THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DELTA,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT
No. 78 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans—Sale real estate, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

By Pecot—Sale eighty shares of Pelican Gunny Cotton Company of the State of Tennessee, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

REGULAR SALE AT TWELVE MONTHS' CREDIT OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF LAFOURCHE.—By referring to our columns of advertisements it will be seen that the Sheriff of Lafourche will sell at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a portion of ground, situated in the town of Lafourche. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

PAYAN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. Thomas C. Payan's extensive establishment, at No. 79 Canal street, is in receipt of a large, varied, and complete assortment of dry goods recently purchased by the proprietor at "panic prices" in the markets of the North, of England, France and Germany. These goods he offers to his numerous friends and customers in wholesale, at the lowest market prices.

MLLE. ELIE'S CONCERT.—The request of a number of citizens for a farewell concert by Mlle. Marguerite Elie, before leaving her native city to return to Paris, has been acceded to by this accomplished young pianist, who opened the season Monday, the 2d of April, at the New Opera House.

COTTON FACTORS' EXCHANGE.—We are informed that the proposition to remove the Commercial Reading Rooms to an eligible and commodious building on Carondelet street for the purpose of establishing a cotton factors' exchange has been favorably received by a large and respectable number of subscribers. We are requested to state that notice will be given at the proper time for a convention of cotton factors and brokers, having for their object the organization of a board of trade in connection therewith.

INFORMABLE TEETH.—Can the teeth be rendered impenetrable? Unquestionably they can. Sensible, and daily, will render the enamel absolutely proof against decay, harden the gums and expel from the whole dental apparatus every offensive and pernicious element.

The Canton (Miss.) *Mail* of the 10th says: Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived at Gen. Joseph E. Davis's on the 2d, accompanied by Col. Lubbock. She was on her way to join her children in Canada.

We said that Gen. Beauregard, who has taken a position against the extreme Radicals, will soon make a speech on the side of the President in his issue with Congress.

RESTORATION OF MR. SOULE'S MANSION.—We are glad to learn that Mrs. Pierre Soulé's mansion on Esplanade street, for about two years occupied as a Freedmen's Orphan Asylum, has been restored to him, by an order from Gen. Howard received in this city yesterday.

A BEAUTIFUL TOKEN.—Last night's benefit to Nina Edde at the Academy went off with great eclat, crowded by the presentation of the beautiful gold medal, prepared by Emmanuel, on Canal street, at a cost of upwards $200. The inscription on the medal is enhanced with fine effect in silver. On the reverse is engraved a splendid illustration of one of the feats of the admirable young acrobat.

The Brig Ocean Wave, from Cuba, bound to New York, put into Port-a-Loutre in distress.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.—The British and American Steam Navigation Co.'s steamship Peruvian, Capt. Salmon, arrived at her wharf, at Foot of Fourth District, yesterday afternoon, with a full freight and the following passengers:

R. L. James, Miss Kate James, Mrs. James, Miss Kate Sweeney, H. W. Brooks, Mrs. Jane B. Buchanan, and 45 in the steerage.

The Peruvian left Liverpool on the 14th of February and arrived off the bar at South West Pass on the 8th inst., at noon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORMANDOIX.—The steamship Normandoix, from New York, March 5th, arrived. On the 6th she passed the steamship Evening Star, bound for New Orleans. The Normandoix brings a full cargo of merchandise and the following passengers:

Joseph Leon, D. Gifford, Mrs Smith, Capt Comyns, Mrs Ashfield, Geo. Smith, Thos. Adams, Jas. Fleming, M. Pendergast, W. J. Foster, Mrs. Jane Foster, with child and nurse, Capt. A. Wise and wife, Jas. Morgan, Wm. Rae, C. B. Mason, J. W. Lewis, Capt. O. Wainwright, J. Eustis, Adams and wife, Capt. Cook, H. F. Wadsworth, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss F. Bond, F. Amend, G. Wade, with child and nurse.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We read in the Belmont Compass *Echo* of the 10th:

The work on the levees in this parish is progressing very slowly, and believe many hands will not be ready to work, we fear, during the spring, several openings not closed. The river at this point is rising with only about six feet water.

The small-pox has been raging in this parish for several months to a fearful extent, especially among the negroes. The disease is so scattered that caution is of little avail.

Communication from President Johnson to the Senate in Relation to the Provisional Governors of the southern States.

Washington, March 6, 1866—The following message was received by the House to-day:

To the Senate of Representatives—

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of January last requesting information in regard to the provisional governments of certain States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1866.

