THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1867.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a very desirable dwelling house, No. 595 Moreau (now Chartres) street, between Port and St. Ferdinand, Third District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

CHOICE GROCERIES. — Choice groceries, wines, liquors, etc., are to be had, at very moderate prices, at E. C. Mott's No. 159 Canal street.

FOR THE COAST AND LAFOURCHE.—As will be seen in our French advertising columns, the fine and light draft steamer Loiseau No. 2, Jos. Dufresne, master, will, hereafter, leave every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and every Saturday, at 5 p. m., taking freight for all landings on the coast and Bayou Lafourche.

According to the late census, Vicksburg had a total population on the 1st of May last, of 4591—of whom 4274 were whites, and 3297 blacks. Natchez had a total population of 9631, and Jackson 3498.

CASHIER OF CITY NATIONAL BANK.—We are happy to hear that Mr. Jules Casseard, who lately resigned as Deputy Surveyor of the Port, has been elected Cashier of the City National Bank. He occupied a similar position in the Crescent City Bank when the Federals entered the city.

Mr. Cassard is a very popular gentleman among our French and Creole friends, and will doubtless make an excellent officer.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Watching the proceedings of the thirty-ninth Congress with some little interest to ascertain, if possible, what the dominant party intends to do, we have thus far been unable to see any important measure fully carried out, or any of the great Radical ends consummated. What is the reason? With the power in their own hands why do not the Radicals go ahead and do what they wish and threaten to do? There is plenty of bullying and blustering, plenty of speech-making and resolutions, plenty of abuse heaped upon the South for its "contumacy" in not thinking with the Radicals upon the question of constitutional changes, but beyond this there is very little that can be called important. Since they claim that their policy was endorsed by the people in the late elections, and since they have so great a majority in both houses, it is a little singular that the Radicals should hesitate at anything, even to the carrying out of their threat of territorializing the South. It is difficult to comprehend why they do not proceed with their plans except upon the supposition that they are afraid of the people; and judging from the best evidences that can be gathered, we presume that this is the case. It is utterly beyond our foresight to say what they will do, but we may safely assume that they will do all they can provided public sentiment can be manipulated to suit their ends. The present Congress, while it has an appearance of boldness, is exceedingly timid. Power is the main object they have in view—not the good of the country—and they hesitate to carry out their most stringent measures only because they fear that it may cause a revulsion of public feeling, and weaken their strength.

Therefore we hear a great deal of talk and bluster while very little is done. In fact it is not easy for them to do everything just now, considering the attitude of the South and the firm stand that the President has taken against them. The South can now see the wisdom of its inactivity policy. Had the Southern States passed the amendment, and adopted the other measures required by the Radicals, the latter would have then, we are led to believe by the former example, broken faith with the South, and acted under the provisions of the revised Constitution. The object has simply been to induce the South to give them a chance to act with some air of legality, and to plead, in the end, in caution to their lawlessness. Not merely this sanction was not given, and, both threats and promises failing, the Radical party is brought to a pass where they are obliged to break down the Constitution in an illegal manner, trusting by appealing to the prejudices of the people to get their approval, or to make such concessions as will find favor in the South. All arguments to the contrary, we believe that the South has gained in strength by its passive policy, and that the Radical party has been materially weakened.

Time and time again political parties have committed suicide. An intense desire for wealth has often driven men mad; a thirst for power has often brought political organizations to ruin. Invariably it is observed that this longing for power increases until it leads to some act which arouses the people, and the dominant party, with all its fancied hopes and wild desires speedily comes to grief. Such things have been repeatedly witnessed in this democracy, and old observers have been watching the Radicals for some months, feeling assured that they were rapidly approaching the verge of madness, and that if left alone they would soon commit suicide. There is a great deal in this view. When things get bad, it is said, they must get very bad before they get right again, and upon this sage principle may we not now have a hope, though it be but a feeble one? As we have remarked the South has gained much by letting national affairs alone and by throwing the entire responsibility upon the Radicals. Oftentimes it is well in politics, as in an argument, to bring an antagonist down to a logical and practical absurdity—to force him by passive means to make himself ridiculous and odious before the world. The policy adopted by the South has done this more completely than if a more active one had been chosen, and we firmly believe that the fortieth Congress will be asking the aid of the now excluded States. There may be some method in the present course of the Radical Congress, but if so we are unable to see it. From our point of view they seem to be drifting this way and that, without any settled purpose, working and floundering to get out of a position to which they have brought themselves. But for the serious consequences which we can foresee, we should be pleased to see the process of impeaching the President attempted, for that would probably settle the question one way or the other. If the President should refuse to appear, denying the jurisdiction of a Congress from which ten States are excluded, there would undoubtedly be a decision from the Supreme bench—a thing we have long wished for, no matter what may be the result. If it decides in favor of Congress and against the President, we shall then soon know the worst, and shall, at least, see the end of this suspense. And we believe that the general opinion is that the worst has already come, and that a reaction must soon take place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An attractive performance, as is usual, will be given at the Academy this evening. Miss Eva Brent, the superb songstress, will sing some of her popular songs.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The thrilling play of the "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy" is to be repeated this evening, as adapted from the romance of that title, and beautifully rendered last night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The charming vocalists and lovely female actress Lotta, appears tonight in "Andy Blake, The Governor's Wife, and "Nan the Good for Nothing."

THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Namouna" a vaudeville in three acts, to be given this evening in German.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The Italian Opera Troupe, from the City of Mexico, will present the splendid opera *La Traviata*, to-night, with a powerful cast.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—Bob Hart's variety combination troupe are the attraction at the Olympic, and have been drawing crowded houses every night. We shall speak more fully of the performances another time.

CRESCENT CITY BURLESQUE.—Mrs. John Battersby, the comedy Maine giantess of 700 pounds weight, Prof. Greiner, the champion glass blower, and Miss Louise, the fearless lion tamer, are among the numerous attractions at this place. Exhibitions at all reasonable hours.

MIKE LEPRICE'S CIRCUS AND TRAINED ANIMALS COMBINED.—A grand matinee will be given under their pavilion, on St. Charles and Julia street, at 12 o'clock, to-day, for the accommodation of ladies and children who are unable to attend at night. Don't fail to attend.

TEXAS.—A young and adventurous Kentuckian emigrated to Texas, and settled in the center of the State, near Waco. Before settling down, however, he travelled over the greater part of the State in search of a suitable location, which he finally obtained in that ranche which he now occupies. He writes to a friend from Texas to an earthly paradise; he has the two great essentials of a stock-raiser, grass and water, in abundance; the early morning rise in the East he never can say something in nature the time grass of Kentucky, growing higher. His ranche has on both sides of it a beautiful stream, lined with timber, and a belt of valley and prairie lands. It is sheltered from the severe northers by a heavy belt of timber, and has an inexhaustible spring of cool and limpid water.

IMPROVEMENT IN SUGAR MAKING.—Mr. John Prescott Hall, of No. 3 Gage, of Terrebonne Parish, was the owner of a patent for applying the principle of centrifugal motion, on a plan which had proved, this year, a most eminently successful. We have seen sugar made by this process in several sugar houses this year, which are the finest specimens of that kind of Louisiana sugar we have ever seen. And if the fact that sugar brings two cents per pound in the market more than other sugar not made by this process, proves the value of the invention, it behoves the legislature of Louisiana composing the 43d, 44th, and 45th districts in Terrebonne Parish where this process is used and patented to question its superior advantages. Messrs. Pulsifer & Cooper have the chinese manufactured somewhere on the Opelousas railroad sugarhouse, and will be prepared to put them up on all the plantations in St. Mary and adjoining parishes where they are wanted.—*Planters' Banner.*

The Longboat Repeal is the title of a new paper in Texas.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 013

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—*House*—The Pacific Committee was instructed to inquire into the efficiency of establishing an ocean mail between San Francisco and Oregon City.

Several private bills were taken up. An adverse report from a committee was tabled without reading. A number of other private bills of no general interest were passed.

A bill allowing James Hooper $10,000 for the bark Gen. Berry, chartered by the Government and destroyed by the Confederate steamer Florida, elicited a long debate. It was laid over and placed on the private calendar.

A communication from the Postmaster General, on the mail service to Brazil, was referred to the Pacific Committee.

A communication from the War Department relative to the horses lost in Indiana during the late John H. Morgan's raid, was referred to the Military Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The appropriation bill was taken up and the amendment to reduce the sum for the purchase of seeds from $80,000 to $10,000 elicited a noisy debate. Without action the House adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the Fort Smith, Arkansas, delegation—a synopsis of which has been telegraphed. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Committee on Territories have reported a bill organizing a Government for Idaho.

The bill to amend the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces was referred to the Committee on Militia.

The Naval Committee has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of closing the Norfolk Navy Yard.

A bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Montana was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A joint resolution was passed appropriating $100,000 for removing the wreck of the steamer Scotland, off Sandy Hook.

The Pension bill was taken up and discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

The bill regulating tenure in office was taken up, and various amendments were ordered to be printed.

