THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
C. F. WEBER & CO., Publishers,
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Squares.	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
One	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$3 50	$4 00	$4 50	$5 00	$6 00	$7 00	$10 00	$15 00
Two	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	18 00
Three	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
Five	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
Six	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00
Seven	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
Eight	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	45 00
Nine	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00
Thirty-two	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	75 00

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All business letters of advertisements to be charged 5 cents per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular subscribers, shall be rendered monthly.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Smith, Yeiser & Co. sell on commission, at household furniture, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 48 Rose street, near Tchoupitoulas.

We are obliged to the Southern Express for dates from Cincinnati of the 13th, from New York of the 11th, and from Nashville of the 14th.

THE NEW ORLEANS HOUSE.—*Le Bonnet d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*, one of the very best of modern French Dramas, will be produced tonight for the benefit of Mlle. Marguerite De Montplaisir. An important English version of it is familiar to many of our readers, who can now see the whole beauties of the original.

The New York *Tribune* completed its twenty-fifth year on the 10th, and celebrated the event by enlarging its size, a grand banquet at Delmonico's, and a fascinating review of its career. It is now the largest daily in New York except the *Times*, which is equal.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin," after careful preparation, is to be produced, for the first time, tonight. The character of *Lord Dundreary* will be in the hands of one who has been accepted as his best exponent since Southern. Way, we believe that Mr. Cheatham has been even considerate, by many, as superior to him, who first made the part popular.

The story itself has never stood high as a literary production. Its assumption to depict society in America has only contributed to burlesque—a burlesque that has almost as little point as truthfulness about it. There are, however, clever character-touches in *Lord Dundreary* and *Asa Trenchard*. These have always attracted audiences and, probably, always will. The poor story has lived very long, and the unvaried success of "Our American Cousin" is peculiar proof of this.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the most telling features of the season will be the benefit, tonight, of the active and efficient Superintendent Dodsley, and his corps of gentlemanly assistants. None know better than the Manager how to appreciate faithful and efficient services, and they have determined that the occasion shall indeed prove a benefit for them. The programme will include a number of attractive novelties. Miss Rose Wood, one of the most accomplished dancers who has ever tripped before our stilts, and a popular ex-Hibernian performer, have volunteered their services.

If the visitors to the "Academy" to-night are not put in an excellent humor, it will be the fault of their own eccentricity, and not that of the bill of the performance.

We have heard something, by the way, too, of a phenomenal little surprise which has been prepared for somebody at the entertainment. But we cannot unveil themselves—we are resolved to say nothing.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Ballet and Pantomime Troupe Combination will appear in its three attractive pieces this evening. Alexander Saffrette is a funny genius at the worst, and Signorina Bronzee, and Miss Elise and Josephine Saffrette have no need to complain of any want of appreciation. The pantomime and divertisement, tonight, will bring out all the good points.

THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 60 and 62 St. Charles street, containing a large number of Anatomical models and figures, representing the different parts of the human body, and the diseases to which it is subject, is open every day between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M. One visit to the Museum gives more practical knowledge than the reading of a dozen technical books.

The steamship Montgomery, from New York, 7th inst., with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, arrived at her wharf, foot of St. Joseph street, yesterday. The following is a list of her passengers: Gen. Belmore, Mrs. Belmore, Jas. Bayne, Mrs. Maria Cook, Mr. Webber, Mrs. Webber and two children, A. F. Harriss, W. Mink, P. Hersey.

The British and American Steam Navigation Companies' steamship Alabama, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, March 14th, arrived at her wharf at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday. The following is a list of her passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Lisbony, J. Dawson, Mr. Kerson, J. K. C. Forman, J. M. Taylor, and 63 in the steerage.

The steamship Mariposa, inward bound, crossed the bar at 14½ minutes A. M. She brings a full freight to J. M. Courtenay, and the following named passengers:

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Per the New Orleans Bee.]

Dates and Additional from Europe.

