at some length and with feeling in favor of these resolutions. Being the oldest Senator on the floor, and having some times been alluded to as the "venerable Senator," he hoped that his remarks would have have weight, that the Senate would pass these resolutions unanimously, and that even the Governor would sign it. Dr. Franklin had said that the best use to which to put an old man, was to make a master of him, and he was ready if necessary.

Mr. Hough was not opposed to submitting any question to the Supreme Court, but thought it useless, and advised submission to measures and laws which could not be set aside, for Congress had the power, and was determined to use it, and he did not think the Supreme Court would entertain an appeal on the question.

Mr. Pechè thought we had every reason to believe that the Supreme Court would not refuse us a hearing. The Court was the last plank of safety, said the Senator, from penurious considerations, we refused to submit.

Mr. Barrow also spoke in favor of the resolutions. "He had opposed secession, believing, as it had done, that it would bring ruin on the country. He now opposed oppression, and thought we had as good a right to protest and appeal as "a pig had to squeal when shaughtered."

Mr. Hough thought the people, by secession, had forfeited their rights, etc. We seceded to secure the right to hold negroes, and lost nearly all our rights. If we now insist on other rights we may lose all the rest. He did not, however, object to the appeal, but objected to the appropriation of $30,000 for the purpose.

On the yeas and nays the yeas and nays were called; 28 Senators voted yes, and Messrs Anderson, Brownlee, Hough, Kavanaugh and Purcell voted nay. So the bill passed, and was sent to the House at once for concurrence.

The House bill to legalize the issue of the New Orleans city notes and provide for the redemption of the same was taken up and concurred in finally, the Senate recoding from its amendments. The city government is economically managed, and has failed to levy a tax of fourth per cent. on licenses and income to provide for the redemption of these notes.

The unfinished business was called up, being the consideration of an act to establish a levee district to provide for the election of Levee Commissioners and other officers therein, and to prescribe the duties and powers of the same, being supplemental to the act appropriating $1,000,000 for levee purposes.

The bill passed finally by a vote of 19 to 6.

We have already given a full synopsis of the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Nelson called up the joint resolution instructing the Board of Levee Commissioners to take measures at once to stop the crevasse near the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, and the Senate concurred with House amendment.

By Mr. Pechè—An act relative to acts of sales made by Sheriffs. Passed finally, so as to allow successors of Sheriffs, in case of death, to complete acts of sales, commenced under writs of seizure or *seri facias*.

Mr. Hunsley, from the Committee on Railroads, presented an act granting State aid to railroad companies by endorsement of their first mortgage bonds, as a substitute for one of the above title introduced by Mr. Gordon; also, reported favorably on an act providing for the taxation of railroad companies. The bills were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lapeyre called up an act for the relief of the late keeper of the State Penitentiary. The bill appropriates $——, for stock, tools and materials turned over to the State at the expiration of their lease, in 1862.

Mr. Scruggs and others objected to some of the items charged, as $51 per barrel for pork and $3 per gallon for coal oil.

On the part of the friends of the bill it was contended that these were the prices at the time.

After some further debate the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Duvignaud called up the House bill for the relief of the Board of Administrators of the Touro Alms House. Passed finally.

By Mr. Pechè—An act relative to the Lafourche Cut-off on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, about 20 miles below Thibodeaux. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees.

Mr. Lott called up an act authorizing the transfer to the State of Mississippi as exchange for Bunche's Bend Island. Adopted finally, with an amendment providing that Bunche's Bend Island shall form a part of the parish of Carroll. [The bill requires the approval of Congress before it can become a law.]

Mr. Munday called up the House bill to amend an act to take the sense of the people on the expediency of holding a Convention to change the Constitution of the State, and to provide for the holding of the same. The bill changes the day of holding the election to the first Monday in September and the day of assembly to the first Monday in October.

Mr. Gordon offered a substitute for the 4th section, so as to make the base of representation the same as provided for by law for members of the General Assembly. The substitute was laid on the table.

Mr. Egan was not personally in favor of postponing the convention, but in deference to the opinion of the majority of the committee should support it.

Mr. Gray could not see any reason for postponing the election. What changes had occurred since the Senate so emphatically and unanimously declared in favor of the convention? Was the Senate to recede at every cry of expediency? In order to keep no dead letter laws or the statute books, he would offer as a substitute an act to repeal the original act, calling a State convention.