A Tariff bill was reported as a substitute for the House bill comprising the main features of Wells's proposition, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned to Monday.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A negro recently recruited here, demanded by Gen. Miles, has been ordered to Charleston S. C.

Rev. Dr. Robson, missionary secretary of the Methodist Church South, is in the city. He has just returned from Tennessee to Baltimore and reports the progress and prospects of the Methodist mission throughout the world as more favorable than ever. Under Dr. Shon's direction special attention is to be given to the religious culture of the negroes in opposition to the measures of the recent Roman Catholic Council.

Washington, Jan. 11.—On section in the new tariff provides that goods in bond or bonded warehouses, on which duties have not been paid, shall pay all the rates of duty imposed by this act. Another section provides for a drawback on exported manufactured articles, to the amount of the tariff collected on imported raw materials consumed in manufacture, also, for articles worked up in the construction of United States vessels. Another section authorizes the United States to take any goods imported, at invoice prices, adding freight, insurance and other charges.

Washington, Jan. 11.—This Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: R. L. Law, commander in the Navy; A. Peck, of Ohio, Minister resident and Consul General to Haiti; Albert G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, Minister to Costa Rica; Wickham Hoffman, of Louisiana, Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris.

The Committee's report on Tariff provides for a tariff of 3 cents per pound on grades not above 12 on Dutch standard cheese, 3½ on grades between 12 and 16, 4 on all above 16. Cordials, liquors and bitters $2 40. Brandy is excepted. It provides that liquors imported shall pay 3 cents per bottle, and cigarettes 20c per pound.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The tariff according to Wells' classification and the House bill of last session has been adopted. Unwashed Wool, first value 32c, first class 10 cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem*; additional on hair, at pace, coast annual over 2 cents per pound, 12 cents and 10 *ad valorem*; on wools of third class, wool manufactured is omitted—when over 12c, six cents specific duty on first class wool when washed duty being when imported. Duties the amount of unwashed upon sheep skins, 30 per cent *ad valorem*; wooden rags, shoddy, &c., 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on blankets, wooden and worsted yarns, not exceeding 40 cents per pound in value above 30 cents per pound, 9 cents and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on blankets, worsted yarns, not exceeding 30 cents with an additional 30 per cent. *ad valorem* in each case. On item the House classification with Wells' rates is adopted with a slight increase. Wells' rates on linseed and flax are the same as the present tariff.

Richmond, Jan. 11.—Judge Meredith decides the stay law unconstitutional.

New York, Jan. 11.—The *Commercial's* money article says it still shows the effects of the bear movement. Discounts are quiet. The best paper is 7 a 8 per cent. Governments opened at the decline of last evening's prices, but subsequently it proved good and excited under the conflict between long and short interests. Minister sales show increased activity. The stock market is decidedly more active, and showed an improvement on the opening prices.

A dispatch from Rolla, Mo., states that the rails on the Southwest Pacific Railroad have been laid between there and Gasconade.

New York, Jan. 11—Mexican correspondence from Vera Cruz to December 26th and the City of Mexico to the 24th says all the French troops are concentrating at the capital preparatory to leaving the country. The French transport Rhone, at Vera Cruz, was ready to take the Austrian troops on board.

The Austrian steam yacht Elizabeth, from Trieste, had arrived—it was supposed to carry Maximilian home.

The transportation of French troops from the capital to Vera Cruz commences on the 15th instant.

The Emperor was still at Puebla.

Two steamers from New York, with provisions for the French, had arrived. Another from the same port had discharged a cargo of arms for the Liberals at Matamillas.

New York, Jan. 11, evening—Cotton very fair, sales 3000 bales Uplands at 34½c to 35c; Orleans at 35½c to 36c. Flour very dull and 25c lower; sales 5500 bbls superfine State and Western at $9 65 to $11 25. Ohio $12 12 to $14 25; Southern drooping at $12 to $17. Wheat 2c lower and 2 to 3c lower, sales 14,000 bu. 2 Milwaukie $2 35. Corn dull and declining, trifling sales at $1 19 to $1 20 in store, for mixed Western, closing at $1 20 afloat. Pork heavy, sales 5000 bbls at $25 50 to $26 25 for new mess, closing at $26 25. Beef dull. Beef hams quiet. Prime Beef hogs heavy at $7 75 to $8 25 for Western, and $8 75 for city. Cut meats are dull; sales 210 packages at 9 to 9½c for shoulders and 10 to 12½c for hams. Bacon is dull. Lard drooping; sales 900 bbls at 11½ to 12½c for old, and 12½ to 12¾c for new. Butter firm at 15 to 30c for Ohio, and 35 to 36c for State. Cheese firm at 13 to 20c, and active. Naval stores quiet but firm at 67½ to 68½c for spirits of turpentine, and $1 37½ to $10 for rosin. Rice dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady and quiet; sales 570 hhds Cuba at 10c; also 500 boxes Havana at 9c. Molasses dull; sales 190 bbls New Orleans at 83c. Money market active at 7 per cent on call. Sterling exchange firm at 109 to 109½ gold for first class. Bankers bills unsettled. Gold opened at 132⅞, declined to 132¼, closing at 131. Government stocks unchanged and moderately active.