FROM CHINA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

What Mr. Stevens says before the Reconstruction Committee.

NEW COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK.

GOLD 135 ½c.—COTTON 32 to 33c.

Washington, April 14.—No judicial proceeding will be instituted in the matter of Jefferson Davis pending the question in Congress whether any additional legislation is required to procure his trial.

Washington, April 14.—The release of Col. Clay on parole, is expected in a few days.

Washington, April 14.—The Northern Pacific Railroad, from Minnesota to Oregon and North Pacific coast, are asking Congress to guarantee $50,000,000 of their bonds to run twenty years, at 6 per ct. A U. S. steamer, the Angelo, is to be sent to Maine to prevent the Fenians from violating the neutrality laws.

Washington, April 14.—Asst. H. Stephens gave his opinion before the Reconstruction Committee that the people of Georgia are in favor of accepting the Constitution as amended, and he believes the only hope for their liberties is under the restoration of the Constitution of the United States.

Washington, April 14.—The proceedings in both Houses of Congress, to-day, were of an unimportant nature.

Washington, April 14.—The President has nominated M. R. Smythe, President of the Central National Banks, for Collector of New York, and Samuel Courtney Southern District Attorney for New York, vice Dickinson deceased.

New York, April 16.—The car drivers' strike still continues.

The cashiers and city carpenters' strike also still continues.

There is no truth in the report that Cholera or any other epidemic exists at Key West.

The *Herald's* Portland's dispatch says that all was quiet last evening. The 100 cases of guns refused transit by the Steamship Company on Thursday, were shipped upon a schooner to Eastport last evening.

Preparations are making for the reception of 439 Fenians who left Boston yesterday.

New York, April 16.—Washington, special offers that there is official evidence that Napoleon is withdrawing his troops, and that Maximilian is substituting Austrian and Belgian recruits.

The discovery of gold quartz about 14 miles from Washington, on the Potomac, creates great excitement.

Eastport, Me., April 16.—It is rumored that the Fenians have captured some English revenue ships on Little Island, under the guns of the Eastport ship Plantagenet.

The U. S. gunboat Winnebeki arrived this morning.

Cuban advices says that ten volunteers at St. Stephens threw down their arms but were arrested.

A suspicious looking brig was captured last night off the coast by a U. S. revenue cutter and towed into the harbor.

New York, April 16.—The *Herald's* Canadian correspondence says every public inquiry action is felt in regard to the current trial of Murphy and his men. This feeling prevails all over Canada, and excites sympathy for the prisoners. Interest is extending along the shores of Lake Erie, and people are flying into the United States for safety.

New York, April 16.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool has arrived.

New York, April 16—12 M.—Cotton nominal at 32 to 33c. Gold 135¾. Sterling Exchange quiet at 107½.

Asst.—2 P. M.—Cotton dull and lower sales.

Philadelphia, April 16.—A Cape May dispatch says a bottle drifted ashore there, inclosing a paper which states that the schooner G. L. Dicas, of New York, was totally wrecked on the 14th of March, and all on board lost, the two men named Ned Conkling and Silas Rodgers.

Eastport, April 16.—There are further Fenian troubles, but the particulars have not yet been received.

Toronto, April 16.—Orders have been issued for the whole provincial force to parade and drill two days of each week.

New York April 16.—The Cotton market closed firm at 33c. Flour advanced 10c. Corn dull and nominal. Pork dull—Chicago 11½c. Molasses dull—Porto Rico 75c. Rosin Pork $30 25. Money easier at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange steady at 107½. Gold closed at 135¾.

New York, April 16.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool the 4th, via Queenstown the evening of the 5th inst., has arrived with one day's later news, political and commercial.

Liverpool, April 5.—Cotton has advanced 1d. but the improvement was partly lost at the close of to-day's business. Sales of 10,000 yesterday and Thursday, comprised 10,000 bales.

London, April 5.—Consols unchanged. U. S. 5-20's 70½ to 70¾.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico.

