THE NEW ORLEANS MAIL SERVICE,
THROUGH, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1866.

SUBJECTS, SALES THIS DAY.

G. Ex. Perkins' sills and cotton, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
Bernard Turpin's sills and cotton, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
E. Gurnault's sills and cotton, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
A.M. Destrehan's sills and cotton, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Segar-makers and tobacco manufacturers will pay especial attention to the sale of leaf tobacco advertised to be sold this day, at 12 o'clock, *by auction*, and when *it may concern*, by E. Scott Auctioneer, No. 54 Magazine, corner of Notrehe street.

A NEW ACCESSION TO THE N. O. BAR.—We notice among the many distinguished men of intellect that have since the war returned to the practice of law in this city the name of Mr. Randall Lee Gibson.

It will be remembered that this gentleman left the State at the beginning of the war as Colonel of the Thirteenth La. Regiment Volunteers, and served with gallantry and distinction throughout the whole contest, during which time he was appointed Brig.-General. While his property outside before the war, and his distinctive talents as general speaker, and travelled in this country and in Europe, his ability as a lawyer was at that time scarcely brought out. We presume, however, that like most others, he now begins life *de novo*, and we trust his really fine talents and varied accomplishments in jurisprudence may meet with the development and success, they merit. His office is at No. 28 Camp street.

Charles A. Dana, late Mr. Stanton's Assistant in the War Department, and now editor of the Chicago *Republican*, is not even second to Forney in bitter abuse of the President. He recently said in his paper that the Government tried to "buy him off" with the New York Collectorship. It now comes out, in a published letter from himself to the President, that he had made no tender application to the latter for the office on the score of his disconnection from political factions and the service he could render the Administration. This is supposed to make Dana about as dead as the "dead Duck."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—To-night will be presented the drama of "Robert Emmet, the Martyr of Irish Liberty," and Jessie Brown, in which the best talent of the Company will be fairly represented.

Mr. Chanfrau will appear, on Monday night, in Walden's very successful drama of "Sam Dudebury." Report speaks highly of Mr. Chanfrau's skill in handling the character of the hero. Our theatre-goers will soon be able to judge for themselves.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Côlonie "*Mosiaer*" at the "St. Charles," to-day, for the benefit of the "Association for the Relief of Southern Sufferers," promises to be a most pleasant affair. The price of admission has been reduced, for the occasion, to fifty cents to all parts of the house—children half-price. We trust that the treasury of the Association will be materially replenished by this timely and generous offer of Mad. Colonie and the St. Charles Company.

At the *Metairie* will be presented "The French Spy;" at night, the drama of "The Child of the Wreck," and "St. Mary's Eve."

MR. E. B. WILLIAMS, the leading "old man" of the "St. Charles," and an actor of sterling merit, unknowns a most attractive bill for his benefit on Sunday night. Mr. Hernandez and Miss Lizzie Whelpley, so favorably known in this city, have offered their services and will appear on the occasion. We bespeak for Mr. Williams that encouragement which he deserves.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The little ones will have an opportunity of passing judgment upon the new pantomime at the *Metairie* to-day. At night, there will be a brilliant and varied performance, with "Mazeppa" to "bind off."

The curious system, by the way, by which 10,000 cubic feet of fresh air may be introduced into the Hall every minute, and the entire atmosphere renewed in twenty minutes, will be inaugurated at the *Metairie*. A fountain will also be set in motion in the Old Museum, that has been lately changed into a promenade-hall. What with pure air passing like aquatic breeze through the whole auditorium, and a running fountain cooling a delicious corner around, Manager Spaulding and Richard seem determined to make their patrons heat-proof during the season that is rapidly approaching.

AN ACT

TO REPEAL TO TAX PAYERS GOOD, INTERESTS AND ARREARS PAID UPON THE STATE, PARISH, MUNICIPAL AND CITY TAXES FOR THE YEARS 1861, 1862, 1863 AND 1864, AND TO RELIEVE FROM PAYMENT OF SUCH COSTS, INTERESTS AND CHARGES THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID THE SAME.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That all persons who have paid their State, parish, municipal or city taxes for the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and have paid costs, interest or charges on the same, shall have the amount over and above the face of the tax bills actually refunded or deducted from any tax bill they now owe or may hereafter owe. And all those who are still indebted for any of the above tax bills, shall be discharged from all indebtedness upon the payment of the face of the tax bills due by them; *Provided*, the same is paid within twelve months from the passed date of this act. *Provided further*, that costs, interest or charges so refunded shall be refunded by the State, city or parish to which said taxes have been respectively paid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) E. R. ELAM,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 9, 1866.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, *Secretary of State.*

Governor's Proclamation for Holding Municipal Elections on the First Monday in May.