To the President—

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of January last, requesting the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House copies of all messages, proclamations and other papers issued by the provisional governors of any States that may have been published at any time to be in rebellion, of all orders, decisions, resolutions and proceedings of conventions or of legislatures held in such states under the authority or at the call of said provisional governors, of all returns of elections for members of such conventions and legislatures, together with the qualifications required by existing laws of such persons and the numbers who elected, together with such other information concerning the public action of such persons, tending to throw light upon their political qualifications, as he shall be possessed of, and to communicate further copies of all proclamations issued by the President or his immediate predecessor, as well as of all orders, which have been by him directly or through the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying the same, has the honor to report that a copy or original of all the voluminous papers called for by the resolution have been, with report from this Department, of this date, laid before the President, to enable him to answer a similar resolution of the Senate. As these papers will accordingly be printed for the use of the Senate, it is proposed to be necessary to have another copy made to enable the President to answer the resolution of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

In a similar communication sent to the Senate Mr. Seward says:

It will appear that all the persons appointed provisional Governors were required to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress, except W. W. Holden, appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina. The omission of the requirement in his case is believed to have been intentional, and it is hoped, however, that the omission took precedent in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865. There is no record in this department of the oaths which were taken by the several Provisional Governors.

In a supplementary report to the President, he says:

It now appears that the foregoing report was made without the knowledge of the Secretary of State, William Seward. The delay of transmitting it, was due to the illness of the President, by the undersigned (Secretary Seward). But neither the preparation of the report nor the passage of the resolution of the Senate became known to the Secretary of State until they were brought to his knowledge after the passage of the Senate's second resolution.

The papers accompanying the President's message embrace dispatches, proclamations and military orders, many of them heretofore published, relative to the restoration of the government of North Carolina, from May 29, 1865, to January 22, 1866; of Mississippi, from June 13, 1865, to December 4, 1865 (the latter communicating the revision of the constitutional amendment by the Mississippi Legislature); of Georgia, from October 17, 1865, to December 26, 1865; of Texas, from June 17, 1865, from President Hamilton, promising to lay before the Legislature the constitutional amendment; of Alabama, from June 26, 1865, to December 20, 1865; of South Carolina, from July 31 to December 16, 1865; of Florida, from July 13 to December 20, 1865.

Among the South Carolina despatches is one of November 4, from Secretary Seward to Governor Perry, declaring that the President is not pleased with the action of the Convention and Legislature, and that adequate ordinances were necessary declaring all insurrectionary action unlawful and void ab initio and that in addition to the last clause of the Constitutional amendment was unnecessary; that an acceptance of the amendment was necessary to restoration.

On November 9 the Secretary telegraphed again that the early adoption of the amendment was deemed important by the President, and suggested that neither the Convention nor the Legislature had promulgated the State obligation to repudiate the rebel debt; and that the State ceased to decline acceptance of the amendment to the United States Constitution.

On November 29 the Secretary again urges the President's request to repudiate the rebel debt. On the same day Governor Perry declared the State had passed the Constitutional amendment, and hoped the desire of Congress would be open to the reconstruction from South Carolina. On November 7 he telegraphs that the amendment had adjourned, and therefore could take no action relative to the rebel debts.

On December 19 Governor Perry announced to the government of South Carolina is soon over, and the people loyal, and asks a fulfilment of the promise to withdraw the United States troops.

SUGAR SOLDS.—A new material for using sugar has made its appearance. It is a substance of which India rubber is the basis, but it is heavier, and whilst as solid as iron, is flexible and elastic. It is said that one pair of shoes soled with this article will outwear four pairs soled with the best English leather.

The shutters in Fort Sumpter are being Gunpowder, and are reported as very other Fort Wm. Sumter.

The New Orleans Dee.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,730.

EX PARTE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The latest New York papers contain copious instalments of testimony, taken by the Reconstruction Committee, on the disposition of the Southern mind towards the National Government and the people of the North. What testimony is allowed them to get before the public is, of course, *ex parte* in its character, and goes to confirm, if any such proof were wanting, the *ex parte* spirit and purpose with which the Committee was organized and has since acted. The general effect of the published statements of witnesses, and the tendency of the leading questions which elicited these statements, can leave no doubt, if they before existed, that the work for which the Committee was intended, and that to which it has assiduously addressed itself, is prosecution and not investigation. It is plain enough in the nature of the questions asked, in the tangled and contradictory answers which it sought and has sought to publish, that the Committee and the policy of President Johnson were involved in the same trial in which the accusers were the judges, and in which they could have the public neither of counsel, nor of the summoning of witnesses in their favor, nor of the confrontation and cross examination of witnesses against them. In several passages of the examination it is evident that the temper of the Senate is painted in as odious a light as possible, in order to reflect the utmost odium upon the President, whom the prosecutors endeavor to make responsible for what they are pleased to consider a disloyal reaction under the influence of his plan of reconstruction.