New York, April 16.—The following additional European political intelligence is brought by the Scotia:

A Prussian note to the minor German States says that Austria has, without provocation on the part of Prussia, commenced an armament, which compels Prussia to arm.

Intelligence from Brussels says that M. Bismarck's policy will make over the middle States entirely to Prussia.

The Austrian ambassador at Berlin says that the designs of Austria are peaceful.

Vienna telegrams of the 3d inst. say that rumors of a peaceful solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question were current, and produced a most favorable impression.

Vienna letters say that arrangements have been made whereby Austria could raise 400,000 within a fortnight.

Austria has prohibited the exportation of horses.

A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 700,000 at Bologna, under General Cialdini, and that the principal Generals of the Italian army are summoned to meet there on the 15th.

A large squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic.

Military preparations are progressing actively in Vienna. *Per contra*—a letter denies this announcement and also the rumor that an armistice has been agreed upon between Italy and Prussia.

Shanghai advices to March 9th, state that the Imperial troops gained a complete victory over the Rebels near Ningpo. Hostilities in the latter are said to have been slaughterous on both sides.

The French ship Pauline with 7000 bags of coffee was wrecked on Rio Preto February 22d. The crew were saved. It is expected the cargo and ship will prove a total loss.

The Brazilian fleet had arrived at Corrientes. The Allies had not attempted to cross the Parana, but it would be immediately undertaken if, as was anticipated with great loss of life to the Allies.

At Buenos Ayres the trade was good. Gold was firm and money scarce. Sheep farming was prosperous.

Liverpool, April 5.—The Austro-Prussian question is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the Pacific news.

The Mexican troops will be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments; the first in March, 1866, the second in March and the third in November, 1867.

Paris, April 4.—The Bourse closed at Rentes 67f. 25c.

Hong Kong, ——.—The tea season is over The total exports were 134,000,000 pounds.

Shanghai, ——.—Tea quiet. Silks inactive.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Flour still advancing. Wheat higher and scarce. Corn 75c. Oats 65c. Whisky $2 22. Mess pork $26 25. Bulk meats inactive. Lard 18½c. Gipsonize Sugar cured Hams 18½c.

St. Louis, April 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advances. Corn firm and active at 68 to 72c. Oats, 46c.

Pittsburg, April 16.—River 5 feet and 10 inches by gauge and falling.

Pittsburg, April 16.—Pound down: the Hon. T. Ewing, at 5 A. M. to-day; the Grenadier, at the Louisville at 9 P. M. yesterday; the Edward Walsh at 4, and the W. H. Osborn at 7 P. M. to-day.

Passed up: the Pauline Carroll at 3 P. M. to-day.

River cloudy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Police Commissioners.—This body, Mayor Clark, ex-officio presiding, met yesterday in the City Hall, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year. Mayor Clark, and Messrs. Nelville Souls, Jno. R. Creanor, J. H. Moore, B. L. Lynch and Joseph Devigneaud. Messrs. Lynch and Creanor were appointed a committee on rules. The Board then adjourned to this evening, when the rules will be published for the information of the public, so that parties aggrieved by the police may seek redress at the hands of the Board.

Broke His Leg.—Adam Becker, aged 12 years, broke his leg yesterday by falling from the pickets at the Second District Ferry landing.

Died of Its Injuries.—We are pained to learn that the little boy Louis Mauck, aged 14 years, who fell from a pile of scows on the evening of the 12th inst. on Carondelet street, near Walnut Rough, died of his injuries yesterday morning after intense suffering. Doubtless, he is happened, his neck was dislocated.

His Name.—The name of the man whom we reported as having died in one of the prison cells of the Second District Station-house, is William Rowan. His friends received the body.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Frank P. Bibbs, native of Ireland, aged 30 years, mate of the brig Mary Ann, of Gottsdale's, found dead in the cabin of the vessel, foot and Hospital streets. The deceased fell on the morning of the 14th, his head striking on a sofa, and fracturing his skull. Verdict, "Death caused by concussion of the brain."