Whereas, an act of the General Assembly, approved March 14, 1866, provides for the election shall be held throughout the State, on the first Monday of May, 1866, for the offices hereinafter named, to wit:

One District Attorney in and for the parish of Orleans.

One District Attorney in and for each Judicial District Court in the State.

One Sheriff in and for each parish.

One Clerk of Court in and for each parish, except the parish of Orleans.

One Clerk of Court each, for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts in and for the parish of Orleans.

One Recorder in and for each parish, except the parish of Orleans.

One Assessor in and for each parish, except the parish of Orleans.

One Assessor in and for the city of New Orleans.

One Assessor in and for the parish of Orleans, right bank.

One Coroner in and for each parish.

An equal number of Justices of the Peace and Constables, according to the districts and wards in each parish, as established by law.

One State Tax Collector in and for the Right Bank of the Mississippi River.

One State Tax Collector in and for the Left Bank of the Mississippi River.

One State Tax Collector in and for the parish of Orleans.

Now, therefore, I do issue this my proclamation commanding all Sheriffs, Commissioners of Elections, and other officers therein concerned, to hold and conduct the said elections, in the manner and according to the laws of the State, and to wit: the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1866, for the various offices as before being enumerated, and for no doing this will be a sufficient warrant and authority without further notice.

Said election to be opened and returns thereof to be made in all respects according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws in such cases made and provided.

For the guidance and information of voters I insert below the qualifications of voters as established by law:

Every white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last three months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting.

In addition to the foregoing qualification, every elector is required to produce the amnesty oath prescribed in the President's proclamation, either of the 8th of December, 1863, or that of the 29th of May, 1865, sworn to and subscribed by him before competent authority.

"I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

This oath is impressive and and after the 29th of May, 1865, and will be rigidly enforced. It will be understood, also, that persons who are by any of the list of exceptions contained in the excerpted from the benefits of the amnesty oath, generally, will not be allowed to vote unless specially pardoned by the President.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at the city of New Orleans, the sixteenth day of March, A. D., 1866, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

J. MADISON WELLS.

By Governor:
J. H. HARDY, *Secretary of State.*

Overtax on Alcohol.

A proposition is now pending in the New York Legislature to incorporate the New York Sanitary Fair with Protection of County to authorize citizens appointed in corporators, and there is no doubt that it would be a good measure. The importance of such measures to increase the glaring sum of cruelty to animals that are now constantly done in the city, may be fairly estimated, if it be supposed to argue that no all-sensitive argument is needed. The governmental abuse of horses, the practice of driving wretched carts roughly through the streets with calves and sheep hanging half-suffocated from them, and the many kindred acts of cruelty that now shock the sensibilities of humanity, should no longer be tolerated. It is a relic of barbarism that ought not to disgrace the metropolis of an enlightened nation. So the Sanitary Fairs of London and other cities in Europe, and New York should not be allowed in contemporaries in any human shape.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,741

MR. STEWART'S RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

We publish the resolutions introduced into the United States Senate on the 16th by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, and the remarks on the subject attending their introduction. There is reason to believe, from the character of these resolutions, they were received by Sumner, Sumner and Wilson, and from their previous reference to the Reconstruction Committee, that they will, without material modification, be endorsed by the Committee and sent back to Congress. This would give them the full stamp of the Republican organization of Congress, and there could be no reasonable doubt, in such a case, that they would be received accordingly, in both Houses, adopted by the average Republican majority, and sent to the President for his signature.

In support of this conclusion, we cite the brief editorial comment on these resolutions in the New York *Tribune* of the 17th—to-day's issue:

Mr. Stewart's Reconstruction resolution, submitted yesterday to the Senate, are about as right as anything we are likely to get. They may bear amendment in minor details, but in principle and substance they are sound and wise, as well as humane. We commend them to the earnest consideration, not merely of the Reconstruction Committee, but of Congress and the whole American People.

It is needless to say in what close sympathy the *Tribune* is with the Jacobinical Republicans of its party, and its endorsement of a measure, tendered as a sort of compromise, from a member of the conservative minority of this party may be taken as a strong indication of the general strength of the measure with the Republican majority in Congress.