Some further discussion ensued, and the substitute was adopted by 11 yeas to 10 nays, and sent to the House at once for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the Senate went into executive session, and, after the doors were opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Met at 12 o'clock, Hon. D. E. Cage, Speaker, and 71 members present. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer.

Preliminaries disposed of.

Senate bill for the immediate repair of Bayou Lafourche, eight miles below Thibodaux, was concurred in. Laborers are to be sent there without delay.

The chairmen of the respective committees presented their reports. They were of no special interest to the public.

House bill to take the sense of the people of Winn parish, relative to removing the seat of justice of that parish. Also bill for the relief of Sheriff Jacobs of the parish of St. Landry.

The bill vetoed yesterday, for postponing the proposed State Convention was taken up for final consideration.

Mr. Sessions defended the bill, mainly on the ground that the action proposed was cowardly and calculated to humiliate the people by stifling the military authorities in further operations. Let them be alone responsible for their course. He was in favor of reconsidering the bill at all events, in order that the basis of representation might be fixed upon fairly for New Orleans. We had, according to the estimates of the Mayor, 200,000 inhabitants in the city. He was prepared to show, from calculations, based on the Assessor's returns of children, that there were near 200,000. The bill provided for no fairly corresponding representation in the Convention.

Mr. McConnell said that although he was the author of the bill passed during the early part of the session calling the convention he would go even further than to favoring the postponement, and would favor the repeal of the law itself, as it was, he had been the political changes since it passed. He believed such action would satisfy Congress, on higher grounds. He was at all events in favor of postponing the Convention.

The bill was finally passed and sent to the Senate by a vote of 60 yeas to 19 nays.

Mr. Drake presented a bill for the relief of Mary E. Delorme. Referred.

Bills for the relief of widow Duflho and William J. McCulloch, passed.

The House bill relative to legalizing the money known as "city notes" was taken up with amendments and passed.

Mr. Nutt called up the joint resolution relative to testing before the Supreme Court of the United States and all other competent tribunals, the constitutionality of Federal legislation of an unjust and oppressive character of the welfare of the State of Louisiana, and raising for the purpose of taking the proper steps for redress, a committee composed of the President and two members of the Senate, and the Speaker and three members of the House of Representatives. Passed.

The Senate bill repealing the act relative to the Bureau of Immigration was taken up. A substitute bill by Mr. McKeery, proposing to abolish the old Board and make a new one, composed of one citizen, to be chosen by the Legislature, besides the Governor and the Mayor, and making advisory members of the Presidents of the German and Irish societies, was passed and sent to the Senate.

A bill to create a new levee district for the entire State was made order of the day for Tuesday. Three supplemental bills relative to the same were fixed for same time.

Mr. Halsey's bill to create a special levee district in Pointe Coupée was referred.

The bill for the relief of the Newman brothers, of Carroll parish, passed. Also, an act for the relief of certain veterans of the war of 1815-15, in the parish of Plaquemine.

Mr. Bourgeois's bill to license lotteries for charitable purposes was fixed for 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

The bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, relative to casting the stock votes of the city and State by the Governor and Mayor, was taken up, and elicited considerable discussion. The bill passed upon its final passage, and was sent to the Senate.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock Saturday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SERENADE—Last evening a number of Sicilonian residents of this city tendered the compliment of a serenade to Rear Admiral Tegethoff, at the St. Louis Hotel. The distinguished officer commanded the Austrian navy in the engagement off Lissa. The Admiral will leave our city, we learn, to day or to-morrow, and we trust will bear with him as favorable an impression of New Orleans as our citizens generally have formed of him, as far as they have had the good fortune to make his acquaintance.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—There was a special meeting of this Board last evening, pursuant to a call by the Mayor, for further action on the resolution refunding to the police $30 each, amount exacted from them for the uniforms furnished by the city. Mr. McCulloch in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Higginbotham, Cunningham, Kaiser, Prague, Cummings, Paisley, Moore, Krans, Starkey, and Lurgan.

Mr. Kaiser moved a reconsideration of the adjournment made last meeting till Monday so as to regularize that meeting.