They do not pretend that that spirit of disloyalty is manifested against the Union or against the Constitution. Their most sympathizing witnesses are compelled, by a decent respect for truth, to admit that there is no party or faction in the South, any of whose members they can call by name, that is opposed to intimate political connection with the Union, under a common Constitution, a common Executive authority and a common National legislature. On the other hand, there can be no question that the prompt and eager response on the part of the South to the plan for restoring Union relations laid down by the President, attended as was that response by a not less decided and earnest repudiation of Radical theories and projects, constitutes the grievance of the South's present misunderstanding, the rift and narrow of the South's present disloyalty, in the sight of a Committee by whom pure *ex parte* the Constitution as it stands is feel and the hand of the Government is fatally contaminated by its foulness.

Among the principal witnesses whose testimony is given out for publication by the Committee is Major Gen. Thomas. The opening of his examination was in this form:

Q.—By Mr. Boutwell: Your States are included in your command?

A.—The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Q.—Will you state to the Committee the result of your observations and information in regard to the condition of the people of Alabama, with reference to their loyalty or disloyalty to the Government of the United States?

A.—The people of Alabama are extremely anxious to be under the Constitution of the United States, and to have the State in its regular position in the Union. They are not yet perceptibly loyal. They are not, they are desirous to live under the government of the United States, and have the right to pass laws for the government of the State, and to regulate the affairs of the State. One of these bills was not considered at all consistent by the Governor, and was vetoed by him.

This is nearly the only answer in the entire examination of witnesses, so far published, which responded to a general request for information. Thomas's other, Mr. Boutwell, one of the interests of Massachusetts Bay, changed this topic and was careful to specify topics and suggest replies to questions. The above piece of testimony from General Thomas was enough to cover all constitutional conditions of loyalty to the Government of the United States; for it represents the people of Alabama—who do not in this respect materially differ, as General Thomas elsewhere admits, from Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee—as desirous to live under that Government, "under the laws and the Constitution" and to occupy a regular position in the Union."

This is not the kind of loyalty the Committee wants. But, as it makes an awkward record in itself, Mr. Boutwell frames questions to draw forth something that may weaken its force by distracting attention to old and dark animosities, and speculative events. Therefore the following is added:

Q—By Mr. Boutwell: Do you know anything, from information or report, of secret organizations in the South, hostile to the Government of the United States?

A.—I have received several communications to that effect, but the persons who have given me the information have declined to have their names should not be mentioned, and as yet no direct accusations have been made in regard to any one person. I have thought that the persons communicating with me are reliable and truthful, and I believe their statements are correct in the main. I have no doubt of the disaffection to the Union, I am as yet unable to say. It does exist to a certain extent, and I am taking measures to obtain as much information on the subject as I can.

Q.—To what States does the information relate?

A.—It relates to all the South lately in rebellion.

Q.—So far as you are informed, what are the nature and objects of this disposition?

A.—To embarrass the Government of the United States in the proper administration of the affairs of the Union; to induce Congress to make or making strong efforts to grant very important concessions to the people of the South; if possible, to repudiate the National debt incurred in consequence of the rebellion; to gain such an ascendency in Congress as to make provision for the immediate admission by Congress of the debt incurred by the late rebel Congress; also, in case the United States Government can be involved in a foreign war, to embrace their opportunity. I have received information of the secure to strike for the independence of the States lately in rebellion.

Q—Do you know of any persons of influence being implicated in this movement?

A.—I have not heard that any persons of influence are implicated in it, and I will further state, in justice to the people of the South, that I know of many men who were prominent in the rebel army, who, I believe, are now honest and true in their endeavors to become good citizens of the United States.

Here it is sought to make the South responsible for a secret organization, alleged to exist by anonymous informants, and composed of persons none of whom are directly accused, or known by name to the witness before the Committee or even to those who furnished the information. The conspiracy thus conjured up appears to be nothing more than the old cry of getting the South into the Union with the hope of benefitting the South. It does not propose to take the South out again in a state indefinite concurrence shrouded in the mysteries of the future. But Gen. Thomas had heard of "any persons of influence being implicated" in this plot to restore the Union in full and to break up the Radical party. He, however, has the loyalty is so dim and shaky to be promoted by Gen. Thomas, that the dazzling Gen. B. H. Grierson, whose odds into the domain of romantic conjecture are perhaps more remarkable than those which he made through the lines of the Confederate cavalry, is called to give it color and substance—thus:

Q.—Is there any sentiment that regard to a foreign war?