The New York *Times*,—a paper which ex-Gov. Parker, though an intense Democrat, took occasion to take because he "wants to read both sides," and which is now trying to sustain the entire policy of the President without disturbing the harmony of the Republican party,—has not as yet editorially treated the subject. But the following remarks of its special Washington correspondent are sufficient to show that Mr. Stewart's resolutions are unpalatable to Mr. Raymond, chief editor of the *Times*, who heads the corporal's guard of conservative Republicans in the lower House of Congress:

Senator Stewart this afternoon pandered to the Radicals a sort of political sunstroke, at least his feat was so regarded by Mr. Sumner, who formally rose from his seat and declared the Reconstruction resolutions which contained a new convert to the necessity of negro suffrage. This proffered embrace was provoked by the pompous resolutions introduced by the Senator from Nevada, in which he proposes to secure equality before the purple lately in rebellion, by giving general amnesty in place of universal suffrage and equality in civil rights, regardless of color or race. Mr. Stewart explained that he drew light and authority for a part of his proposed resolution, from the President, whose letter to Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, of August 15, 1865, he read as an expose of Mr. Johnson's private opinions and designs in regard to suffrage. The letter is the same that I paraphrased you in substance a few days ago, as part of the basis of Mr. Wilson's bill for the protection and the resumption of the practical relations of States lately in rebellion. When Mr. Stewart concluded his exposition, the radical side of the Senate resolved itself into a sort of mutual admiration society, and well the brethren in turn got up to thank the Senator from Nevada, who had just turned over to their side of the Senate, and received the pats on the back and blessings from Sumner, Wilson, and Fessenden. Mr. Stewart seemed about as much astonished at what he had done as anybody in the Senate. He evidently had brought forward a bolder report by he was exceedingly complimental in his explanation, and emphatically refused to give his indorsement publicly to any of the several features of his resolutions.

The New York *World's* special correspondent regards this step of Mr. Stewart as a transfer of his adhesion from the Conservative to the Radical side of the House. Says this correspondent:

The conversion of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and his adoption in the Radical household, was the only thing that ruffled the smoothness of affairs in the Senate to-day. He delivered a long Union declaiming in general against the South, on condition that they grant, in return, universal suffrage. He supported this in a few feeble remarks, wherein he made an hysterical dramatic manner, said, in effect, welcome the Senator, with open arms, to the party of universal suffrage. Senators Wilson, Yates and Henderson threw in a little by-play, and it was all over.

But this judgment is possibly premature; or, at least, overstated. For it is to be observed that Mr. Stewart was careful to avoid pledging himself to vote with the Radicals against the admission of Southern Representatives unless the plan which he submitted was accepted by the Southern States and the resolutions themselves disclaim the purpose of imposing their conditions upon the South in a coercive spirit as indispensable prerequisites to restoration.

The distinctive features of this plan are these: representation, general amnesty and special guarantee against disfranchisement on account of acts connected with the rebellion, in return for the abolition of civil disfranchisement and disabilities on account of race or color, and the "extension of the elective franchise to all persons upon the same terms and conditions." Whether the negro suffrage proposition of this plan accords with the views of the President's letter last August, may be best judged by the course which he shall take in regard to the measure if it come before him for consideration.

As for the stipulation that the Southern State shall repudiate debts contracted in behalf of the rebellion, and shall relinquish all claim to compensation for liberated slaves, this belongs to the mere "leather and pronella" of the proposed arrangement. The payment of the debts referred to is not, and could not be for years, a practical question. On the other hand, no present repudiation by the State in any form, can be regarded as a bar to the collection of a debt or lien against the State for all time to come not to pay it. Nor can the relinquishment by a State of claim to compensation for slave property appropriated or destroyed by the Federal Government, have any binding force either in law or equity. The Southern States never had slaves. The emancipated slaves belonged to individuals, and States have no more right to cancel duties the Federal Government may have incurred to those individuals by reason of emancipation, than they have to cancel obligations incurred by the same Government in taking or annihilating private property of any other kind, —horses, ships, steamboats, or even a bank note, bills of exchange, for example. If Government, as a sovereign, can not be legally forced to payment, neither can it be morally released, by itself or by another, from a just obligation. "Prescription does not run against the King;" nor does it run against creditors of the Government.