Mr. Paisley stated that the special object of the meeting was to adopt a resolution supplemental to that passed at the last meeting refunding $30 to each policeman in the above. To carry out the purpose intended, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller warrant on the Treasury in favor of all the members of the police force in the employ of the city on the 1st of March, for the amounts deducted from their salaries on the production of the necessary certificate from the Chief of Police.

Resolved, That hereafter the pay of the police shall be $75 per month, and they shall be required to furnish their own uniforms, in accordance with the regulations of the ordinance passed by the Council regulating the same, and that all ordinances or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith be and the same is hereby repealed.

Both resolutions were adopted finally.

The resolution of last meeting authorizing Mr. Jno. E. Keller to build a market on ground owned by him on the square bounded by Felicity, St Andrew, Magnolia and Soho streets, the property to revert to the city after he shall have collected the revenue for fifteen years, was adopted on its second reading. Also, a resolution to sell a contract for shelling and keeping in good condition Gravier street, from Gentilly Road to the Lake, for twenty years. The Board adjourned till 6 o'clock Monday evening.

The Changes of Temperature—The mercury in the thermometer at the City Hall the past few days has ranged, as far as noted, as follows:

Wednesday	13th inst.	7 o'clock A. M.	54°	Farenheit.
		12 M.	66	"
		6 P. M.	56	"
Thursday	14th inst.	7 " A. M.	50	"
		12 " M.	62	"
		6 " P. M.	43	"
Friday	15th inst.	7 " A. M.	41	"
		12 " M.	61	"
		6 " P. M.	42	"

Fire—About half past five o'clock yesterday morning the two-story building corner of First and Felicity streets was entirely destroyed by fire. The lower floor was occupied as a grocery by Mr. E. A. Miller, and the upper floor as a dwelling by the owner of the premises, Mr. John B. Deslotz. The house was uninsured. The fire resulted by accident, by Mr. Miller knocking over a coal oil lamp which he was lighting. He had insurance in the Crescent Insurance office to the amount of $1200. The family of Mr. M. Dehn also lived in the upper story with the family of Mr. Henkle.

Dog Days Bye-Gone—A negro man, Joseph Coppen, was crushed to death on the levee about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. It seems that he had been neglected by some of his colored friends who had related to other John son that they would take care of him. They neglected to do so, and from all accounts he must have died from exposure.

The Killing of Hector Atheaer—Recorder Leeton was further engaged yesterday in the investigation of this case. A good deal of testimony was adduced for the defence, showing pretty conclusively that one of the accused, John Bateman, was not present at the killing. The investigation will be resumed this morning.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against Frank Golden, mate of the steamer Kate Kinney, for the murder of Michael Cannon on the 7th of February.

Patrimie Johnson, a colored woman, was convicted of larceny.

Reconstruction.

LETTER OF HON. W. P. HARRIS.

[From the Jackson Clarion.]

JACKSON, March 12, 1867.

Gentlemen—I proceed to reply briefly to your letter of the 8th inst., requesting my views of the course of action proper to be adopted in regard to the recent act of Congress providing for the government of the Southern States.

It is to be observed that the act of Congress does not leave either the extension of the right of suffrage or the disfranchisement of a certain class of the white citizens of the State to depend on our consent. Both these results are accomplished by the act, and are not demanded of us as concessions. The civil government existing here is declared to be without authority, except that it may be permitted to exercise its functions at the pleasure of administration, by the district commander.

This precarious existence cannot be continued without resort to elections, and those elections must conform to the principles of the act as to qualifications for suffrage, and those qualifications involve the disfranchisement of a portion of the white citizens, and the extension of the right to vote to all others without regard to race or color. Therefore, whether we consent or not, no civil government can be created or protracted here, without conforming to the principles of the act of Congress in these respects. Negro suffrage, therefore, must be regarded as one of the conditions on which we are to have civil government here.

The organization of the State government under the provisions of the law will inevitably take place. If the white citizens of the State whose rights are still preserved to them, (and they comprise, and will comprise, all the intelligent population) should decline to cooperate in the measures which shall be taken to organize civil government here, they will refuse to act with the virtual surrender of the civil power into the hands of those who will surely employ it to perpetuate their power by further proscriptions. I cannot, after the most anxious consideration of the subject, perceive how any of the evils of this law can be averted by or how any good can possibly result from a refusal to act on the part of those who still retain their political rights; on the contrary, it seems to me that such a course would be attended with the most injurious consequences. Even if it should be supposed (and the supposition is, in my opinion, wholly unwarranted) that by refusing to recognize in any manner the authority of Congress, we might delay or prevent the organization of civil government here, we sense continue to live under a form of government the most odious and oppressive to which mankind have ever been subjected, and with all its severities aggravated to the last latitude of millon brutality to the will of Congress.