New York, Jan. 11, night.—The Money market was active and stringent the forenoon, but easier this afternoon at 7 per cent. Four banks were credited with the specie shipped to-day to the amount of $5,700,000. Gold was stronger, closing at 131½. Sterling Exchange firmer and more active at 109½ to 110⅛ for Prime. Government's are all higher with increased demand. The closing prices: Coupons of '81, 107⅞ to 108; do of '62, 106⅝ to 107; do of '64, 105 to 105¼; do of '65, 105¼ to 105⅜; do of 1865, registered, 98⅝ to 100; 7-30's, 104⅛ to 104⅜; Compounds, 109½ to 110⅞. Stocks closed more active: Western Union Telegraph Company, 40½ to 40¾; Erie, 64¼ to 64⅝; North western 42½ to 43⅛. Mining shares active, excited and higher.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Governor Morton delivered his message to the Legislature in joint committee this evening. The message is very long. The financial condition of the State is more favorable than at any former period in her history. The total public debt is $3,386,000 upon which a reduction of one million will be made by July next. The population of the State is rapidly increasing. From the statistics shown it is estimated the number of inhabitants in 1870 will be over two millions. A registry law and the establishment of an agricultural bureau and the sending of agents to Europe to encourage emigration are recommended. The school fund of the State is estimated at nearly eight million dollars. It recommends provision by law for a uniform system of common schools wherein children will be without charge and equally open to all. The present law should be so amended as to require the education of colored children and that such proportion of the school fund as may be in proportion to the number of colored children be set apart and applied to their education by separate schools.

It urges a liberal appropriation for a soldiers' and sailors' home. Regarding the national debt and currency question he is opposed to the present currency paying the whole debt. The action of the Senate has caused the contraction of the debt, they and their children should pay their proportion of the debt, in the destitute condition of the South at the present time, they are unable to do. Therefore, he is in favor of securing taxation, so as to pay the Government expenses and interest on the public debt, leaving the principal to times of more general prosperity. If the Southern States, refusing after having put down the rebellion, shall continue with the work of reconstruction it will have been well, and may properly leave at least a part of the debt to be paid by them.

On the question of negro suffrage, he says it is impossible to deny nearly a million free colored people a voice in the Government, and they helped to support. Taxation and representation should go together, but the franchise is a national right, and should be subjected to restrictions for the general good of the nation. He says the Constitutional Amendment question has been fully discussed, recommends its early consideration, and hopes that he will be enabled to present to the world as the declaration of the spirit and purpose of the people of Indiana.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 11.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted 100 bales Middling at 31½c; sales for the week 9250 bales; receipts for the week 8500 bales against 6800 bales; exports for the week 7752 bales; stock in port 79,208 bales. Total receipts to date 139,883 bales against 207,845.

Arrived: ship Norwood, from Liverpool. Cleared: ship James E. Kesler, for Liverpool, with 3436 bales of cotton, and bark Tryon, for Liverpool, with 900 bales of cotton.

Vicksburg, Jan. 11.—Passed: Vicksburg, at midnight, America, at 2, and Julia, at 8, Woodman, for N. Orleans, at 6 p. m. River falling.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The weather is clear and cool. Business was dull. The river is falling steadily.

Up: Sam Parker, for Cincinnati, with 1400 bales of cotton.

In port: Southerner, Gleamer, Die Vernon, Norman, Rose Hambleton; Dee Arc.

Cotton quiet at 30 to 31c. Corn 95c to $1. Flour unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork $23 to $24. Oats 75 to 80c. Hay $28 to $30. Dressed Hogs $10 to $11.

Galveston, Jan. 11.—The *News* says a thousand white laborers could find steady employment in any of the upland counties of Texas. A number of Scotch emigrants have found pleasant good homes. General Kiddoo has gone to the interior to assist the planters in contracting with the freedmen. The weather is unusually fine and the prospects are good.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The American monitor Miantonomah, and the remainder of the United States squadron, are at Carthagena, where they attract thousands of visitors.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The *Pays* of this capital warns the American people against the impeachment of President Johnson.