There is one fact in relation to the plan of Mr. Stewart that may, on reflection, cause it to fail to satisfy the demands of the Radicals. The whole plan turns upon voluntary action of the States in changing their Constitutions. But if they change their Constitutions to-day to satisfy the Radicals, what is to prevent them from changing their Constitutions to-morrow to satisfy themselves?

The Movement for a New Union Government.

We published a few days ago a sketch of a Radical plan for erecting new governments in the Southern States, based on negro and "loyal white" votes, to be recognized by the Radical majority in Congress. It was then stated in the account taken from the N. Y. *Tribune*, that "loyal men" from Louisiana and other States had left Washington to go home and inaugurate the movement. It seems that the movement was one of no private origin, as the following report of the proceedings of the 12th of the Central Executive Committee of the Duennt-Hoomer-Flanders Universal Suffrage party, is stated that—

Mr. Warmoth offered resolutions which provide in substance that the President of the Central Executive Committee issue a proclamation calling upon the people to meet in Convention, at such place as may be selected by the Committee, to assemble in New Orleans on the 1st of May, with a view of framing a Constitution and preparing the organization of a State government in harmony with the government of the United States, preparatory to the readmission of the State into the Union.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution that there be appointed to apportion the number of delegates for the several parishes, and determine the qualification of voters, etc.

After some debate the resolutions were laid over till the next meeting.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY, Washington, March 16.—The Commissioner of Treasury Agents in the Southern States is said to inform many who stand charged personally with complicity in the rebellion, that they can, and the action of the Government is looked upon as equivalent to an abandonment of trial, or even further inquiry into their cases. The truth is, I am told, the authorities intended in numerous instances from the land down to the minutest subordinate, to be discriminated was one with the other, and so discriminated was the transactions all through, that the whole set would have had to have been punished to justice, in order to give justice half due. It is possible there may be exceptions to the rewards, disclaimers, and fully; but, if so, they will be few, and perhaps not worth the extra labor of costs to the Government.

THE TAX OF DRESS MAKERS.—A petition of twenty-thousand dress-makers was presented to the Senate on the 16th, praying that the internal revenue tax on their business might be taken off. They set forth the peculiar hardships that this tax imposes on them, and claim that it is not exacted of any other class, to abandon their pursuit, or go to the mercy of the sheriff. It may be stated in this connection that the Ways and Means Committee have decided to strike off this tax, which has been found very oppressive.

The House discussed but did not pass the Senate bill authorizing telegraphic communication between the United States and the West India Islands.

Fortress Centre, Pa., March 23.—A conflagration, commencing at Ocean Wall, accidentally broke out, involving five other walls in the flames.

The burning oil found a channel which carried the burning mass to Bennettiff Run, causing the loss of the refineries and some forty more buildings.

The damage is estimated at $150,000. Twenty thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, with the package and all the paraphernalia for shaking, was destroyed.

St. Joksbury, Vt., March 23.—The repair shops of the Passumpsic Railroad were destroyed by fire last night. Nearly all the cars were saved.

Cincinnati, March 23.—Pike's Opera House was entirely consumed by fire last night, originating, it is supposed, by an explosion of gas after the audience had left.

Adams Express office, Bickes and Carroll, bookbinders, and Pesters Brothers, music sellers, and Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine establishment were also destroyed.

London, March 10.—In the Bankruptcy Court a ninth application has been made for the release from custody of George N. Sanders for debts and liabilities to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling.

The bankrupt attributes his failure to disappointments in a Confederate contract, relative to iron-plated vessels.

New York, March 22.—The steamer Arizona, with the California mails, is coming in.

The steamer Bellona, from London, has arrived. News anticipated.

Orders have been issued for the immediate dismissal out of a flying squadron for duty on the British North American coast. One reason for this movement is the assemblage of the British West Indian fleet at Halifax.

Another is the Fenian scare, another the termination of the reciprocity treaty and its effect upon our fisheries.

Washington, March 23.—Senators Dixon and Foote are both somewhat better.

LATER.

Cincinnati, March 23.—The *Enquirer* office was entirely destroyed in the conflagration of Pike's Opera House last night.

The fire spread across Baker street to Adams Express Company's stables and to several buildings on Third street. The estimated loss, including the Opera House, is $2,000,000.

Pike's loss will be $1,000,000. He has insurance of only $30,000. Adams Express Company saved their money and valuable package.

New York, March 23, 12 M.—Cotton steady at 41 to 43c. Sales thus far, 1,000 bales. Gold 129½.