As the propriety of seeking redress in the Supreme Court has been suggested in some quarters, I take the occasion to say there is no power in the Supreme Court at the instance of the State to prevent the law from taking effect. I do not see how the State government can make a case for judicial action, which can only be invoked in controversies about property rights, or at least rights and questions which are not purely political. The power of recognizing the existence of a State government has, by that court, been held to be a political and not a judicial question—and to pertain to Congress; and although a controversy may arise in which that court may be called on to decide the validity of some of the powers conferred on the military commanders, it is a matter of grave doubt whether it will ever venture to disturb the political status of the existing government here, or, if it does, may hereafter succeed it; and should the court venture hereafter to do so, its decisions would not be recognized, and it would have no power to enforce it.

With these views of our situation, and under the painful conviction that no favorable change can be hoped for in the policy of the Government at Washington, I think it is the duty of those who still retain their political rights, to take an active part in all elections under the order of Sheridan, and to give to the suffering people of the State the full weight of their influence in arresting and controlling the government under which they are doomed to live. I do not know where the power to call a State Convention will be placed, as that matter is still under discussion in Congress. Wherever it shall be made, it ought to be responded to by every white voter in the State.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

W. P. HARRIS.

To Messrs. Robinson, Allen, Hales and others.

"Do you think, sir, that this bill is good enough to pass?"

"Why it isn't worth much, but then 'its better than half the bills that pass Congress."

Information lays you open to be read by everybody, just like an unsealed letter.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Coin Claim.

Resolution Removing Political Disabilities from Governors Brown and Patton.

Commercial and Other News.

From the Balize.

Washington, March 15.—SENATE.—Joint resolution prohibiting the introduction of malt or spirituous liquors into the capital, passed.

A bill to aid the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co. was introduced.

A bill was introduced and referred to the Post Office Committee, declaring the bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to be post roads.

The consideration of the supplemental bill was resumed. Amendment making all elections by ballot, was rejected. An amendment directing that after registration the Commanding General of the District shall order an election for a convention when the Provisional Government orders a convention was negatived, after a long debate. A motion to go into executive session was strongly resisted by the friends of the speedy passage of the bill, but finally prevailed by 1 majority.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mallory, member from Oregon, was sworn in.

The resolution ordering the immediate appointment of a military committee, with instructions to inquire into ordnance transactions, was postponed till the first of December.

The Speaker proceeded to appoint partial committees. He favors postponement until next session; but if appointments must be made, the committees must be filled.

Van Wyck, from the committee to consider the $100,000 coin claim of the Virginia banks, the sum being now in the treasury, reports in favor of the sale of the coin, the claimants to be referred to the Court of Claims. An amendment that it be paid into the treasury was adopted, and the resolution passed.

The resolution was adopted reviving the Committee on Expenditures, with instructions to continue the investigation of the *New York* Customhouse frauds.

House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE—Sumner introduced a joint resolution removing disability from holding office from Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, and R. M. Patton, of Alabama. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Washington, March 15.—The Virginia Delegation before they left Washington yesterday, called upon the President, who said he was aware of their presence here, and believed the reconstruction act would have the effect of alleviating much of the bitterness.

New York, March 15.—Arrived: Fairbanks, from Wilmington; Niagara and Hatteras, from Richmond. Cotton active; advanced ¼ to 1c. sales to-day of 750 at 28c. Middling Uplands 28½c.

Flour active; State $9 to $12; Southern $10 to $16 50. Wheat market very firm; Corn 1 to 2c better; Western mixed $1 18.

Pork firmer; new Mess $23 50. Lard steady; barrels 13 to 13½c. Whisky steady. Barley steady. Peas dull. Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 31c. Freights quiet.

Dispatches from various parts of Canada make mention of a speech delivered at a Fenian attack near St. Albans. The government troops are being moved to the threatened places.

