THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 93 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Bee Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new single insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $25 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements sent by mail for insertion in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1867.

CITY COUNCIL.—Joint Session.—The banking houses of Messrs. Smith, Newman & Co. were last night elected Fiscal Agents of the city, receiving 19 votes against 3 for Messrs. Pike, Lapeyre & Brothers.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY. In another column will be found the advertisement of the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company," which has just received its charter from the Legislature, and is now ready to proceed with the work it aims to do. It will be remembered that the Bee has already given the detailed plan of Capt. De Haven's plans, and with favorable mention of their value. The new style of steamer which this Company intends to build and run, will cause quite a revolution in our river navigation. Those who have seen Capt. De Haven's plans and specifications speak of them in high terms. We shall be able to give further particulars of the Company, we presume, in a few days, as the men composing it are not likely to sit down idleness, now they have obtained their charter.

THE LEVEES.—We have unpleasant accounts from the overseas in St. James parish, and yet there are strong hopes that the break may be repaired. The real difficulty lies in the want of money. Many negro laborers are employed in stopping the crevasse who work in the water all day long, and are subject to much hardship and exposure. They will not work for less than two dollars per day, and must be regularly paid. The Legislature has made an appropriation of $30,000 for this purpose, but still the money cannot be obtained upon the State bonds, and so bid over fifty per cent. discount has been made. Unwilling to make this sacrifice the authorities hesitate, and meanwhile the flood in spring is strength, and the crevasse widening. It is well known that unless this break is stopped some of the finest parishes in the State will be utterly ruined. Now is the time for our people to come forward with assistance. Probably it would require no more than one fifteen thousand dollars to complete the work, and that should be raised in some way. A few days delay may be fatal to the richest portion of our State.

The steamship Harlem, from Galveston and Indianola, brought the following passengers: Dr. Mills and lady, Mrs. Mary Harris, Mrs. Dowell, Mrs. Moses Staton and wife, E. Bruce, O. Wolf, Mrs. Blogs and two children, and 10 in the steerage.

## The Supplemental Military Bill.

We published already a full synopsis of the bill adopted by the Senate; we give now the parts of the bill which have been amended by the Committee of Conference, that is to say the sixth and section fifth about the ratification of the constitution:

"I, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——, that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and have resided in the county of —— or parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others to do so. So help me God."

* * *

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, and at said elections, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the President of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon the next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if the Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted then from as therein provided.

## Gen. Beauregard Consents Submission.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 23, 1867.

WM. H. G. KING, Editor of the New Orleans Times:
New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—You have done me the honor to call for my opinion touching the action of the Sixth under the Military Bill. Having seldom taken any part in politics, I do not feel well qualified to advise on so momentous a question; nevertheless, as the same desire to obtain my views has been manifested from various quarters, I shall not shrink from the responsibility of expressing them, in the hope that they may tend to quiet the public mind, so justly alarmed at this moment.

It is my humble opinion, we have but one of two things to do—*resist or submit*; the first is indeedable, in our painfully exhausted condition. Four years of a fearful war have taught us that the "argument of the sword" can no longer be resorted to by us to redress our grievances. We must, therefore, submit; yet with the calm dignity becoming our manhood and our lost independence.

Having been overpowered in the late struggle, we can submit to the laws and accept the conditions of our conquerors without dishonor, and we must adopt the least of two evils; the fatal consequences would only come on us if we should be driven closer; we must then acquiesce or leave the country. But we love too dearly the land of our birth to abandon it in the hour of severest trial. We should avoid, also, bringing it, by internal dissensions, to the condition of poor Mexico, and the unfortunate South American Republics.

With respect to the suffrage of the freedmen, however objectionable it may be as present, it is an element of strength for the future. If properly handled and directed, we shall defeat our adversaries with their own weapon.

The negro is Southern born; with a little education and some property qualifications, he can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his part.

In our political contests with the North on protective tariffs, internal improvements etc., the freedmen of the South will side with the whites of the South and of the West; and they will thus contribute to give us back the influence we formerly had in the councils of the nation.

Our people should understand that the Radicals can remain in power only so long as the public excitement is kept up; as with the Secession leaders of the Mississippi river, the politicians, particular are kept up as the surface only so long as the waters are in motion; the instant the current is checked those particles fall to the bottom. That will be with the Radicals, when peace and quiet are restored to the country; the Conservatives will then take the reins in their own hands, and the constitutional laws of the land will once more prevail.

I remain, yours respectfully,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

THE TIMES—THE FRESHMEN.—A correspondent in Montgomery county writes that the people there are globally and depressed on account of political affairs. The declining tendency of cotton is another cause of depression. "Debtors, collectors and greed begin to distort and deform the once genial frank faces of our people."

"We can number the late cold storm among our calamities. Early peaches, pears and plums are all gone, which makes a blank in our orchards. Fortunately for the new crop, everything much resembling it.