A Toronto letter says Col. Lowry, of the 67th Infantry, has discovered that some of the British forces are compromised with General Sweeney.

Important Reconstruction Project from a Former Conservative Republican—Universal Suffrage Recommended as Substitute for Negro Suffrage and Equality of Civil Rights.

Washington, March 16.—SENATE.—Mr Stewart introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction:

Whereas, In the present distracted condition of the country, it is eminently proper and necessary that all just and constitutional means should be employed to allay the quarrels of popular excitement, the removal of unreasonable prejudice, and the obliteration of all hostile feelings growing out of the late unhappy civil war; and

Whereas, One of the most prolific sources of unfriendly sectional feeling is the conflict of opinions existing on the subject of negro suffrage; and

Whereas, It is now most evident that there is no probability whatever that Senators and Representatives elected from the States where the people were lately in insurrection will be allowed to occupy the seats to which they have been elected, unless the Southern States have complied with certain fundamental conditions, a portion of which are hereinafter recited; and

Whereas, It is manifestly the duty of all to use every reasonable effort to restore the establishment of harmony and good feeling as long as the eleven Southern States, whose people were lately in insurrection, are prevented from resuming their ancient relations to this Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that each of said States, whose people were lately in insurrection, as aforesaid, shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed all former relations with the Federal Government, and its duly representatives shall be admitted in the two Houses of the National Legislature, whenever said State shall have assented to the following, as to a way out of all existing distinctions as to civil rights and disabilities among the various classes of its population, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude:

Second: To repudiate all pecuniary indebtedness which said State may have heretofore contracted on account of the liberation of its slaves; and

Fourth: To provide for the extension of the elective franchise to all persons upon the same terms and conditions, having no discrimination in regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude; provided that those who were qualified to vote in the year 1860 by the laws of their respective States, shall not be disfranchised by reason of any new test or conditions which have been or may be prescribed since that year.

Resolved, That when the aforesaid conditions have been complied with, and the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the present voting population of the State, including all those qualified to vote under the laws thereof, as they existed in 1860, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed in regard to all persons in said State, who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States, wholly absolving them from all pains, penalties, or disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of connection with the Rebellion.

Resolved, That in view of the thorough assimilation of the basis of suffrage in the various States of the Union, all other States not above specified shall be and hereby are requested to incorporate an amendment in their State Constitutions corresponding with the one specified.

Mr. Stewart said he simply submitted the propositions, and he would promise to vote for it if recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) rose to welcome in the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart), a new convert to the necessity of colored suffrage on this floor. I have maintained that colored suffrage was the only guarantee for future peace and security in this country. I have insisted that it was a necessity, and that without it your national debt is imperilled, without it your freedmen will be in constant peril, and this Republic cannot enjoy permanent peace. And Sir, he welcomes with open arms the Senator from Nevada. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Sumner said that, believing no new terms of reconstruction were necessary, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Henderson said he was under some obligations to the Senator from Nevada, and he desired to express them. He stated that shortly after the date of the letter of Gov. Sharkey, the President had expressed the views contained in that letter in a private conversation, so that, if the advocacy of negro suffrage made a man a Radical and a Jacobin, and a fanatic, he wanted the country to know that the President was a Radical.

Mr. Yates—I simply rise to say that I am not at all surprised that any gentleman should find out that the President of this country are entitled to suffrage; not at all surprised; they will find it out very soon.

The resolution was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointment by Mayor Clark.—Wm. H. Manning, Lieutenant First District.

Michael Shehan, Lieutenant Fourth District.

J. B. Dionis, Commissary Beef Market, Second District.

James Seale, Commissary Magazine street market.

Louis Teinaire, Commissary St. Mary's market.

Appointments Yesterday.—Sergeants of Police, Second District: Octave Delarue, Ed. Thomas, and E. V. Leclerc.

S. Boullous, special officer to Lieut. Rassel.

Bigamy.—Mr. Haywood, arrested yesterday on the charge of having indulged in worse than Mormon principles, by indulging in the luxury of two husbands. Recorder Gastinel will look into the delicate matter.

First District Court.—*Judge E. Abell.*—M. Felix was tried yesterday on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Th. Warren. Verdict "guilty." Other cases were continued.

The grand jury was in session yesterday and considered cases laid before them.

Served.—Mr. White, Mrs. White, Mr. Shrumphins and Julia Shrumphins, were all arrested yesterday morning at the instance of Mrs. White, who charged them with an assault and battery with intent to kill and murder.

