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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1867.

Attention is called to the card of Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick, which appears in another column, and as nothing we could say would add to the deserved popularity and wide reputation of this extensive and reliable firm, we can only suggest the importance of calling on them at once, as there is no better channel through which to reach the heads of departments at Washington.

The proceedings of the City Council, last night, will be found to be of important financial bearing upon the business community.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

From R. M. Lusher, Esq., Superintendent of Public Education, we have received a copy of the report prepared by him for the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. Owing to unavoidable delays in printing the report was not sent early in the session as usual, and only arrived as the legislative body was about to adjourn. This was unfortunate for more reasons than one. It should have been read by our Legislators, for it is one of the best public documents that we have ever seen. It does great credit to the able Superintendent; and on his account, also, it is a pity that it was not earlier before the Assembly. Upon every page can be seen the earnestness and zeal of the writer in the cause of education, and he makes many strong points which would not have escaped attention. The report would have had a good effect, without doubt, and perhaps it would have excited a greater interest in the cause of popular education. We need not dilate upon the fact that there are many members of our Legislature who are opposed to the free school system, and who attempt to frown down any efforts to promote the public school interests. It is difficult to understand how those men arrive at their conclusions, and we can only find an excuse for them in strong prejudices which forbid the introduction of those popular modes of educating the masses, now common to the civilized world. To oppose public schools at this time is to be behind the age. There may be good grounds for opposition to the school system in sparsely settled parishes; but it would be extremely selfish in the people of those parishes to oppose the system in other places where it can be made effective. As well may bachelors in cities object to the payment of the school tax because they have no children to send, or planters in the high lands refuse to pay their assessment of the levee tax because their farms are not subject to overflow. The spirit of the age is in favor of free public schools, and they have been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested in England, France, Germany, and in the Northern States. And besides we may rest assured that there are to be free public schools in our State, and unless we take hold of them and manage them ourselves, they will be organized for us, and supplied with a corps of school marms from New England. We have nothing against these worthy persons provided they do not have "a mission," yet it must be more consonant with the feelings of the people to have teachers and books of their own selection. We presume that it did not escape the attention of our readers that Mr. Charles Sumner wished to postpone the day of civil restoration, or political rehabilitation, until the South should organize a thorough free school system like that existing in the North. When men are searching for pretexts and excuses they will seize upon anything, and we believe that if the political conditions were complied with the Southern States would be excluded upon the ground that they have no public schools. That this thing will be insisted upon we have good assurance; but whether or not we shall be required to adopt the catalogue of New England customs, including codfish balls for breakfast and baked pork and beans on Saturday, is more than we can say. We do not doubt that there are many good people in Boston who cling to these customs and who cannot feel at ease until the whole world partakes of their own enjoyment. It is humane nature to think that our own habits and customs are the best in the world; and we know many worthy Virginians who say "what," and "that," who honestly believe that the English language is not spoken in its purity outside of their own immediate neighborhood. But while the former people believe in their customs and wish to compel the world to believe in them, too, the latter are willing to enjoy their own customs and let the rest of the world enjoy theirs. It would raise a nice row for the Virginians to force the New Englanders to eat bacon and greens; and yet the latter people cannot see the absurdity of forcing their systems of this, that and the other, upon the people of Louisiana. That they intend to have the system of public schools working in the South is now a fixed fact, and we may as well foretell them by taking the matter in hand ourselves. Luckily we have a very good system in Louisiana—as any person can see who will read Mr. Lusher's report—and it only lacks that public interest which is given in the North, to make it work equal to any.

To return to the Report of the Superintendent of our public schools, we may casually remark that it is exceedingly well written, clear, forcible and elegant, and well calculated to carry conviction to the heart of the reader. That some of the circulars therein contained did have a good effect upon the police juries of the different parishes, we have every reason to believe. The opening section of this report refers to the General Appropriation Act, approved March 21st, 1866, the amount appropriated for the support of free public schools during that year, and the apportionment of funds. The second section treats of the condition of the schools, and refers to the praiseworthy example set by the citizens of Baton Rouge and of the Fourth District of Iberville, in appealing to the Police Juries for the imposition of a special school tax to render their schools more effective. In the same time we are shown that in order that their efficiency may be maintained, there should be some local taxation in aid of the State appropriations. This taxation can be imposed by virtue of special authority vested in the local authorities. It will be seen, therefore, that the authorities of each parish have the power to make their schools as efficient as any in town or country. Section third refers to estimates and statements of expenditures of the school money. The next, to school sections; and following this a paragraph referring to the books distributed. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-six copies of Spencer's grammar have been distributed among the parish at the rate of one copy for every thirty-six children therein Mr. Lusher says: "The patriotic motive of the General Assembly in appropriating this work to a Louisiana teacher, has been warmly appreciated throughout the State, and the book introduced into many schools, both public and private. If its success as a text-book be but partial, yet the sanction given to it by the Legislature will incite other teachers to a generous emulation, in the compiling of unexceptionable school-books for the use of the State."