"The freedmen are doing pretty well; but we have little reliable evidence that they can be relied on much longer. They are growing important under direction, and we can anticipate control of their time and of the market of labor. We will be compelled to make our advices with white labor in the condition of contract tenants or renters. Very few negroes can be trusted in that capacity. They are wanting either in intelligent political views. They are violently opposed to the introduction of white laborers, and I think their Northern allies encourage this idea, perhaps are the authors of it."—*Galveston News.*

REPEAL OF THE TAX ON NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.—To the freethought and friendship of Speaker Colfax for the press, are we indebted for the abolition of the advertising tax. After he had appointed the House committees, he personally solicited them to see that the business of the press should not be cut off or sacrificed in the conference, but that publishers be placed on equal footing as respects postage on their paper, ink and type manufactures. The request was faithfully kept by Senators, and obliged the early Senators to give way to us and their amendment to remove the outrageous impost. It was to this end that the advertisements cease to be repealed. The press of the country will not forget the obligation they are under to their intellectual leader, fellow-craftsman, in freeing their business of a burden of three hundred thousand dollars per annum—a tax, which, unlike other taxes, they could not be charged on customers, but had to be paid by the publishers themselves.

W. B. Fish, formerly publisher of the True Delta, was to leave Washington on the 19th for New Orleans to establish a Radical paper. Gen. S. L. Brown, who has long had charge of the general purchasing bureau of the Quartermaster's department, has been spoken of as the passenger of the paper.

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,087.

## LOUISIANA AND THE EXPOSITION.

Those of our readers who perused the last message of the Governor of this State will recall his remarks upon the Paris Exposition, and the steps then taken to have Louisiana properly and fittingly represented. If there is a State in the whole Union likely to derive any benefit from the Exposition, that State is Louisiana. With a population at least two-thirds of which is derived from the Latin races, with at least one-quarter of her citizens actually born in France or of French descent, with a people whose dominating tastes are decidedly French, and who are connected with the people of France by many ties of kinship, friendship and instincts common, Louisiana should be the first State to claim representation at the great gathering of nations in Paris, and should feel a greater interest in it than all the other States together. Such, indeed, would be the feeling were we to judge her people by the ordinary feelings of mankind, who delight to claim a natural tie with the race from which they sprung. Such, indeed, was supposed to be the feeling when the work of representing the State was undertaken, and when the Commissioners, at the instigation of the Governor and animated by a presumed ardor on the part of our people, undertook the task of gathering up samples of the rich products of the "Indies of America"—Louisiana. The Governor felt himself justified in urging on the preparations, believing that a laudable feeling of State pride would stimulate our people to make a good exhibit of our native wealth. Acting upon the same assumption, our Commissioner, Mr. Edward Gothiel, labored assiduously, and by great zeal and individual exertion gathered specimens of our main staples—specimens of nearly every product of our soil, as well as articles of mechanism, and sent them forward to tell the tale of the richness of the garden spot of the United States of America. The Legislature was not then in session, yet a public spirited citizen, Mr. W. B. Pike—to whom we should give great credit—advanced the money necessary to pay the immediate expenses, trusting to the legislative appropriation, which the Governor promised to use his influence to obtain, for a re-payment, and for a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of a Commissioner who should see that the interests of Louisiana were well represented in that congress of natural and artificial products of all civilized nations.

Thus matters stood when the General Assembly met in this city. The Governor fulfilled his promise and urged the appropriation. Citizens interested in the welfare of the State urged action upon the matter. The few articles, sent by fifty odd exhibitors, were sent on to the General Commissioner in New York; the day approached for their arrangement in Paris; and yet the Legislature had taken no steps to provide for the necessary expenses that must occur. What was the cause of this apathy? Are our representatives careless of the welfare and interests of our State? We cannot believe that they are; but if we assume this we must find a solution on equally obnoxious grounds, or else confess that the course pursued is one of their legislative mysteries that cannot be explained. But one or two things have leaked out which show the direction of the current, and we find that *suspicion* is at the bottom of the matter. A few members, we fear, are doing the unfortunate work—men who have been great deal of fraud and villainy familiar with in war, and who have become intensely suspicious of everything that cannot be substantiated by a proper voucher. A fear that some of this money may be appropriated in some other way than that intended may be the solution of the problem. This would seem to be the case when a bill is introduced to appropriate five thousand dollars to cover expenses already incurred, and, in order to bring the several items of expenditure within the limit the bill of this press is cut down one-half, the newspapers receiving for work done in the public interest just fifty per cent less than its regular rates. The bill specifies exactly the items to be paid from this five thousand dollars fund, and not one cent is allowed to defray the expenses of the hard working and zealous Commissioner, who has given his time for months, and who has labored to gain a knowledge of the State in order to represent her at the Exhibition. We admit that the State is poor, but a niggardly State will always be poor. The saddest lesson of Poor Richard took very well in print, but they are as worthless in legislation as the Brahmin code in the Christian church. One, indeed, we may except—that which advises the model young men of puritan faith not to "skin a flint worth a hapenny and spoil a knife worth a shilling," and put it along side the good old Scotch maxim "penny wise and pound foolish." If the seeming theory were acted upon we might begin to build a Chinese wall around our State for the purpose of developing her rich resources.