Precious.—Joe Donahue, a youth, was arrested yesterday morning by Captain West and sent to the House of Refuge for safe keeping. He had a loaded pistol.

Sent Before the First District Court.—Patrick McDonald and Michael Foley are charged by Michael Kelly with having stolen $44 50 from his pillow. Recorder Genche sent the case before the First District Court.

Alleged Fenian Prisoners on the French Coast.

[From the Edinburgh Evening Courant, Feb. 28.]

On Thursday last the Malaga screw steamer, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at Campbleton with grain from St. Nazaire. The Malaga is a long, low, rakish looking craft, and as she went straight into port, the pilot, the good people of Campbleton got rather alarmed at the suspicious looking appearance of the stranger, and we understand some of the shopkeepers actually removed their premises, being afraid that it was the Fenian privateer which was rumored to have sailed from New York, and that her visit was to open fire on Campbleton for ransom. Her passengers, to endow them with Dutch courage while carrying out their murderous designs.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, 1866.

The Gold market opened to-day with a marked falling off in the general trade of the city, but an active demand for our leading staple, under which the sales amount to two-thirds of the entire sales of the past two days of nearly 11,000, and a total for the week of 22,300. The market, moreover, closed with increased buoyancy in consequence of the heavy falling off shown by the week's receipts, as well as by the favorable tenor of the New York accounts. Rates in Gold opened with the decline they suffered during the first three days, the quotations in our commercial report being the same as those of last Friday's close. As the business has been mostly for foreign export, it has caused a material increase in the offerings of Foreign Exchange, but very little in Domestic.

The Gold market opened at rather easier rates, and closed at 128 to 128¼ against 129¼ to 129¾ at the close of last week, showing a decline of 1 to 1¼ per cent. Sterling Exchange ruled at 109 to 109½ for short sight, and 108 for full sight. Gold checks on New York for $99,000 were passed at par to ¼ per cent discount, and settled for on the basis of 128½ for coin. We hear of no further sales of Silver Dollars pay 119 to 120 for the small amount offered, and 120 for the most part they counters, and sell at 122 to 123. Nothing transpired in Mexican coin.

The supply of Foreign Exchange was ample for all demand, and its tone was checked by drawers holding rather above the views of the banks. Rates, nevertheless, stiffened in the latter part of the day, and the sales of Bills, and bills offered on their respective statements, amount to 11,823 bales, against 17,002 last week, showing a falling off of 5,279 bales. This heavy decrease was not unexpected, but has never, in the history of the trade, been felt in the market. The week's exports comprise 21,998 bales, 20,286 of which were to foreign parts, and only 1,712 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865		18,000
Received to-day	2,000	
Received previously	20,816—22,816	
Total		40,816
Cleared to-day	2,000	
Cleared previously	20,816—22,816	
Stock on hand now		18,000

The clearances comprise 2,797 bales for Liverpool and 2,000 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 127 hogsheads Sugar, 43 barrels and 23 half-barrels Molasses from the coast. There is a fair supply of Louisiana Sugar on hand, but very little Molasses. The demand was more general to-day, and there were sales of about 100 hogsheads Louisiana Sugar, in several lots, at 10¾ to 12c for Low Fair to Fair, 12c for Good Fair, and 14¾c per pound for Strouds. Of Molasses, 6 barrels Common, fermenting, and 23 half-barrels Choice, fermenting, sold on private terms, and 40 bales at 65c per gallon for fermenting, and 80c for Prime. Another lot of 50 bales No. 13 Cuba Sugar sold this morning at 12¾c per pound. The total sales of Sugar for the week amount to 300 hogsheads Louisiana Sugar at 11¼c for Low Fair to Fair, 12¾c for Good Common, 13¾c to 13¾c for Fair, 13¾c for Good Fair, and 15¾c for Prime and Yellow Clarified. The week's sales of Molasses are confined to 150 barrels at 60, 65¼ and 80c per gallon. Week's receipts 283 hogsheads Sugar, 344 barrels Molasses—cleared 18 hogsheads, 71 barrels Sugar and 251 barrels Molasses. The stock comprises 7,413 boxes, 613 hogsheads and 49 barrels Sugar.