Vienna, Jan. 11.—The health of the Empress Carlotta has greatly improved both in mind and body.

London, Jan. 11.—A rumor to-day speaks of a commercial panic in Shanghai.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—The sales of cotton for the week as reported by the *Brokers' Circular*, have been 41,000 bales. To-day the market is dull, and the sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling Uplands 14¾d.

London, Jan. 11, noon.—U. S. 5-20's, 73; Erie shares, 43¾; Illinois Central, 80¼.

Louisville, Jan. 11.—50 hhds Tobacco sold at $18. Superfine Flour $9 75. Prime old Wheat $2 80. Shelled Corn 70c, for sac 65c. Oats 65c. Mess Pork $26 50. Bulk Shoulders 8½c. Bacon Shoulders 12c; Clear Sides 13¾. Hams 16½c. Lard 12½c. Raw Whisky $2 31. Cotton—Middling 31 to 32c.

Frankfort Ky., Jan. 11.—The Court of Appeals upon an appeal from the Jefferson county Court of Common Pleas, has decided virtually that Philip Torrippert, now is, and will be till the next April election, Mayor of Louisville.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Tobacco and Cotton—nothing doing. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat stiff at $2 85 for Choice. Corn easier at 80c to 85c. Oats declined to 62½c to 65c. Provisions dull. Pork $25 50 to $26. Hams sweet pickle per lb. Shoulders 11c to 11½c. Lard 11c to 11½c. Prime Hogs $6. Closing at $6 to $6 25. Whisky $2 12½.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—The steamer Golden City sailed to-day with $1,477,000 in treasure, of which $1,000,000 is destined for New York.

New York, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Manhattan Fenian Society first a satisfactory report was read from James Stephens. Roberts's men say they have gained vastly by Stephens's failure, and that everything is moving in the right direction.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The Iron Moulders' Union have elected Wm. H. Sylvester, of Nashville, President. The Union takes strong ground against strikes.

Salt Lake papers report the massacre of nine miners by the Navajoes, near Culville, Colorado river.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Board of Conciliation had a stormy session to-day. Councilman Long threw an indictment at President Beckman's head. The other called Beckman a liar and a perjurer. Table overturned, Beckman was arrested. It is believed that the municipal business remains locked until Beckman resigns.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—Cotton closed dull, with sales of 10,000 bales at 14¾d for Middling Uplands.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Count Bismarck, in a circular to European Governments, declares peace shall be maintained and he will devote himself to the consolidation of Germany.

Coffee was opened at sixty-one hundred to sixty three hundred for Good Fair. Stock sixty three thousand bags.

New York, Jan. 11.—The steamship Persia from Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown the 30th ultimo, has arrived.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce that the net earnings of the company have exceeded the rate of 20 per cent per annum. A dividend on account of ten per cent is to be declared in February. An American adventuring, called the "Crook and Lake Superior Railroad Company, have issued a prospectus in London, inviting subscriptions of one million three hundred thousand pounds, in seven per cent. bonds, at 62½.

The London *Globe* thinks war between Greece and Turkey is not unlikely. Its Paris correspondent states that Greek troops have been disembarked in Crete, and others are being concentrated on the Turco-Greek frontier.

The *Times* says a collision, though, perhaps still remote, is daily becoming less improbable.

Galveston, Jan. 11.—Arrived: steamer Virginia, from New York; bark Etterpe, from New York. Outside: bark Florence Felix and brig Arthur Eggleston, from Boston.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Seven more transports have sailed for Mexico. It is believed the French troops will be ready to sail on the 15th of February.

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—The Porte has issued a circular calling the serious attention of the European powers to the affairs between Turkey and Greece. He says there are no favorable results from his efforts to defend the honor and integrity of his empire.

London, Jan. 10.—Consols closed at 91 for money. U. S. 5-20's, 73¾; Illinois, 80¾; Erie, 42½.

Paris, Jan. 10.—*La Patrie* says in no case will the French Government reconsider the order for the evacuation of Mexico by the first of March.

Rio Janeiro advices of the 8th state the river Amazon, Locantins and San Francisco have been thrown open to the trade of all nations.

New York, Jan. 11—1 p. m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour 10 to 5c lower; Ohio $12 to $14 25; Southern declining. Wheat quiet and declining. Corn dull and slightly in favor of buyers. Pork quiet; new Mess $26 12 to $26 25. Beef quiet. Lard steady. Dressed Hogs steady at 9 to 9½c. Whisky quiet.