Upon page 7 of the Report Mr. Lusher specially recommends "the immediate establishment of primary and secondary schools for the numerous class of children now clustering about our towns and villages, and wholly without the means of private instruction. He doubts not that in well settled parishes the local authorities, when armed with sufficient power, will make ample provision for the education of such children; but in sparsely settled sections of the State, it is apprehended that State authority alone can overcome the general apathy of the people, and reform the inefficient system which has heretofore caused a fruitless expenditure of the State fund." Another important point depends upon by the Superintendent is, the want of normal school. He says:

The actual want of a sufficient corps of competent teachers for the Rural schools being the most serious obstacle in the success of the free school system, the Superintendent respectfully submits that it is indispensable that training or normal schools be established, at as early a day as practicable, in each parish, or in each senatorial or judicial district. Regarded merely as a means of strengthening the mental discipline, and improving the knowledge of the many inexperienced persons now employed in primary schools, such institutions would be invaluable; but, viewed in their proper light, as nurseries of teachers for the rising generation, their efficiency would seem inestimably beneficial.

In its legislation for the training of City-born youth, the Legislature, in convention, under the wise heredity of the State Government of Louisiana, the General Assembly has recognized the importance of the object to which its attention is now invited."

Mr. Lusher then goes on to show that the limited number that can receive their education in this Seminary will not be sufficient for the growing demands, and that a new normal school is almost a necessity. He says further, that—

"It is not proposed that such academy be exclusively a normal school, but that it also offer gratuitous education to all worthy children of the parish, over fourteen years of age, that can attend it, the expense by the amount of poll tax collected in the parish, in part by local contributions, the Superintendent and Legislature thinking that such institution could soon be rendered an effective educational agent."

Mr. Lusher recommends also the establishment of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, matters which he considers of primary importance to the future prosperity of the State. To conclude, the department given us the following very fine passage:

"If there be one deduction more strongly marked than any other, to be drawn from our changed political condition, it is that hereafter, Louisiana must be peopled by educated citizens. The children of these days will find themselves compelled to struggle with greater and more subtle difficulties than have ever fallen upon us. By the system of public education alone can the great majority of them be prepared for the conflict. If their system pass through the ordeal to which it is now subjected, we may hope that its usefulness will be permanent. But if, through any laxtowardness on the part of its protectors, it be allowed to fall, its frame work—now trembling in the balance—will be shattered, and the hopes of a struggling generation indefinitely postponed. If the protecting shield of the Commonwealth be withdrawn from it, and a great public institution thus sacrificed to a zealous plea of economy, we shall turn back the shadow of the dial of Ahaz, and lay ourselves open to the censure of our descendants; we shall read the problem of civilization in reverse—

"Spelling it backward like a Hebrew book,"

and give over to ignorance and its attendant evils those tender children of the State, upon whom will depend, in coming years, the unsullied dignity of her record, and the untarnished glory of her fame."

There are several other remarkably fine passages in Mr. Lusher's report which we should like to reproduce had we not already overstepped the bounds of space allotted to such topics in the columns of a daily newspaper. Finally we beg leave to assure the friends of education that if they will read this little pamphlet they will not be disappointed in its pages.

The steamship Raleigh, Marshman, from New York March 23d, has arrived with the following passengers:

Mr. Joseph Lindsay and lady, Mr. P. Curran and lady, Mr. Sprague, Mr. James S. Foster.

Louisiana Intelligence.

THE STATE FAIR POSTPONED.—At a meeting of the members of the State Fair organization held at Mayor Eliam's office, on Thursday last, the subject of postponing the State Fair until next fall, came up, and after being duly discussed, it was put to vote and unanimously agreed to. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of the State, setting forth the action of the meeting in the premises and the reasons which led to it.