TOBACCO.—The supplies are insufficient for extended operations, and the demand is consequently only in a retail way. There were sales of a few hogsheads to the trade at prices ruling within the range of the following quotations:

	Light.	Heavy.
Low Refused	4@5c	2@3c. Currency.
Good do	7@9	9@9 do
Common Leaf	9@10	10@12 do
Fair do	12@14	14@17 do
Good do	16@18	18@20 do
Fine do	18@20	22@24 do
Choice Selections	21@24	25@28 do

WHISKEY.—Receipts and Prices Nominal.—We have again to note a very good demand for Corn, and prices are still firmer, while Flour, Oats and Hay continue in request at very firm and full prices, but Provisions are extremely dull and depressed, even at reduced figures. Full particulars of the market are given in detail in the following remarks:

FLOUR.—In light supply and in good local demand, and prices show an upward tendency. The better descriptions of Extras are scarce and tending to increase. Yesterday, not previous by reported, 1,500 barrels were sold, of which 200 Fine at $7 50, 350 do at $7 75, 100 Superfine at $8 25, and 800, in lots, at $8 50 per bbl. To-day the sales embraced about 1500 barrels, of which 200, a mixed lot on private terms, 300 Fine, in two equal lots, at $7 50, 100 Good Fine at $7 75, 100 at $8, 100 and 200 Superfine at $8 50, and 100 do at $8 75 per bbl. Week's sales 12,000 barrels—receipts 28,592 barrels—cleared 3,916 barrels.

CORN—Continues in good demand, and prices are still ruling with an upward tendency. The sales to-day embrace 4000 sacks, of which 500 Yellow, and 700 Mixed at 85c, 1000 White Mixed and 1000 White at 93c, and 500 White at $1 bushel. By auction, 1600 sacks damaged yellow at 50 to 56c per bushel. Week's sales 34,000 sacks—receipts 52,552 sacks—cleared 22,199 sacks.

OATS—Are in light supply and in good demand at firm prices. There were sales to-day of 1850 sacks at 60c per bushel. Week's sales 7000 sacks at 58 to 60c per bushel—receipts 9,650 sacks—cleared 698 sacks.

HAY—The supply is small, but buyers are holding back for more liberal receipts, and prices are lower. The sales to-day were confined to 200 sacks at $1 40, and 100 at $1 45 per 100 pounds. Week's sales 2000 sacks at $1 40 to $1 50. Week's receipts 6,256 sacks.

BACON—Is in good request, but there is very little good on hand, and the sales to day are confined to 150 bales Prime Western at $30 per ton. Week's sales 2990 bales at $28 per ton for Clear Rib, $25 to 26 50 for Good, and $24 and $30 for Prime. Week's receipts 4,357 bales.

PORK—The market is very dull, and prices are drooping. There were sales of 250 barrels full weight Mess at $28 50 per barrel. Dealers are retailing it at $29 to 29 50 per bbl. Week's sales 500 barrels—receipts 1,820 barrels—cleared 136 barrels.

BACON—Is in good supply, but very much neglected even in a retail way, and prices are lower. Shoulders are retailing at 12½ to 13½c, Ribbed Sides 15 to 16½c, Clear Ribbed 16c, Clear Sides 17½c, Smoked Hams 19c, and Sugar cured 20 to 24c per pound. Week's receipts 901 casks—cleared 86.

LARD—There is no demand for round lots. Sales are being made in a small or retail way at 16½ per lb for prime to choice. Week's receipts 1,010 tierces, 1,732 kegs—cleared 125 kegs.

GREEN MEAT—The market is extremely dull and there is scarcely anything doing even at retail—dealers are asking 12c per pound for Shoulders and 13c for Sides.

WHISKEY—The market is liberally supplied, but there is a steady demand even at retail. Western Rectified may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1 75 to 2 per gallon.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Butter is in request and in good demand, but Common is neglected. Cheese is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 60c per lb, Western 10 to 40c. Cheese, Northern and Western 22 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

STAR CANDLES.—Are dull, and are selling in small lots at 20c per lb for short weight, and 24c for full weight.

COAL OIL—Dealers are supplying the demand at 65 to 70c per gallon in bbls and 22½c to $1 in cans.

INDIA BAGGING—Is selling in small lots to dealers at 30c per yard in bales, and dealers are retailing it at 35c per yard in rolls and 40c in bales.

BUTTA ROPE—Is held in first hands at 17c and is retailing at 16 to 16½c per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Are selling in a small way at 28 to 30c a piece.