Stocks heavy: Money 7, on call; Sterling Exchange 109⅝. Gold 135. Coupons of '81, 107½ to 108¼; ditto of '64, 104½ to 105; ditto of '65, 105¼; ditto of '66, 105¼ to 105⅜; Tennessee, 103⅝ to 103¾; new Fives, 93⅝ to 93¾; Tennessee's, 90; Virginia's, 58 to 60; North Carolina's, 73⅝ to 74; Missouri's, 91 to 95.

A Lady Disappears, and is Supposed to be Drowned.

Mrs. A. F. Whitehurst disappeared from the steamer Joab Lawrence, lying at the Mobile wharf, a little before daybreak on Monday morning last, and there seems to be little doubt that she threw herself into the river, in a fit of mental derangement, and was drowned. She lived with her husband near Cold Bluff, or Bugg's Landing, on the Alabama river, at one of which places she took passage on the Joab Lawrence, with her two children, for the purpose of visiting her mother's family in this city. Her husband accompanied her to the boat, with the hope that a change of scene would prove beneficial to her health. Her husband accompanied her to the boat, had her passage, and placed her in the care of Mr. Shields, a gentleman of their acquaintance, who was coming to the city. Her two children are quite small, one of them, a girl, being but about seven years of age, and the other an infant, of some six or seven months. The steamer did not reach the Mobile wharf until night, and the gentleman in whose care she had been placed prevailed on her to remain with the family of Mr. Shields that night. The next morning, as neither of them knew in what particular part of the city her mother resided.

Mrs. Shields had hardly been aroused in the morning Mr. Shields heard her singing to her child. Later in the morning the little girl was seen in the ladies' cabin calling for her mother. Upon going to the stateroom of the unfortunate lady, it was found that she had disappeared. A search was immediately instituted for her, when it was ascertained that she had thrown herself into the river. A negro woman stated that she saw Mrs. Whitehurst jump overboard and sink beneath a boat lying along side of the Joab Lawrence, and that she immediately ran and informed the chambermaid of the fact. The chambermaid, it seems, was asleep at the time, and declares that if she was told that the lady was drowned, she was unconscious of it. Thus it happened that no effort was made to save the unfortunate lady, nor to recover her body, the negro woman, who alone saw her jump in the river, having thought it unnecessary to tell nobody but the chambermaid, and the latter was too nearly asleep to comprehend the fearful story told her.

The other passengers on the boat, feeling a sympathy for Mrs. Whitehurst, having probably heard of her aberration of mind, determined to raise among themselves an amount of money for her benefit, but having learned, through some means, that such a movement was on foot, she requested Mr. Shields to discourage it, declaring that she had money and did not need assistance. Soon after the boat reached Mobile, or a short time before, she exchanged a fifty dollar bill for bills of a smaller denomination, some thirty dollars of which she placed in her trunk, keeping the remainder about her person. This, and one or two other slight circumstances, induce her friends to hope that, instead of throwing herself into the river, she landed from the boat and is now somewhere in the city, and that the story of the negro woman was but a real foundation in fact. We trust that this hope may, in the end, prove well-founded.

We learn that Mrs. Whitehurst had been subject to fits of mental derangement for some time, but they were never so severe as to prevent her from travelling alone. Her mother and sisters who reside on Texas street, not far from Marion, are, of course, greatly distressed at her mysterious disappearance, and are very anxious that her body shall be recovered, if it should turn out that she was really drowned. And that she was it is to be feared there can be little doubt.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register.*

The Washington skating pond was inaugurated yesterday afternoon. About two thousand skaters, of both sexes, were on the ice. The Marine Band was present, and the grounds were filled with visitors.

An elephant, at Cincinnati, recently picked up Dan Bryant and buried him some twenty feet. The comedian was more surprised than damaged.

The "metropolitan fire department of New York consists of "fifty eight separates; six hundred and forty horses are now employed. The expenditures for 1866 were $635,307 94.

The "Preferred Russian Bath Society" has just been formed by women of the nobs of New York.

Genuine Japanese girls will serve coffee at the Paris exhibition in a genuine Japanese cafe.

A Boston clergyman is preaching against tilting hoops, and says he cannot see the use to the abomination any longer.

It is estimated that the value of wheat and flour exported from California the present year will be $6,500,000 in gold.

Florence Marryat dedicates her novel "Too Good for Him" to her husband.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Girod Endowment.—Nicholas Girod died, leaving the Mayor of New Orleans as the fiduciary representative of the city $100,000 to build a French Orphan Asylum, besides making other bequests. But his estate on settlement proved to be worth but 28 cents on the dollar, and the heirs of the deceased claimed that as the bequest to the city could not be carried out, the $28,000 in question should fall to them. The Supreme Court did not contain the plea, and held that the amount, $28,000, should be out at interest, or properly invested till the $100,000 was realized, which under the will was to be "appropriated to the construction of an edifice bearing the name of N. Girod, in the parish of Orleans, to receive and afford succor to the French Orphans living in Louisiana."