It was deemed expedient to postpone the Fair, in view of the disastrous overflows which have taken place from the breaking of the levees in many places, thus rendering it impossible for the planting interests along the coast to be properly represented at the Fair at any time this spring. Other causes which would militate against the much desired success of the Fair if held in the spring were adduced, such as the fact that agriculturists during such a season have their time and attention too much engrossed with farming matters to devote any considerable leisure to outside enterprises or attractions and the little they could produce in the way of agricultural or horticultural products, stock, cattle, &c., for a spring exhibition, would be comparatively a Slim display.

Meanwhile, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings will go on with their duties and have the Fair Grounds put in complete exhibiting order for the Fall.

The Committee have had a race track laid out around the Grounds by Mr. Waller, surveyor, and Mr. Lagarde, of city. This track will be in order for the spring races which it is proposed to hold there.

The vacant office for holding the Fair will be determined at another meeting of the organization in a few days.—*Baton Rouge Comet.*

We are requested, on the part of the lady managers of the Female Orphan Asylum at this place, to state, that the girl, calling herself Mary Glover, who was recently under arrest in New Orleans, was not raised in the Asylum, as alleged in some of the city papers. She was taken out of the Asylum, while a mere infant some two or three years old, and raised by a family in this parish. Will the New Orleans papers please make the correction!—*Baton Rouge Comet.*

We do not remember that a single New Orleans paper made such a statement; they simply gave the girl's own words that she was taken out of the Asylum when quite young."

SENTENCE PASSED.—His Honor, Judge Posey, of the Fifth District Court, yesterday passed sentence upon Cook, Durbin and Bowman, recently convicted for robbery. Peter Cook, who was convicted on two charges, was sentenced for fourteen years on each, to the Penitentiary, and Durbin and Bowman to four years each spiece.

MISSISSIPPI—The Natchez *Courier* has the following:

The information from the Yazoo and Tallahatchie and Cold Water rivers, is that they are higher by several inches than they were during the great overflow of 1862.

The Carrollton *Conservative* of the 23d says that the Yazoo at Greenwood was rising at the rate of ten inches every twenty-four hours, at last accounts. Nearly the entire swamp is covered with water, and it is now almost certain that there will be another overflow, as high as that of 1862, and unless the water subsides by the middle of May, there will be no crops made in the Yazoo bottom this year.

What the Newspapers Do for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it:

My observation enables me to state, as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead beating," to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer, get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill with much more reluctance than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar for a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gew gaw; yet everybody avails himself of the use of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited pen of the editor? How many shabby towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many ruinous foes in successful operation, would have foundered but for the "lever" that moves the world? In short, what branch of industry and activity has been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press?

And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of dissipation and opulence are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the committee there require not a single dollar in the shape of puffing trade, orders and puffs. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of disbaser to repudiate a printer's bill.

Age and more, the editors of a daily journal are expected to give their morning readers the latest news of importance. To do this, they must do without the natural sleep of ordinary mortals. The small hours of the morning find them wan from their homes and families, reading proof sheets, clipping items from exchanges, preparing telegraphic dispatches for compositors to set, and endeavoring to coin a sound dime which many incredulous people bestow upon them, and when worn out by fatigue, they "shake off this mortal coil," if they have enough of life world left to pay their funeral expenses, their brother editors may well exclaim, "well done thou good and faithful servant"—of no ungrateful public.

It is generally believed that editors and printers can live on air, or that they have an inexhaustible mine of wealth always at their command.

They need no money, and hence they can be put off with a convenient season, while the mulliner's bill must be promptly liquidated.—*Western Journal.*

A Long Chase after an Absconding Sheriff.

Mr. John W. Ownby, Sheriff of Adair county, Missouri, absconded some time ago with about $20,000 of State and county funds in his possession. He fled into Arkansas, accompanied by his wife, and was pursued by his securities and an officer. The St. Louis *Republican* gives the following interesting account of the flight and pursuit through the wilds of Arkansas and the Indian Territory:

It appears that Ownby received information of the approach of his pursuers while at Fort Smith, and immediately decamped.

He left the Fort just four hours before the party arrived, and so closely was he pursued that he had to abandon his wife behind and take to the mountains. Judge Ry remained to take care of Mrs. Ownby, and Jacques and Harlan pushed on with their mule, following him on horseback over mountains and through forests. Finally they abandoned the use of horses and continued the chase on foot, having nothing to guide them but the trail of the fugitive, who manifested the strongest determination to escape, and resorted to many adroit Indian tricks and expedients to baffle his pursuers of his track.