The Republicans in various parts of the country have fired salutes in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto.

The vote being taken by yeas and nays, as directed in the Constitution, resulted, yeas 122, nays 41.

The Speaker directed his name to be called, as a member of the House, and on his being called he voted yea.

Mr. Kasson, who was paired off with Moore, Williams and Hubbard, of New York, who would have voted for the bill, Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was detained at home by sickness. Mr. Kasson, however, stated that if he was here, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, was paired off with Moore, Johnson, of Indiana, and Stillwell, of Indiana, who would have voted for the bill. Mr. Grider, of Kentucky, was paired off with Mr. Amen, of Massachusetts. Mr. Wentworth stated that his colleague, Mr. Knykendall, was not present; as he understood he would have voted against the bill [Laughter.]

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Delos R. Ashley, of Nevada, James H. Ashley, of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Bennett, Bingham, Bidwell, Boutwell, Boyer, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Cameron, W. Clark, of Ohio, Sidney Clark, of Kansas, Cobb, Cookling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Dawes, Denison, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hall, Harding, of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hubbard, of Ohio, Hulburd, James, Humphrey, of New York, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelley, Kellog, Kerham, Latin, George V. Lawrence, William Lawrence, Lewis, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Morrow, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Plants, Price, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rice, of Maine, Richardson, Rogers, Rubeck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, of Maryland, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of New York, Van Wyck, Ward, Warren, Ward, Washburne, of Illinois, Washburne, of Indiana, Washburn, of Massachusetts, Martin Wilson, Windom, Wright, of Iowa, Taylor, of Pennsylvania, Winslow, Woodbridge, and the Speaker—122.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Griffith, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hogan, Edwin H. Hubbell, New York, James H. Hubbell, New York, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Newell, Phelps, Radford, Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, Wm. H. Randall of Kentucky, Robert Ridgway, Ross, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley, Winfield, Wright, of Pennsylvania—41.

The Speaker announced the passage of the bill in three words.

Two-thirds of the House, having, on recommitment, voted in the affirmative, the bill, and it being certified officially that the Senate, by a similar majority, has also agreed to its passage, it is, therefore, by the authority of the Constitution of the United States, declared that an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, has become a law.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Washington, April 10—As there is much speculation concerning Jefferson Davis, and as there have recently been rumors of process being issued against him from some Northern court without a trial, it may be stated that the Secretary of War, in a letter dated January 4, says that Jefferson Davis is held as an arraigned upon indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason in the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of the Union prisoners of war by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them. The Secretary of War believes that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, for which he is held by the officers of the government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to Chief Justice Chase, and the impression is, he has held no court there since the approbation of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there. The prisoner, if there stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis in confinement, and for not trying him on the spot upon his trial. The Attorney General of the United States, about the same time, expressed himself against the doctrine of "constructive presence," giving the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they in person participately committed the crimes with which they may be charged.

None of the Justices of the Supreme Court have been assigned to the Southern and Southwestern since actual hostilities ceased; and, he adds, when the courts are open, and the laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States, the ordinary tribunals will be resumed by government; when then peace shall have come in fact and in law, the person now held in confinement will be entitled to a speedy trial, if any not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be discharged from imprisonment. The Attorney of the proper districts, to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them. I think that it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals, and at the proper times, against some of those who have been charged in this case, for inaugurating, and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities.

It may be recollected that the President, in his annual message, said that strong objections had been urged to holding those courts in any of the States in which hostilities had existed, and it was ascertained by inquiry that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held in the Eastern District of Virginia, during autumn or early winter, unless until Congress should have an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject. To the deliberation of Congress, and to the reconsideration of the branch of the civil authority was necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision would be made for the administration of the laws in those stations, in order that persons charged with the commission of treason should have fair and speedy trials, and that the civil authority throughout the country. Congress has not yet, however, passed any act in accordance with this recommendation to remove the objections of Chief Justice Chase, and have the master rests for the present.