When Mayor Monroe succeeded Mayor Stith the fund amounted to about $68,000, and, under the judicious direction of Mayor Monroe, aided by Mr. Barbarin, an excellent accountant, as his book-keeper, it now amounts to $100,000, which sum is kept in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The books in the Mayor's office are open to the inspection of the public. The amount of $100,000 being on hand, the Mayor proceeds to advertise for proposals for building the Asylum upon an elegant square of ground situated on the McIntire Ridge, near the City Park, within the parish of Orleans and the district of the city (its second) in which the testator lived, and, we believe, also died. If the amount should be allowed to run on increasing over $100,000, the heirs might set up a claim on a similar ground as before, and hence the prompt action of Mayor Monroe. The lot in question is seventeen inches higher than any ground in the city, and, we are pleased to *kill*, was donated for the purpose by our charitable and public spirited citizen, Mr. John Davidson. Thus stands the matter of this endowment, as we are advised on the authority of Mayor Monroe.

Commissioners to Paris Exposition.—Messrs. E. Giquel, Southene Allain and J. W. Gosle, have been named by Gov Wells additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Banner Presentation.—There was a handsome turnout, yesterday, of bakers of the city to receive a banner presented through the hands of Miss Pouetin, at the corner of Union and Morales streets. One of the marshals of the day was thrown from his horse, but we believe not very seriously injured.

City Officers Retaining State Notes.—The City Treasurer was busily engaged yesterday paying off the laborers of the city. Contractors and their employes would not take, even in part payment, the State notes which have *recently* been paid to us extensively for city taxes. There is now in the treasury about $100,000 in these state notes.

"Petty for the Paris Exposition.—Mr. Gottheil, of the Paris Commissioners, has received some specimens of fine perique tobacco of Louisiana production to be forwarded to the Paris Exposition. Some of these specimens are from the parish of St. James, from which, how gratifully we do not pretend to vouch, the Emperor Napoleon is said to procure his supply of the weed.

Highway Robbery.—Barty Collins and Frank Burrows were arrested yesterday in the First District, charged with highway robbing F. Guerringer, on Girod street.

Fire on Canal Street.—About half past three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building corner of Bacon and Canal streets. It was a one story tenement with brick front, with partitions of wood, running back, forming three apartments. Nos. 212, 210 and 208. The first on the corner, the "Fashion Exchange," tobacco, etc., Mr. Nicholas Amadeo, the proprietor, was insured to the extent of $300, not covering his loss probably by $2000.

The adjoining establishment, No. 210 Canal, a book and stationery store, owned by W. E. Hebbold, with all of the stock, was also consumed.

The corset and hoopskirt manufactory, No. 208 Canal, owned by Madame Boumard, with her entire stock, was also destroyed. The amount of insurance on the house, was $1000.

The building destroyed was a mere shell. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as when it was first discovered by the officers in the "Fashion Exchange, there was every indication that it had been kindled on the floor of the establishment.

The building was owned by Michael Gerlach, and insured in the Citizens' Insurance office for $12,000.

Pardoned by the Gov ernor.—Gov Wells has pardoned Timothy Kelly, convicted under the name of James Hanley of perjury, and sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Kelly's petition to the Governor, which is signed by the attorneys and ten members of the jury who convicted him, says that he was on the 7th day of April last brought into the First District Court of New Orleans by H. C. Bellden, an attorney at law, who, taking advantage of his weakness and ignorance of the law, induced and persuaded him to go bail under an assumed name for a friend of Bellden, then confined in the Parish Prison and a perfect stranger to the undersigned, the said Belden assuring him that the bail bond was a mere formality and could not subject him to prosecution. That he could not subject him to prosecution. That he was a strict examination in open court he was refused as security, and on motion of the District Attorney was committed to prison to await his trial on the charge of willful perjury. That since that time, that is since the 7th of April, 1866, he has been under confinement. The petitioner further represents that he has always demeaned himself as a good and honest citizen that he had at the time of his arrest a wife and family dependent upon him for support, and that he would certainly never have received the penalty of the law had he been aware of the importance of the act he was called upon to perform, and had he not been under the influence of evil counsel and persuasion.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Jerry Madison was tried yesterday, and convicted of assault and battery.

An information was filed for manslaughter against Charles Stokes.