In crossing the mountains the party had to employ guides. In one instance they lost the trail completely, but recovered it by the aid of James Goforth, a professional scout and guide, who displayed the most marvellous ingenuity and keenness in following a trail invisible to any one but himself.

When they entered the Indian Territory they found the Indians very friendly and ready to afford them every assistance.

Several times the two persons reached Indian huts an hour or so after their men had passed through.

In the lands of the Choctaw Indians, or nation, as they are termed, the pursuit drew to a close. The Indians very kindly assisted with the object of the hunt, and joined it in with the utmost heartiness.

One day a negro saw the fugitive in the woods, and knowing he was wanted he attempted to capture him, but Ownby left pony and overcoat behind, and made off on foot. The negro secured the pony and did not hit his mark. He was finally captured by an Indian who pursued him across a creek a few miles in advance of the party. The prisoner made no resistance when he was at last caught, merely remarking that he had led them a long chase.

Officer Jackson and Mr. Harlan immediately made the trail way to where they took to Little Rock, whence they shipped for Memphis, and at that place had passage on the steamer "Jennie Lovie" and arrived yesterday afternoon.

But a small portion of the money was recovered, not more than $700 or $800. Most of the $2,000 worth of goods they purchased at Fort Smith went, however, any way.

There seems to be a cause in most everybody's eye, and it is a black one.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MASS.—Mass will be celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne street, this morning, at 9 o'clock, in remembrance of the end fate of the family of Mr. Alhaim and the artists of the Opera troupe, who perished by the loss of the Evening Star, on the 24 of October last. Mr. Paul Alhaim requests the assistance of the friends of the deceased and families on the sad occasion.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last night, President Moore in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor recommended the repeal of the ordinance allowing the City Treasurer to receive State notes in payment for taxes; there were already in the treasury $700,000 of State notes, which could not be disposed of except at ruinous rates, and if the question was tested before the Courts, the Mayor thinks that the issuing of State notes would be declared unconstitutional.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand, in the treasury, of $721,011 26.

A communication from the City Surveyor asked the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the condition of the draining machines and draining system. Referred.

By Mr. Goldman—Resolution requiring the City Surveyor to make a plan for a system of drainage for the Third District. Adopted on first reading.

By the same—Resolution requiring the Controller and Surveyor to prepare a list of all unimproved city property, together with their estimated value, with a view to having the same sold by the City Auctioneer. Referred.

By Mr. Cunningham—Resolution empowering the Warden of the Workhouse to carry out the provisions of the act authorizing the inmates to be employed on public works. Referred.

Resolution approving the contract with Jas. Hogan, for $9000, to build 100 vaults in and placing a new fence around Lafayette Cemetery No. 2. Adopted finally.

The Board of Aldermen were announced, for the purpose of going into joint session to elect four Assistant Recorders. President Bouwerie presided.

For Assistant Recorder of the First District Gerard Stith received 9 votes, Thos. S. Moore 8 votes, so Mr. Stith was declared duly elected, and the vote was made unanimous.

J. C. Montague was elected, by acclamation, Assistant Recorder for the Second District.

John Pahsley was elected unanimously for the Third District.

Peter Kaiser was elected unanimously for the Fourth District.

The Board of Aldermen then withdrew, and after transacting some routine business the Lower Board adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Bosworth in the chair.

A message from Mayor Heath, relative to his appointments, etc., was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Also, a message vetoing the gas ordinance to contract with Messrs. Hubrard & Co. for lighting the streets of the city in such sections as the New Orleans Gas Company have no mains. The Mayor contends that the contract should have been sold to the lowest bidder, under act of Legislature of 1855.

Another message recommended the repeal of the ordinance allowing State Treasury notes to be received in payment of city taxes. Message spread on the minutes. [The resolution of the Lower Board, repealing the ordinance referred to by the Mayor, was taken up and concurred in.

Another message returned without approval the ordinance accepting the proposition to the city, by the Belleville, to Bayou Sara and city notes. Made the order of the day for the next regular meeting. The Mayor argues that, under the 10th section of the first article of the Constitution, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the bills or notes contemplated are bills of credit, prohibited by the Constitution; moreover, it is the plain moral duty of all to sustain the currency of the General Government. The act of the Legislature, he thinks, is in contravention of article 121 of the State Constitution.