A.—There seems to be a desire to have the country involved in a war with France in relation to Mexico. I think, in such an event, they would embrace the opportunity to turn against the Government. This is the sentiment of the leading men of the South. From all I can learn, the spirit of resistance still exists and is as strong as ever, and in the event of this country being engaged in a foreign war, the sentiment of the Government throughout the South would be, and would not fail to seize the opportunity to attempt again its destruction.

Gen. Grierson did not and could not name a single individual regarded as a leading man in the South, who manifested a desire for a war with France. He, indeed, says exactly the reverse. Every leading journal in the South has deprecated such a war, counselling the Southern people to seek political tranquillity in the Union, and deploring the increased taxation, the commercial and industrial derangement, and the social miseries consequent to a great foreign war, and one of which just theatre would fall on or embrace Southern territory. Gen. Wofford and the original Gen. Crawford manifested anxiety to bring on a conflict with France about Mexico, but they are not Southern leaders. Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is evidently anxious to immortalize himself like the Ephesian boy, by trying to make conflagration to an explosion of hostilities between these two countries. We refer to his resolution recently introduced into Congress, guaranteeing a war loan of the Mexican Republic. But the author for this resolution is a rock-ribed Vermont Radical.

The Fenians are known to be with the same blood and kindred stock, especially disposed in all respects therein to the people of the South, and to have equally the peace of the present moment and sentiment of peace in the future. But if the Radical cabinet at Washington are so anxious to get rid of them, and if they would like to be guaranteed against Southern deflection to the Government and Southern plots to turn against the Union, there is one way to resolve the immediate difficulty and rid themselves of apprehension on that score. It is simply to do for Ireland what they propose to do for Cuba, they propose. Wave Mexico only to strategic political hatred for a generous confidence, all their anxiety would vanish and the temper of the Radicals would be changed from the monstrous spectres of the night before the brightness of morning. Instinctively they would be transformed into the original. Let the Radical cousins cease to dream of oppression and proscription, let them try to hold the South and Ireland, and they will be found in the Union, and also willing to be found in the Union. It is only unruly and obstreperous that can make any one by pleading for all the opposite distance to quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Dee.)

News from Mexico.

Arrival of Maximilian's Brother at Vera Cruz—Mr. Saillard's Mission.

RELEASE OF MR. MALLORY FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

Council of Archbishops and Bishops to be Convened by Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, by Authority of the Pope.

A PROJECT OF A NATIONAL INSURANCE BUREAU.

OTHER NEWS.

GOLD 132—COTTON 141-142.

New York, March 12.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent notes the arrival there from Europe of Arch Duke Maximilian, Maximilian's brother, and Napoleon's Agent to assure Maximilian he must tacitly submit to Napoleon's directions.

It is stated Maximilian succumbed and six hundred thousand dollars in French money was immediately produced to pay his troops.

Another attempt to assassinate Maximilian is reported.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatic* says the mission of Baron Saillard to Mexico is the starting point for the withdrawal of the troops. The French expedition to and in 1866 cost twenty seven millions sterling and eleven thousand men, killed and disabled.

New York, March 12.—Ex-Secretary of the Confederate Navy, Mallory has been released from Fort Lafayette in consequence of the effect of the confinement upon his health. He joins his family in Connecticut.

Arch Bishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, is appointed by the Pope Apostolic Delegate and authorized to convene the plenary council of Arch Bishops and Bishops in the United States the present year and preside over them. It is announced Spaulding will be consecrated Cardinal at no distant day.

Richmond, Va., March 12.—The *Republican* says the Prefect of Cordova is a negro and an imperial official, and urges Southerners not to emigrate to Brazil and Mexico where continuing whites may find black officials over their heads.

New York, March 12.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Judiciary Committee of the House will, during the present week, report against the civil rights bill with a chance provided nothing in the bill, shall be understood to affect the question of suffrage.

An effort is making to organize through Congressional assistance a National Insurance Bureau. It is supported by many of the president and best insurance and companies in the country, and it is believed somewhat after the manner of National Bank system, so that the insurance companies may have their securities in government stocks deposited here, and the present State laws for guaranteeing the institutions may be repealed.