We take the following from the *Courier*:

Washington, March 14.—It is reported that Gen. Sheridan has informed the authorities here of his intention to remove Mayor Monroe within two days.

The District Court has arraigned the calendar for two weeks, without including Surratt's case. This probably defers it until June.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Washington March 15.—E. M. Randall, formerly tax Commissioner, will probably be appointed collector of internal revenue for the first collection district of Louisiana, in place of Geo. W. P. Benton, deceased.

Senator Wilson, after a consultation with the Louisiana Radicals, has decided to introduce an amendment supplementary to the bill, permitting commanders of districts to allow loyal Governors in the Southern States to conduct registrations and elections. This is intended for Wells, Murphy and Pierpont.

In reply to a Radical paper which asserted a similarity between Wilson and Black at the Both more intimate than that of voting together, the *Day Book* publishes the following table:

BLACK AND SULATTO POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Black.	Mulattoes.
Alabama	7,38	2,633
Arkansas	16,116	2,576
Delaware	9,739	1,798
Florida	10,76	2,385
Georgia	6,21	1,341
Kentucky	17,57	5,225
Louisiana	14,69	10,083
Maryland	14,66	8,628
Mississippi	7,01	1,363
Missouri	18,67	3,572
North Carolina	12,34	2,931
South Carolina	4,68	1,061
Tennessee	16,98	3,307
Texas	13,72	2,443
Virginia	17,54	9,079
Wisconsin		0,215

If the editor of the Norwich Courier will study the above table, he will see that whenever amalgamation in South Carolina has shown the least about 4 per cent. of the negro population, in Connecticut 20 per cent. of the negro population, in Alabama there are only 7 per cent. Indeed, taking the entire North as compared with the whole South, and while one negro in the South out of about every sixteen are mulattoes, in the North about fifteen out of every sixteen are mulattoes. These are facts taken from official sources, and have the popular idea which the *Courier* puts forth is, that amalgamation is much more prevalent in the Northern States than in the Northern States.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 12th instant says:

The river has been falling very fast since our last issue, and now stands at 3 feet on the bank and rising yet, but slowly. The last news from above, by the New Era, are truly encouraging. It has fallen at Shreveport eight inches, is falling as low down as Longy and expected to stand at Grand Ecore. If weather permitting, we may look for a big one, whose receding by Sunday morning. This news can be relied on, although it does not agree with the treasonable rise reported by the reliable man on the T. D. Hine.

A Veritable Fish Story—A Boy Dragged Several Blocks Through the Water by a Fish.

Fish stories are proverbially disreputable—so much so, that when one is told by a good one, we are almost loth to tell it for fear our statements may be laughed at. However, despite this, we feel bound to relate an incident which happened yesterday, and which we told at a by gentleman whose veracity we have never had occasion to doubt.

It seems that a number of men and boys were at work almost opposite the Detroit and Milwaukee Depot, when one of the number saw an enormous sturgeon swimming near the surface of the water close by the dock. The weapons, while a boy named Patrick Nolan procured a boat hook and resolved upon the capture of the monster. Patrick made a lunge at the fish, and succeeded in hitting it a hack, but before he had time to brace himself and haul the fish on the dock, it darted out into the river, jerking him from his footing into the icy water. The boy held on to the boat hook and was dragged with great velocity out into the middle of the stream, and then out toward the lake.

The spectators, meanwhile, were almost paralyzed with terror. They were powerless to help Nolan, and could only look on and see him dragged through the water by a monstrous fish at a rate of speed exceeding that of the fastest row-boat. Nolan, however, to the honor his hold of the boat hook, but he, either from fear or fatigue, had let it go, or else, being stunned by the fish on the dock, it darted out into the middle of the stream, and then out toward the lake. The monster fish, maddened by pain, and terrified at the load he was dragging, lashed the water into flakes of foam as he plunged onward toward the great lake, never staying in his course. Death seemed the only fate awaiting the boy, and many of those on the shore knelt down and implored the succor of Heaven upon his soul as he fast receded from their view. Providentially, however, a couple of fishermen, who were in a boat near the straight cut, saw what had transpired, and although unable, at that distance, to understand the full nature of the affair, intercepted the course of the fish. But by a mere a slip twixt the cup and the lip, for just as they were about to grasp the almost inanimate form of the lad, the fish changed its course, and the boy escaped from their hands. They commenced a pursuit, however, and being stout and skilled oarsmen, and the fish having soon what slackened its speed, they succeeded, just as the fish had reached a block, in grasping the lad and lifting him into a boat, while the sturgeon passed on into the lake. The boy was taken home, almost dead from terror and chill of the water. Had he remained in the water only a few moments longer his life would have paid the forfeit of his temerity, to deprive one of the busy tribe of its existence.