A communication from the City Surveyor complaining that the drainage machines are dilapidated and need repairs, was referred.

On motion of Mr. Watmey the Committee on Streets and Landings, in connection with the City Surveyor, were authorized to have the work done and report cost.

A petition from citizens protesting against "Nicholson pavement," was read and laid over.

The following resolutions were received from the Lower Board:

To sell a contract for altering and adopting for steam fire engines the engine houses of fire companies First District, Nos. 12, 15, 18 and 20; Second District, Nos. 3, 4 and 10; Third District, Nos. 9 and 21, and Fourth District, No. 23. Resolution concurred in.

To sell a contract for furnishing 100,000 barrels of oyster shells for use of the city. Concurred in.

To sell a contract for 15,000 tons ballast for use of the city. Referred.

To keep in repair and running the draining machines of the city for one year. Concurred in.

To furnish all the lumber necessary for one year for use of the city. Concurred in.

To sell a contract to widen, grade and macadamize Levee road from Bartholomew street to the property of J. Tibler, Esq. Referred.

To require all owners of vacant property comprised between Wood, Delta, Front, Canal and Calliope streets, to inclose their vacant property with fences in twenty days from notice, under penalty of $100, etc. Referred.

The Board adjourned to the Lower Board to elect in joint session four Assistant City Recorders, and shortly afterwards returned.

A petition from Madame Veuve was referred.

Mr. Clark offered resolutions, (already foreshadowed in the papers) providing for the sale of all city property not absolutely required for public use, in order to redeem and cancel City Notes. Mr. Bosworth offered amendment that a part or whole of the purchaser's notes might be paid in cash, and 3 per cent. interest charged on the balance till paid. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

A resolution, to sell a contract to light the Fourth District with gas for 5 years, was concurred in; also, one directing the sale of a contract to erect 800 cypress lamp posts in the same district with same object.

The Board adjourned.

Sudden Death.—A man named Patrick Burke died very suddenly yesterday, while at work on the Levee above the city. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest, at 144 New Levee street.

Boy Drowned.—Officer Fagot reports that about half past one o'clock, last evening, a boy, name unknown, about ten years old, accidentally fell through a hole in the wharf, at the foot of Ursulines street, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Arrested.—Joe Julius has been arrested as the party who stabbed Pat McMahon, Monday evening.

Suit Before the First District Court.—The case of Jno. L. Williams, late salesman in the house of Wallace & Co., and charged with embezzlement, was concluded last night, Recorder Abern deciding to send the case before the First District Court for trial. Bail $2500, which the accused furnished.

Furious Assault.—Bernard Zay was so violently and dangerously assaulted and beaten by John McIntyre and wife, two of his boarders, last Monday, that his surgeon doubts his recovery. Cause, Zay demanded payment for their board.

Escape Frustrated.—Two prisoners attempted to escape from the Parish Prison Monday night, by working through the flooring above the room of Capt. Swain, the keeper of the prison, from whose room escape would have been easy. They would have succeeded, had the Captain not been in his room, contrary to their expectations.

The Levees.—We have nothing new of particular importance to state in regard to the levees in the neighborhood of the city. Mayor Heath very commendably seems to be paying more attention to the levees than to applicants for office. The same may be said of Gen. Sheridan.

First District Court.—James Skully, charged with assault on James Rice, in bar house, No. 57 Dryades street, was tried yesterday and acquitted. Also George W. Rockwell, charged with assaulting and cutting police officer Barron, on the night of the 23d February, and also Charles Blom, charged with assaulting Adolph Bolter on the 18th of February.

Henry Kennedy, colored, was tried for resisting a Constable of Justice Branghn's court in the discharge of his duty. The Constable seized a pony belonging to Kennedy's wife for debt, and Kennedy took him and slipped the bridle, enabling the pony to return home. The accused was found guilty, but with recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Kennedy was acquitted on a charge of assault and battery on Jesse Brown, colored.

Disasters in Business and Finances.

The last few days have reported several wrecks in the financial world, beside very serious damage in many instances where the wreck is not complete. Wall street has been the scene of some great disasters not publicly announced. The first movement toward coming to a settlement after our long years of speculation and inflation, is disclosed in the disasters behind and to the mountains. Judge Ry remained to take care of Mrs. Ownby, and Jacques and Harlan pushed on with their mule, following him on horseback over mountains and through forests. Finally they abandoned the use of horses and continued the chase on foot, having nothing to guide them but the trail of the fugitive, who manifested the strongest determination to escape, and resorted to many adroit Indian tricks and expedients to baffle his pursuers of his track.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court.