The Chicago Pacific Railroad are urging their claim before the Congressional Committee.

Gen. Spinner states there are only $83,000,000 belonging to the Government lying in the National banks, instead of $70,000,000 as believed by Comptroller Clark.

Raleigh, March 12.—The prosecution in Major Gee's trial will think—the court will adjourn a fortnight to give the defendant time to obtain witnesses in his behalf.

New York, March 12.—Extensive preparations are making by the Irish citizens for the celebration of St. Patrick's day.

O'Mahoney has issued orders for the parade of the 99th regiment of National Guards. The Knights of St. Patrick will have a banquet at the Maison Dorée. The Irish societies of Brooklyn have arranged for the anniversary of that city.

A Washington special says the one hundred thousand dollars seized and brought here by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau from the Richmond banks, and claimed as theirs, has not yet been returned to the banks as reported. This is said to be the treasury venue and its return to the banks is a matter of discussion.

Gen. Custar before the Reconstruction Committee testified that the feeling of Texas among the people is generally disloyal, although he anticipated no outbreak.

The New York *World* says companies and regiments of Fenians are forming with great rapidity. It is thought Gen. Sweeney will collect 25,000 men here who have seen service. Funds continue to flow in the Treasury. It is said the Fenians, in order to exhibit the perfidy of the British Government, will make astounding developments regarding direct assistance given by the agents of Earl Russell to the late rebellion in the South.

New York, March 12, M.—Gold 132. Cotton nominal at 41 to 42c. Nothing doing.

[Assisted Press Dispatches.]

New York, March 12.—The steamship City of Boston from Liverpool on the 24th ult., via Queenstown the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Cotton has advanced 1-8d. since Friday. The market for the past days comprised 54,000 bales, the market closing dull.

The rumored resignation of Earl Russel is unfounded.

The military force in Ireland is to be further augmented.

The English Government has seized two vessels at London for the Chilian Government.

Arrests of Fenians in Ireland are plentiful.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Cotton—Sales of 1 1-8 to 6d. Orleans Fair 7 1-8 to 7 1-4 Middling 6 1-8 to 6 7-8 United States 5 3-8 to 7 1-4 to 7 1-8.

Liverpool, March 1.—The sales of cotton Wednesday and Thursday were 27,000 bales, including 11,000 for speculators and exporters.

The Manchester markets are advancing. Breadstuffs quiet and nominally unchanged; provisions firm; lard firmer; pork advanced 2s. and 6d. on the week; bacon advanced 1s.

London, March 1.—The bank rates are unchanged. Sugar firmly. Coffee quiet.

The London Times bitterly emphasizes George Bennett's confession.

Charles Phillipps, keeper of the privy purse and Private Secretary to the Queen, is dead.

The London *Star* says the relations of Prussia relative to the duties are very critical, and point to the probability of a war.

The Government received a telegram in twenty-one hours from India, announcing the settlement in the Bahooten affairs.

Louisville, March 12.—The heavy rains last night interrupted the action of the Eastern wires.

New York, March 12.—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent says: "A regiment has been ordered from Toronto to the Niagara frontier, and another from London to the Western frontier. Troops from Montreal are to go to the Eastern body.

Most absurd rumors are afloat of Gen. Sweeny's appearance in the district cohesus, via Niagara, Ogdensburg and Niagara.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.—The British and American Steam Navigation Companies Steamship Peruvian, Capt. Salmon, arrived at her wharf at foot 46, Fourth District, yesterday afternoon, with a full freight and the following passengers:

R. L. James, Miss Kate James, Mrs James, Miss Kate Sweeney, H. N Brooks, Mrs Jane B Buchanan, and 45 in the steerage.

The Peruvian left Liverpool on the 4th February, and arrived off the Bar, at Southwest Pass, on the 8th inst., at noon.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.—The steamship Matanzas arrived yesterday, having left New York on the 25th February, put into Norfolk for repairs, and sailed thence on the 6th March. She brought the following passengers:

E Roper, A A Oliver, Thos Burnham, Geo Carter, W H Davis and daughter, Geo Palmer, J Bennett, W F Voltz, T Bennett, D. B. U. Clement, Jesse, Edwin Kinyon, J C Bradshaw, A Coleman, J Thompson, John and Charles Boyn, A A Stewart, W W Tilly, J D Schell, J Simpson, wife and three children, Mrs W F Hubbard, Miss Jane Hubbard, H B Sargent, B B Foster, G W Denton, J B Carroll, C Bartholow, H Meser, J M Ray, J Taylor, E Beecher, J E Spear, T Cooper, T C McCormick, Mrs Mary H Buchanan, Miss Mallbet, W Rhees, Chas Stoutt, Jas Wood, J Gooch, C Gilbert, M Stevens and child, G B Stone, E Meacham, D F Sullivan, H Sullivan, H Devlin and child, Mrs Sullivan and child, J Buchanan, L Meyer, James Gillespie, Thos Moore and five children, W J Sanders, Jas Gillespie, Mrs Mary Reed, Lewis Dayman, George Flemming, J T Butler, G W Butler, A McGregor, G Wade, E Rice, Capt Brown, John Leslie, J B Leslie, Mary A Hubbard, M Bradley, Mrs Bradley, Jas Leslie, Conrad Gobesky, M Kraetz, with child and nurse, Sarah Wing, Rev M J Sturgess, O Cowley.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.—The steamship Matanzas, Capt. Wm. Lathrop, from New York 25th inst., via Norfolk 1st instant, arrived at the Bar of the Southwest Pass 8th instant, and at her wharf in the Fourth District, yesterday afternoon, with a full freight.

The Matanzas put into Norfolk on the 27th February, to repair damages to machinery, on the 6th instant, off Sombrero Light, passed a British steamer bound North, showing a white signal with a red cross in the centre. The following is a list of her passengers:

E Roper, A A Oliver, Thos Burnham, Geo Carter, W H Davis and daughter, Geo Palmer, J Bennett, W F Voltz, T Bennett, D F Sullivan, Dr H B Schell, J. B. C Foster, Edwin Kinyon, J C Bradshaw, A Coleman, Jas Thompson, Chas Boyn, A A Stewart, W F Tilly, J D Schell, Jas Simpson, wife and three children, Mrs W H Hubbard, Miss Jane Hubbard, H B Sargent, B F Foster, G W Denton, J B Carroll, C Bartholow, H Meser, J M Ray, J Taylor, E Beecher, J E Spear, T Cooper, T C McCormick, Mrs Mary H Buchanan, Miss Mallbet, W Rhees, Chas Stoutt, Jas Wood, J Gooch, C Gilbert, M Stevens and child, G B Stone, E Meacham, D F Sullivan, H Sullivan, H Devlin and daughter, P Gibbs, J Buchanan, L Meyer, James Gillespie, Thos Moore and five children, W J Sanders, Jas Gillespie, Mrs Mary Reed, Lewis Dayman, George Flemming, J T Butler, G W Butler, A McGregor, G Wade, E Rice, Capt Brown, John Leslie, J B Leslie, Mary A Hubbard, M Bradley, Mrs Bradley, Jas Leslie, Conrad Gobesky, M Kraetz, with child and nurse, Sarah Wing, Rev M J Sturgess, O Cowley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Yesterday.—The clerk of the weather favored the voters yesterday with a serene sky, and the day passed rather tamely. The polls, where only 5563 votes were cast. Mr. Monroe is re-elected Mayor; Mr. Mohan was elected Comptroller, and Mr. Bellanger Street Commissioner. For Recorders Wm. Ahern, Louis Gastinel, J. A. Letten and H. T. Vennard were elected in the respective Districts. The following table show the number of votes cast for each of them.

FOR MAYOR:

John T. Monroe	3429
Joseph B. Moore	2128
George Pratt	2
W. L. Robinson	20
Total	5579

FOR CONTROLLER:

P. G. Mohan	3549
Seddon Howell	2077

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER:

Alfred Bellanger	3486
Wm. H. Bell	2090

RECORDERS:

1ST DISTRICT—W. J. Ahern	1484
Joseph Orr	823
R. Dalton	1
2D DISTRICT—Louis Gastinel	764
Eugene Steel	549
Emile Weis	168
3D DISTRICT—T. F. Tobenson	289
J. A. Letten	1287
4TH DISTRICT—Lucien Adams	244
H. T. Vennard	1319
James H. Perkins	76
Henry Jackson	284

FOR ALDERMEN.