The estate of Fort Hill, near Pickens Court House, S. C., the residence of the late John C. Calhoun, was sold on the 4th of March, at auction, on a credit of eight months.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 15, 1867.

The commercial week closes this evening with a quiet market in most departments of business. The favorable state of the weather partially suspending the movement in Sugar and Molasses were in less demand, and Western Produce exhibited only moderate vitality, attended with an upward tendency in Flour and Pork, and increased firmness in Corn, in bids at the close.

Sugar—Louisiana is in light supply and in good demand. There is not much Indian or Carolina in market. Carolina is selling at 11 to 11½c, India 8 to 9c, Louisiana 9½ to 10½c per lb.

SUNDRIES—Apples are selling on the levee at $3 to $6 per bbl; Potatoes $3 50 to $3 75, Onions $5 to $6 per bbl; Eggs $22 to $25 per bbl; Chickens $11 per dozen; Cheese $14, and Turkeys $36.

CORN MEAL—Raw is selling at $3 kiln dried $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

COFFEE—The stock is tight, but the demand is limited at 25 to 27c per lb, currency, for Fair to Prime Rio, and 18½ to 19½c, gold, for Yellow Cuba.

SPIRITS CAMPHOR—The market is well supplied, but is dull. We quote 12 cent at 15½c per lb, 13 cent at 17c, 14 cent at 18½c, full weight.

WOOL—The receipts are mostly for shipment direct. The demand is good and we quote 12 to 15c per lb for hurry, 15 to 30c for Louisiana native, 35 to 40c for washed, and 42 to 45c for Texas, as to quality.

HIDES—Are in active demand at 12c to 12½c per lb for dry. Green are dull at 10c.

COAL OIL—Is selling at 55 to 60c in barrels, and 70 to 75c in cans.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is scarce and in good demand. Rosin is in good demand and dull at $6 50 per bbl for No. 1, $5 for No. 2, and $4 for No. 3.

RICE—Is selling at $7 to $7 50 per bbl.

BALE ROPE—Is selling at 11 to 12c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are selling at 10 to 11c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are dull at 36c apiece.

INDIA BAGGING—Is selling at 24c per yard in rolls.

PASSENGERS—Are very dull. The mates are up to Saturday at 5 for Cotton, and $5 per hogshead by steam for New York, 1d for Cotton by steam for Liverpool, 9-16d by sail, and 1½c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, March 14, 1867.

Arrived during the past week—320 Texas and 116 Western Beeves, 610 Calves and Yearlings, 170 Sheep and 241 Hogs.

Sold—450 Texas and 217 Western Beeves, 116 Calves and Yearlings, 200 Sheep, 1184 Sheep and 36 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—31 Western Beeves, 32 Calves and Yearlings, 74 Sheep and 40 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves (on quality), $ head.....

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $ head.....

Texas Beeves, 2d quality, $ head.....

Texas Beeves, 3d quality, $ head.....

Texas Beeves, 4th quality, $ head.....

Texas Steers, 1st quality, $ head.....

Texas Steers, 2d quality, $ head.....

Texas Steers, 3d quality, $ head.....

Texas Steers, 4th quality, $ head.....

Texas Cows, 1st quality, $ head.....

Texas Cows, 2d quality, $ head.....

Texas Cows, 3d quality, $ head.....

Texas Cows, 4th quality, $ head.....

Milch Cows, first quality, $ head.....

Milch Cows, 2d quality, $ head.....

Milch Cows, 3d quality, $ head.....

Calves, $ head.....

Yearlings, $ head.....

Sheep with Cotton, $ head.....

Sheep, $ head.....

Lambs, $ head.....

Hogs, net, $ lb.....

Cattle driven to pasture.....

Cattle sold on commission.....

Cattle driven to market.....

Cattle sold on commission.....

Cattle driven to market.....

Cattle sold on commission.....

Cattle driven to market