FROM MEXICO.

News by the Cable.

Opening of the Paris Exposition.

Commercial News.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, April 2—Receipts from internal revenue to-day a million and a half.

SENATE.—Senator Thomas, of Maryland, presented a letter, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, asserting that he never saw the charges in the report of the Bank of Commerce.

Beverdy Johnson defended Thomas in an elaborate speech, showing the prudence and honesty of his management of the Treasury in 1861.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The President sent in a large number of nominations to-day, but none of importance.

Joseph C. G. Kennedy, for Commissioner of Agriculture, was rejected.

The Supreme Court commenced business to-day. A case involving the right to tax Indians lands and products was argued.

The Mexican Legation has official news from San Luis Potosi to the 11th ult. Escobedo commanded the concentrated armies of the North, West and Centre. Trevino succeeded Escobedo as commander of the army of the North.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have come to no conclusion relative to Russian-America.

Washington, April 2.—In answer to a direct question regarding the release of Jefferson Davis, a member of the President's staff replied that it was considered a question for the courts.

Long Branch, N. J., April 2.—Grove's Hotel burned this afternoon. Loss uncertained.

Two steamboats on Lake Erie have resumed their regular trips.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly statement of the national debt shows a reduction of fifteen millions. The commission of 7-30's during the month has been very heavy.

New York, April 2.—The arrangements have been completed for the distribution throughout the United States of the commercial news from all parts of the world, collected at New York by the Associated Press of this city. The Western Union Telegraph Company have entire charge of the machinery for distribution, and will furnish the requisite facilities from all persons who may desire to obtain this news for business purposes.

The sales for newspaper publication will continue as heretofore in charge of the Associated Press, but the new branch of business now proposed will be under the direction of General Marshall Lefferts, President of New York Telegraph Company, and the Telegraph Company at the head of the new Bureau and to receive communications of importance should be addressed.

Agents will be appointed for all the principal cities in the states of Union as soon as practicable, and those wishing to subscribe may apply to the managers of the Telegraph office for information.

The commercial public will now be furnished with reliable intelligence at a very moderate price, and with the absolute certainty of being protected alike against monopolists and speculators.

— J. W. BISHOP,
General Agent Associated Press.

Vicksburg, April 2.—Cotton, Sales 1200 bales. Market quiet but firm. Middling Uplands 28c. Receipts 296 bales. Exports 2200 bales.

New York, April 2.—Cotton heavy—declined 1c; sales 2000 bales; Middling Uplands 30c. Flour steady—demand fair. Wheat dull. Southern $11 25 to $17. Corn active—advanced 1 cent; $1 30 to $1 34. Provisions unchanged. Lard heavy—12½c to 13½c. Pork heavy and lower—$23 65. Whisky quiet. Sugar active. Muscovado 10 to 12c. Coffee in good demand. Rice quiet and steady. Spirits of Turpentine 75 to 78c. Rosin $4 25. Freights active; steam to Liverpool 7-16d; sail ¼d.

Mobile, April 2.—Cotton—Sales 1200 bales. Market quiet but firm. Middling Uplands 28c. Receipts 296 bales. Exports 2200 bales.

New York, April 2.—Cotton heavy—declined 1c; sales 2000 bales; Middling Uplands 30c. Flour steady—demand fair. Wheat dull. Southern $11 25 to $17. Corn active—advanced 1 cent; $1 30 to $1 34. Provisions unchanged. Lard heavy—12½c to 13½c. Pork heavy and lower—$23 65. Whisky quiet. Sugar active. Muscovado 10 to 12c. Coffee in good demand. Rice quiet and steady. Spirits of Turpentine 75 to 78c. Rosin $4 25. Freights active; steam to Liverpool 7-16d; sail ¼d.

To sell a contract for altering and adopting for steam fire engines the engine houses of fire companies First District, Nos. 12, 15, 18 and 20; Second District, Nos. 3, 4 and 10; Third District, Nos. 9 and 21, and Fourth District, No. 23. Resolution concurred in.

To sell a contract for furnishing 100,000 barrels of oyster shells for use of the city. Concurred in.

To sell a contract for 15,000 tons ballast for use of the city. Referred.