1ST. DISTRICT—J. O. Nixon	1422
William Smith	1347
Jas. McCormick	1457
J. Morgan Hall	289
R. B. Bell	210
E. Heath	281
2D. DISTRICT.—George Clark	679
Alexander Whitney	1128
L. W. Arnault	370
Duple Cronan, Jr	612
3D. DISTRICT.—Th. W. Culbertson	288
R. Dunnegan	612
E. D. Wiley	778
F. A. Westley	203
Ar. W. Bosworth	327
4TH. DISTRICT.—Thos. McKnight	271
G. W. Kendall	266
Wm. Mabbet	268

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

1ST. WARD—Patrick Cummins	373
T. W. Higginbotham	130
Francis Ratemeyer	140
William Barnes	131
2D. WARD—Jas. Pargoe	232
F. Lange	223
J. A. Roberts	232
F. E. O'Connor	87
3D WARD—Thos. B. Moore	229
Wm. McCulloch	229
Edw. S. Wurtburgh	229
C. T. Keith	14

SECOND DISTRICT.

4TH WARD—J. B. Cunningham	221
Hugh Montgomery	219
H. F. Sturcken	219
George Hawkins	3
5TH WARD—T. Llewellyn	216
John P. Montanet	219
6TH WARD—Victor Pradas	216
M. R. Dubuisson	169

THIRD DISTRICT.

7TH WARD—John Fleely	280
Joseph G. Bonn	280
8TH WARD—W. A. Limeber	139
George H. Kane	280
9TH WARD—Jas. Gibbons	140
Dr. R. Goldsmith	233

FOURTH DISTRICT.

10TH WARD—D. J. Watson	134
John P. Crusto	277
11TH WARD—Jas. Ryan	134
John F. Crusto	277

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, 1866.

The principal feature in the market to-day has been the unusually active demand for our leading staples, the sales of which amount to 7500 bales. A large number of brokers participated in the business, which was, nevertheless, mostly for foreign export, and may be expected to materially add to our exports of Foreign Exchange. As the movement commenced before the receipt of the telegrams reporting the closing of Gold at Liverpool, and a number of factors evinced a willingness to meet the demand freely, even at some concessions from Saturday's currency, it is inferred that, even without the favorable news referred to, the business would have considerably exceeded an average, but it would have been mostly at a discount from the prices subsequently realized of nearly an quite ½c per lb. As it was, the market differed both from the news and the extent of the demand, and also from an improvement in Foreign Exchange predicated on the advices reported in Gold at New York.

The telegraph to the press quoted the New York gold market as closing on Saturday evening at 131¾, which indicated a strong favorable position, but no private dispatches were received the same day, but the hour not given, quoting at 130¾, it was supposed by many that the press quotation was erroneous. One of the leading brokers received a telegram specifying the hours at which they were respectfully written—the first being dated at 11 a. m., and quoting at 130, and the second at 4 p. m., quoting at 132½. The inference from these was that from some unexplained cause the market had suddenly advanced to the latter figures, and subsequently receded to 131¾, as noted in the evening telegrams to the press. We would add that we have often suggested to our financial friends, that, particularly with regard to gold, it is important that telegrams from New York should specify not only the day but the hour at which they are written.

The Gold market opened under the favorable influence of the press telegram referred to above, and sales were made to a fair extent at 132¼ to 132¾, showing an advance on Saturday evening's quotations of ¼ to ½c per dollar at the commencement, but before the close advances were still more on the side of the seller, and after sales as high as 129¼, the market finally rallied and 129, against 127¾ to 128 on Saturday. The sales included $20,000 in two equal lots at 132¾; $15,000 at 132; $40,000, $10,000 mixed coin, 10,000 and 20,000, at 132¼; $106,500 ($2500 two lots of $5000), $9000, five lots of $10,000, $15,000 and $25,000, at 132¼; $6,000 by one party at 132¼ and 132¾; $25,000, $10,000 in three lots, one lot of $5000, $9000, two lots of $10,000, $15,000 and $25,000, at 132¼; $20,000 at 132¾; and $20,000 at 132¾. The closing market was somewhat after the manner of National Bank system, so that the insurance companies may have their securities in government stocks deposited here, and the present State laws for guaranteeing the institutions may be repealed.

The Chicago Pacific Railroad are urging their claim before the Congressional Committee.

Gen. Spinner states there are only $83,000,000 belonging to the Government lying in the National banks, instead of $70,000,000 as believed by Comptroller Clark.

Raleigh, March 12.—The prosecution in Major Gee's trial will think—the court will adjourn a fortnight to give the defendant time to obtain witnesses in his behalf.

New York, March 12.—Extensive preparations are making by the Irish citizens for the celebration of St. Patrick's day.

O'Mahoney has issued orders for the parade of the 99th regiment of National Guards. The Knights of St. Patrick will have a banquet at the Maison Dorée. The Irish societies of Brooklyn have arranged for the anniversary of that city.