Joseph Mocassin, alias L. Marchine, charged with assault and battery, and John Steward, with larceny, were released by *nolle pros.*

Charles O'Brien was put on trial on the charge of having, on the 22d of January, 1866, murdered his wife, Mary O'Brien, by strangling her with a rope, in a house on Front Levee street, between Crossman and Custom-house streets.

The case is up for a new trial, and we so fully reported by us at the time that we will not reproduce the evidence. The prisoner was defended by H. C. Castellanos. The evidence, as before contended, was purely to a man known as "Frank," only a U. S. soldier, said to have been intimate with Mrs O'Brien while her husband was in the Southern army, 13th Louisiana regiment.

About o'clock last night the jury returned a verdict of guilty without capital punishment, and with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Important from Mexico.

The *Times* of last evening has interesting correspondence from Brownsville and Matamoros of the 9th instant, from which we abstract the following intelligence:

The correspondent from Matamoros writes:

We are in the midst of great rejoicings over the recent victories in the interior, and Matamoros is literally boiling over with joy. Guadalajara, the second city in point of wealth and importance in Mexico, surrendered to General Parrea, of Corrona's army, about the 20th of December, and San Luis Potosi was evacuated on the 25th by Mejia, who had been so hard pressed by the cavalry of General Weitzo that it was worse than useless to attempt to hold out longer, and even had he been well, he would have found it difficult to feed the combined forces of Weitzo and Escobedo, with no possible chance of success.

In view of these facts, and the evacuation of Guadalajara, Mejia gathered the remnants of his demoralized army, and retreated towards the city of Mexico. It is impossible to say where he will take another stand—before reaching there or not; but not at least in the State of San Luis Potosi.

Our cause never is in the full tide of prosperity, which fact is due to the course pursued by Gen. Berriozabal, our Governor. The result has been to give a strong impetus to business, and our city never presented more of her appearance in the days of her prosperity.

General Naranjo and staff arrived from Montoyo on the 2d inst. The object of his visit is to confer with Gen. Berriozabal on future operations. He will return to Monterey immediately to address, command of that city.

Cortinas has been ordered to Victoria for the purpose of holding Canales in check, who is supposed to be in that vicinity.

General Ortega's whereabouts are at present a mystery, it is thought by many that he has gone to the interior, probably to the State of Zacatecas, of which he was formerly Governor—by others it is said he is in this State, awaiting the great uprising that shall place him at the head of the Government.

By telegraph from Brownsville, December 7th, to Brazos, I learn that Cortinas has just arrived with a force in front of Matamoros, and it is said, will attack the city.

The Brownsville correspondent writes as follows, in some respects differing from the Matamoros correspondent:

Gen. Ortega issued an address to the Mexican people, dated the 25th ult., from now near Zacatecas at the head of a strong party.

Do not put any faith in the late *Liberal* victories. Private letters furnished me with the account which I sent you by telegraph. The following is a copy:

Mejia has opened the campaign against the Liberal forces now occupying the frontier. His advanced guard, under command of Enlrogn and Lopez, has advanced as far as Charuas. Trevino retreated, and established his headquarters at Matehuala. Gen. Naranjo arrived at Matamoros with orders for Gen. Berriozabal to command to march to the assistance of Monterey, which is threatened by the Imperialists. Carlin is reported as Berriozabal's successor, as Military Commander and Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Parin, of Colonia's army, has taken possession of Guadalajara, capital of the State of Jalisco.

A guerrilla force is in the rear of the Liberals. *Chinales*, now at San Andres Jiacoma, has pronounced with his forces in favor of Ortega. Ortega has a very strong party in the interior.

The report of the evacuation of San Luis is false. It is got up to create confidence in the Liberal party. Gen. Berriozabal, Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, is at Monterey, and a *proclamation* of $100,000 raised the next day on the strength.

I just learned that Escobedo starts from Monterey at the head of all the Liberal forces for the interior, which proves the opening of Mejia's campaign.

CANALES.—We were informed last evening that this redoubtable chieftain had pronounced for Jesus Gonzales Ortega. He was at the time at San Andres de Jiamoca, with twenty-five hundred men, in the vicinity of Tampico, and ten miles from Soto la Marina, on the road to Victoria.

His intentions are unknown, but if his new friend Ortiwa is made Governor of Tamaulipas, we may expect to see him once more upon the border.—*New Orleans Courier, 6th.*

A die box containing $25,000 in counterfeit United States notes was found by a deputy in Warren county, Ill.

Letter from Gen. Beauregard.

Having published the principal portion of the article of the New York *Herald*, alluding to General Beauregard's remarks at Canton, Mississipp