To keep in repair and running the draining machines of the city for one year. Concurred in.

To furnish all the lumber necessary for one year for use of the city. Concurred in.

To sell a contract to widen, grade and macadamize Levee road from Bartholomew street to the property of J. Tibler, Esq. Referred.

To require all owners of vacant property comprised between Wood, Delta, Front, Canal and Calliope streets, to inclose their vacant property with fences in twenty days from notice, under penalty of $100, etc. Referred.

The Board adjourned to the Lower Board to elect in joint session four Assistant City Recorders, and shortly afterwards returned.

A petition from Madame Veuve was referred.

Mr. Clark offered resolutions, (already foreshadowed in the papers) providing for the sale of all city property not absolutely required for public use, in order to redeem and cancel City Notes. Mr. Bosworth offered amendment that a part or whole of the purchaser's notes might be paid in cash, and 3 per cent. interest charged on the balance till paid. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

A resolution, to sell a contract to light the Fourth District with gas for 5 years, was concurred in; also, one directing the sale of a contract to erect 800 cypress lamp posts in the same district with same object.

The Board adjourned.

Sudden Death.—A man named Patrick Burke died very suddenly yesterday, while at work on the Levee above the city. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest, at 144 New Levee street.

Boy Drowned.—Officer Fagot reports that about half past one o'clock, last evening, a boy, name unknown, about ten years old, accidentally fell through a hole in the wharf, at the foot of Ursulines street, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Arrested.—Joe Julius has been arrested as the party who stabbed Pat McMahon, Monday evening.

Suit Before the First District Court.—The case of Jno. L. Williams, late salesman in the house of Wallace & Co., and charged with embezzlement, was concluded last night, Recorder Abern deciding to send the case before the First District Court for trial. Bail $2500, which the accused furnished.

Furious Assault.—Bernard Zay was so violently and dangerously assaulted and beaten by John McIntyre and wife, two of his boarders, last Monday, that his surgeon doubts his recovery. Cause, Zay demanded payment for their board.

Escape Frustrated.—Two prisoners attempted to escape from the Parish Prison Monday night, by working through the flooring above the room of Capt. Swain, the keeper of the prison, from whose room escape would have been easy. They would have succeeded, had the Captain not been in his room, contrary to their expectations.

The Levees.—We have nothing new of particular importance to state in regard to the levees in the neighborhood of the city. Mayor Heath very commendably seems to be paying more attention to the levees than to applicants for office. The same may be said of Gen. Sheridan.

First District Court.—James Skully, charged with assault on James Rice, in bar house, No. 57 Dryades street, was tried yesterday and acquitted. Also George W. Rockwell, charged with assaulting and cutting police officer Barron, on the night of the 23d February, and also Charles Blom, charged with assaulting Adolph Bolter on the 18th of February.

Henry Kennedy, colored, was tried for resisting a Constable of Justice Branghn's court in the discharge of his duty. The Constable seized a pony belonging to Kennedy's wife for debt, and Kennedy took him and slipped the bridle, enabling the pony to return home. The accused was found guilty, but with recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Kennedy was acquitted on a charge of assault and battery on Jesse Brown, colored.

Disasters in Business and Finances.

The last few days have reported several wrecks in the financial world, beside very serious damage in many instances where the wreck is not complete. Wall street has been the scene of some great disasters not publicly announced. The first movement toward coming to a settlement after our long years of speculation and inflation, is disclosed in the disasters behind and to the mountains. Judge Ry remained to take care of Mrs. Ownby, and Jacques and Harlan pushed on with their mule, following him on horseback over mountains and through forests. Finally they abandoned the use of horses and continued the chase on foot, having nothing to guide them but the trail of the fugitive, who manifested the strongest determination to escape, and resorted to many adroit Indian tricks and expedients to baffle his pursuers of his track.

In crossing the mountains the party had to employ guides. In one instance they lost the trail completely, but recovered it by the aid of James Goforth, a professional scout and guide, who displayed the most marvellous ingenuity and keenness in following a trail invisible to any one but himself.

When they entered the Indian Territory they found the Indians very friendly and ready to afford them every assistance.

Several times the two persons reached Indian huts an hour or so after their men had passed through.

In the lands of the Choctaw Indians, or nation, as they are termed, the pursuit drew to a close. The Indians very kindly assisted with the object of the hunt, and joined it in with the utmost heartiness.