A Washington special says the one hundred thousand dollars seized and brought here by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau from the Richmond banks, and claimed as theirs, has not yet been returned to the banks as reported. This is said to be the treasury venue and its return to the banks is a matter of discussion.

Gen. Custar before the Reconstruction Committee testified that the feeling of Texas among the people is generally disloyal, although he anticipated no outbreak.

The New York *World* says companies and regiments of Fenians are forming with great rapidity. It is thought Gen. Sweeney will collect 25,000 men here who have seen service. Funds continue to flow in the Treasury. It is said the Fenians, in order to exhibit the perfidy of the British Government, will make astounding developments regarding direct assistance given by the agents of Earl Russell to the late rebellion in the South.

New York, March 12, M.—Gold 132. Cotton nominal at 41 to 42c. Nothing doing.

[Assisted Press Dispatches.]

New York, March 12.—The steamship City of Boston from Liverpool on the 24th ult., via Queenstown the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Cotton has advanced 1-8d. since Friday. The market for the past days comprised 54,000 bales, the market closing dull.

The rumored resignation of Earl Russel is unfounded.

The military force in Ireland is to be further augmented.

The English Government has seized two vessels at London for the Chilian Government.

Arrests of Fenians in Ireland are plentiful.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Cotton—Sales of 1 1-8 to 6d. Orleans Fair 7 1-8 to 7 1-4 Middling 6 1-8 to 6 7-8 United States 5 3-8 to 7 1-4 to 7 1-8.

Liverpool, March 1.—The sales of cotton Wednesday and Thursday were 27,000 bales, including 11,000 for speculators and exporters.

The Manchester markets are advancing. Breadstuffs quiet and nominally unchanged; provisions firm; lard firmer; pork advanced 2s. and 6d. on the week; bacon advanced 1s.

London, March 1.—The bank rates are unchanged. Sugar firmly. Coffee quiet.

The London Times bitterly emphasizes George Bennett's confession.

Charles Phillipps, keeper of the privy purse and Private Secretary to the Queen, is dead.

The London *Star* says the relations of Prussia relative to the duties are very critical, and point to the probability of a war.

The Government received a telegram in twenty-one hours from India, announcing the settlement in the Bahooten affairs.

Louisville, March 12.—The heavy rains last night interrupted the action of the Eastern wires.

New York, March 12.—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent says: "A regiment has been ordered from Toronto to the Niagara frontier, and another from London to the Western frontier. Troops from Montreal are to go to the Eastern body.

Most absurd rumors are afloat of Gen. Sweeny's appearance in the district cohesus, via Niagara, Ogdensburg and Niagara.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.—The British and American Steam Navigation Companies Steamship Peruvian, Capt. Salmon, arrived at her wharf at foot 46, Fourth District, yesterday afternoon, with a full freight and the following passengers:

R L James, Miss Kate James, Mrs James, Miss Kate Sweeney, N N Brooks, Mrs Jane B Buchanan, and 45 in the steerage.

The Peruvian left Liverpool on the 4th February, and arrived off the Bar, at Southwest Pass, on the 8th inst., at noon.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.—The steamship Matanzas arrived yesterday, having left New York on the 25th February, put into Norfolk for repairs, and sailed thence on the 6th March. She brought the following passengers:

E Roper, A A Oliver, Thos Burnham, Geo Carter, W H Davis and daughter, Geo Palmer, J Bennett, W F Voltz, T Bennett, D. B. U. Clement, Jesse, Edwin Kinyon, J C Bradshaw, A Coleman, J Thompson, John and Charles Boyn, A A Stewart, W W Tilly, J D Schell, J Simpson, wife and three children, Mrs W F Hubbard, Miss Jane Hubbard, H B Sargent, B B Foster, G W Denton, J B Carroll, C Bartholow, H Meser, J M Ray, J Taylor, E Beecher, J E Spear, T Cooper, T C McCormick, Mrs Mary H Buchanan, Miss Mallbet, W Rhees, Chas Stoutt, Jas Wood, J Gooch, C Gilbert, M Stevens and child, G B Stone, E Meacham, D F Sullivan, H Sullivan, H Devlin and daughter, P Gibbs, J Buchanan, L Meyer, James Gillespie, Thos Moore and five children, W J Sanders, Jas Gillespie, Mrs Mary Reed, Lewis Dayman, George Flemming, J T Butler, G W Butler, A McGregor, G Wade, E Rice, Capt Brown, John Leslie, J B Leslie, Mary A Hubbard, M Bradley, Mrs Bradley, Jas Leslie, Conrad