The President on the Force Proclamation.

Washington, April 10.—The President, in a conversation with Gen. Howard, yesterday, on Freedmen's Bureau, has said something of importance by way of interpretation of his recent proclamation. He says it has only a scope with reference to the States named therein, in no his former proclamation had with reference to them. He regards it as only another step in the policy of reconstruction being pursued by the Government. It does not suspend the operation of military law in many of the States, and the Freedmen's Bureau will continue to exercise its accustomed functions throughout the South. Army officers will remain and do duty as heretofore, and it will continue to be administered between the freedmen and their whites by the existing semi-military courts, till the civil tribunals get into the former state. The President's proclamation, in the same manner that the latter are.

The President also said, in the fact that military power was exercised in Tennessee as well as elsewhere in the South, and spoke particularly of Gen. Fisher's administration of the affairs of the Bureau in that State. He would remain there, and the proclamation would not certail his power, nor the powers of any other agent of the Bureau.

The scope of the proclamation with respect to military trials by court martial and commissions, and the relation of the military power by officers high in authority here and elsewhere. The department commanders of Georgia and Alabama have submitted questions for information on the subject, and it is understood the matter was brought before the Cabinet to-day. What action was taken is not known, but there are good reasons for believing that the War Department will soon issue a circular or general order of instructions.

Financial and Commercial Matters in New York.

New York, April 13.—Gold closed at 127¼. Sterling is lower, at 107¾. Money is quoted at 6 per cent. Railway shares are strong.

The Commercial says the stock market shows a reaction from the extreme activity of yesterday, but without any change in tone, except upon the weakness of Erie, which is generally lower. In the railroad lists cliques are strong and quiescent. Bears are timid, and do not venture to put any shorts against the strong combinations. The market, however, is unsettled by the return of a small amount of 5-20s, and the anticipation of future large arrivals. 540s of 1862 were being sold in anticipation of this movement, but at a slight concession; buyers being as numerous as sellers, and the price has hardly influenced. The price advanced to 102¾. 7-30s are active and lower, especially the second and third series, the latter closing at 100⅞. Money is moderate demand from the Stock Exchange, at 6 to 7 per cent, and from 7 cent with private bankers, with exceptions at 6 per cent.

Foreign Exchange is firm, but importers show a disposition to buy freely at the advanced rates, but apparently prefer to take the chance of a fall in gold consequent on the payment of the interest on the 1st of May, and quote 107¾ for 60 days sterling. There have been sundry transactions in prime sterling at 107¾. Francs are quoted 5.23¾ to 5.22½, long date.

Among the shipments to China the week are domestic cotton goods to the value of $410,561. A drawback of 3c. per pound is allowed on exports of domestic cotton fabrics.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE.—*New York*, April 13.—The failure of Cotton Goods from the New York Dry Goods Exchange, just been prices:

The market to day is dull, and looks as though it might go much lower. Brown sheetings and shirtings and prints are weak. Bleached goods are dull and lower. Jobbers think they will go lower. Imported goods are quiet, and holders are waiting for offers for them. Much silks are weaker than they have been during the whole season. Carpets are much higher than they should be, so say buyers. Hosiery, notions and fancy goods are and some down, if what laugh and prominent buyers say is correct. In fact, it looks as if buyers had made up their minds to control the markets. If they cannot get goods at what they, in their judgment, think the right prices, they buy but little, with the determination to wait until they get some lower.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 25c; Appleton A, 25c; Atlantic H, 16c; Augusta, 12c; Boot H, 17c; Dwight A, 27½c; Great Falls M, 18c; Pelham-Allen, 17½c; American, 16c; Cambrics—Hamilton, 16c; Cambric, 20½c; Cleveland, 17½c; Tremont, 15½c; Hamilton, 16c; Lonsdale Mourning, 16c; Lonsdale, 17½c; Masonville, W, 21½c; do. D, 20½c; Pepperell