One day a negro saw the fugitive in the woods, and knowing he was wanted he attempted to capture him, but Ownby left pony and overcoat behind, and made off on foot. The negro secured the pony and did not hit his mark. He was finally captured by an Indian who pursued him across a creek a few miles in advance of the party. The prisoner made no resistance when he was at last caught, merely remarking that he had led them a long chase.

Officer Jackson and Mr. Harlan immediately made the trail way to where they took to Little Rock, whence they shipped for Memphis, and at that place had passage on the steamer "Jennie Lovie" and arrived yesterday afternoon.

But a small portion of the money was recovered, not more than $700 or $800. Most of the $2,000 worth of goods they purchased at Fort Smith went, however, any way.

There seems to be a cause in most everybody's eye, and it is a black one.

Lost Evening's Dispatches.

Cincinnati, April 2.—Charles P. Whitcomb (Radical) is elected Mayor by 1400 majority. The average majority for the whole Radical ticket is about 5000, showing a Radical gain of about 1500 since last fall's elections. The next Council will stand, 26 Radicals, 10 Democrats. Total city vote, 24,000; 6000 less than last fall.

St. Louis, April 2.—About 6500,000 were subscribed at a meeting, last night, to rebuild the Lindell Hotel.

Memphis, April 1.—A Conservative Convention which met in this city to-day, Judge Quinn presided. Speeches were made by Judge Williams, a colored man, were the principal speakers.

Williams made an extremely conservative speech, and said he believed the Southern man was the negroes' best friend.

The convention adopted resolutions requesting the colored people to hold meetings, and appoint delegates to the State convention, which is to assemble here on the 16th to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Montreal, April 2.—Confederate Gen. Smith P. Bankhead was beaten to death, it is supposed, by a policeman who had been discharged at his instance.

Hartford, April 2.—English, Governor; Hubbard, Hotchkiss and W. P. Sutherland, Whig; Jones, Democrats, and Starkweather, Republican, elected.

Washington, April 2.—Greeley is here, urging the release of Jefferson Davis.

The President transmitted no nominations yesterday.

The Senate is more favorable to the confirmation of the Reciprocity treaty. The outside pressure is in favor in very heavy.

The capture of Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the upper Missouri is confirmed.

Col. Rankin, his wife and child, and the garrison, consisting of eighty persons, were massacred. The capture cost the Indians 300 killed and 1000 wounded.

New York, April 2.—The *Herald's* Ireland correspondent predicts another rising of the Fenians on the moderation of the weather. It had snowed fifteen days successively.

It is believed Chili is about to abandon the alliance with Peru, and make terms with Spain for herself. Trouble between Chili and Peru will probably follow.

A storm in the village of Bolivia destroyed twenty houses and one church.

London, April 2, noon.—Consols 91; bonds 75.

Frankfort, April 2.—Bonds 78.

Paris, April 2.—Bonds 84⅞.

Liverpool, April 2, noon.—Cotton inactive; sales 6000 bales; Middling Uplands 13d.

Washington, April 2.—The apathy of the whites in this District, in the number of registration, becomes more marked as the registers approach the heart of the city.

In the Third Ward, yesterday, 270 blacks and 93 whites were registered.

Hartford, April 2.—All but eight towns give English 863 majority. The Senate stand twelve Republicans, nine Democrats. House thirty Republican majority.

Dayton, Ohio, April 2.—The Democrats gain two councilmen.

Cincinnati, April 2.—The Democrats gain one councilman.

New York, April 2.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm but quiet. Pork quiet; mess $23 94. Lard dull; bbls 12¾c to 12¾c. Whisky dull. Cotton dull and drooping; Middling Uplands 30 to 30½c. Corn lic better. Freights quiet.

Sterling—Gold 134½. Exchange unchanged; Tennessee sixes, old, 85; ex coupons, 64½ to 65; new issue, 63½ to 64½; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109½.

Louisville, April 2, 2 P. M.—The dullness in the Cotton market continues. Prices slightly declined. Middling Uplands 12½c.

Louisville, April 1.—Tobacco steady; sales of 99 hhds. Ref $6 to $12 X common to fine selections. Flour—Superfine $9 50 to $10 25. Corn 73 to 75c for shelled in bulk. Oats 65c in sacks. Pork $22 50 to $22 75. Bacon—Shoulders 9½ to 9¾c. Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾c. Bulk Shoulders 9 to 9½c. Whisky, raw, $2