COTTON.—The market for this article is very dull. There is only a slow retail business doing at 26 to 28c per pound, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Ho. The week's sales from Store and Factors' Stores are 1,000 bales and 21½c per pound, gold being paid. We quote Fair to Good Fair Mid at 39½ to 40½c, Prime 41 to 41½c, gold. Stock on hand 11,299 bales.

FREIGHTS—Continue Freights are extremely dull, in fact, the rates are merely nominal, but foreign are firmer and a little fuller. The rates are 5c per pound for Cotton to sail for New York and Boston, ¼ to ⅜c by steam for New York, ⅜c by steam for Boston, ¼c by steam for Liverpool, and ¼ to ⅜c by sail for Liverpool, and ¼ to ⅜c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 24, 1866.

Arrived during the past week 296 Western Beeves, 27 Texas Steers, 95 Cows and Calves, 1,800 Sheep, 285 Calves and 107 Milch Cows.

Sold during the past week 197 Texas Beeves, 27 Teatings, 203 Hogs, 695 Sheep, 107 Calves and 42 Milch Cows.

Beeves on sale, 99 Western Beeves, 80 Texas Beeves, 70 Weanlings, 375 Hogs, 1,525 Sheep, 140 Calves and 150 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ⅌ lb net	14 @	16
Western Beef, Ordinary, ⅌ lb net	12 @	13
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	12 @	13
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	10 @	11
Texas Beeves, Cheese quality, ⅌ head	8 @	9
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	6 @	7
Texas Beeves, 4th quality, ⅌ head	4 @	5
Texas Beeves, 5th quality, ⅌ head	3 @	4
Weanlings, ⅌ head	12 @	15
Western Hogs, ⅌ head	12 @	13
Cows Hogs, ⅌ head	10 @	12
Choice Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	10 @	12
Common Sheep, ⅌ head	8 @	9
Cows Sheep, ⅌ head	7 @	8
Stock Calves, ⅌ head	7 @	8
Weanlings, ⅌ head	7 @	8
Fat Calves, ⅌ head	7 @	8
Calves, ⅌ head	7 @	12

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 23, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Florida, Gleason, for Apalachicola—Fred. Hollis.
Ship Marmion, Bourne, for Liverpool—Barber & De Verges.
Ship Wallace, Carney, for Havre—W. H. Hallsendorf.
Bark Florence Peters, Skinner, for Cardenas—G. W. Richards & Bro.
Bark Malta, (British) Corrigall, for Liverpool—Fisher & Co.
Brig Edward, (British) Doty, for Matanzas—Avendano Bros.
Schr Dan Simmons, Hertit, for Matanzas—Hatchett & Norton.
Schr Cyclone, Babbidge, for Cienfuegos—Wm. Walker & Lanman.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Seneca, H. Hare, from Boston 18th inst. to master—14 distinct 18.
Steamship Ocean, Lowell from Mobile, to Norcross Parkins & Bowen—1st distinct 16.
Steamship Leader, Rosseter, from Indianola and Galveston, to I. C. Harris—1st distinct 15.
Bark Mary Lancaster, Bowers, 16 days from New York, to Bright & Co.
Bark Lawrence, Hewes, 18 days from New York, to Eric and A. Forstall—Order.
Schr Archer & Brown, Ireland, from Philadelphia, to master—Order.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, from Philadelphia, to master—Order.
Schr Friendship, Cheney, from Sabine Pass, to master—Order.
Schr J. C. Hertz, Orr, from Havana 24 inst. (previously reported at Quarantine) to master—30 distinct.
Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walker, from Point-a-la-Hache, to master—27 distinct.

STEAMBOATS.

Emerald, Shook, from Cincinnati—Clara Dolores, Fraser, from Cairo.
Mollie Able, Ortler, from St. Louis—St. Louis Dry, Pickett, from Washington.
Pilot Boy, Bassett, from Sunnyside.
Any One, Aucoin, from Thibodaux.
J. M. Elam, Simms, from Thibodaux.
Lafourche, Barron, from Bayou Sarah.
Minnesota, Brown from Baton Rouge.
Hunter, Jamieson, from Point-a-la-Hache.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Republic, Sturdevant, from the Passes—Brought up the Lawrence, and other John Johnson and Frank & Reeves.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Kensington, Chipman, from Boston 18th inst. to Cawley, Hebbard & Co.
Steamship Huntsville, Crocker, from New York 12th inst. to G. A. Fabens.
Steamship Tuscaloosa, Williams, from Apalachicola, to L. Kennedy.
Bark Alice, Wilder, from Lemulah Jan 25th, to