It is too well understood, if our Legislators will reflect upon it for an instant, that our future interests depend on the world which will know the wealth of our soil, for us to urge that point. But let us see, for a moment, what Mr. Gothiel, our commissioner, has found here worthy to compete with the products of other lands. He says that the specimens of sugar forwarded, containing all grades from the common brown sugar to the finest of refined white sugar, would probably receive the approval of the world. In cotton we can throw down the gauntlet to the world and challenge any part of the globe to compete with us. Even sea-island cotton will be creditably represented. Tobacco—and when we come to speak of this we may throw both gloves to the world, for what country can produce anything to equal our rich fragrant manufactured weed? Its superiority is scarcely known, and few of our people are aware that the neighboring parish of St. James produces the finest quality of tobacco in the world. In salt we can exhibit the whitest, purest and best known, and can safely say that better salt has never been brought to the knowledge of man. In these great staple productions, in which Louisiana is so rich, and from which we expect to reap so bounteous a harvest of new labor and capital, both so much needed at present, we propose to show ourselves to the world. Samples of them have been already sent forward at private expense, along with the other articles which our industrious and zealous Commissioner could collect. It is gratifying to say that more than fifty exhibitors will represent the valuable produce of our rich soil, while the mechanical representation will be highly creditable. Mr. Gothiel has reason to believe that Louisiana will be the best represented State at the Exposition—as she should by all means be—and yet it is greatly to be regretted that a State which contains so much mechanical skill and so great a number of manufactures, should not send a much larger assortment of home manufactured articles. This deficiency may be attributed to a want of legislative action; but to show that an earnest, laborious man can do much for the State without legislative assistance, we may remark that we have the assurance from the United States agency, in New York, that Louisiana will be the best represented State of the South, and will even surpass many of the Western States. Ought we not feel grateful for this! Ought we not recompense the man who have been instrumental in doing so great a public work?

We do not hesitate to say that the interests of Louisiana demand an agent in Paris during the Exposition for the purpose of protecting those interests. As a matter of speculation, viewed in a strictly commercial light, there should be some one to represent our riches to the people of the world who will be there assembled. We wish labor—we must have labor if we would have our State enriched and developed as she may be, and we need capital. We want some man to show capitalists what we can do, and offer a barrel of our sugar, or bag of our rich parique, and induce them to invest their money in the Indies of these States. With the prospect that is here opened for us Louisiana should not hesitate, nor should her representatives injure her future by a fancied momentary economy which must prove an ultimate loss to our State and people.

## Destruction.

A Federal officer, on duty in South Carolina, writes to the North as follows:

"I don't hear much about Mr. Peabody's bequest—what I do hear generally is praise and a certain measure of gratitude. The truth is, that these people are so tortured with debt and poverty that they hardly mind anything which has not a direct relation to getting daily bread and necessary raiment. I do hope to God that we shall never experience the horrible crime and misery of secession or any similar measure of mere temporary relief. Looking thinks, half and half crippled, country of widows and orphans in the land. I feel like impressed curse on the head of any man who strives to add to their distress. I think the North would do more to relieve the Southern poverty. It would be a good political movement, and would announce the work of conversion. Men never—that is, more than a few of them—golden bridge over an enemy; but social, active, positive kindness, must have its good effect. Since the war we have had no end of whipping our children; can't we give up this, giving our brothers and sisters? Most the North seems to think that Southern women who have begged his baby to death because it wouldn't pray! Let us have the pleasure of believing that Mr. Stevens will stop some of that. What good can come of the old Copperhead, mean by proving the Bankrupt act? He would get more from the honest of his Southern admirers than he can get from their assessor. If the writ now before the Courts are executed, half South Carolina will go to jail. I don't believe there is a man, woman or child in my district to pay the United States taxes now due. I heard the other day that one of the most responsible families had written Mrs. Peabody of charity, and deeply felt expressed their thanks. They have a hard time, but can't tell it; hard, but can't blame anybody."

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY—MARCH 25, 1867.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon, Lieutenant-Governor Albert Voorhies presiding.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The journal of Monday was read and approved.

The special order of the day was called up, being the joint resolution of "Address to the People of the State," and the same was passed unanimously, and sent to the House for concurrence. The following is a copy:

The recent action of Congress in the passage of the measure commonly known as "The Military Reconstruction Bill, and the "Supplemental Bill," precipitates upon the people the consideration of the most momentous questions, affecting not merely their present and future welfare, but involving the very political existence of the State, and it seems evident that active steps will be at once taken for the reorganization of our State government in accordance with the principles of those measures, and that general elections will be speedily held for that purpose.

In this emergency it becomes absolutely necessary for the people to determine forthwith what line of conduct is most proper for them to pursue.

Your representatives in the General Assembly have not failed to give this question the most anxious and earnest deliberation.

The subject matter is placed beyond the pale of our legislative action by a power over which we have no control, but we feel it our duty to give our constituents the results of our sober and serious reflection, and to advise them as to the course we think they should adopt under the circumstances.

Whatever may be our opinions of the justice, magnanimity or constitutionality of these Congressional measures, they are imposed upon us by an authority which we have clearly no power to resist, and we therefore solemnly believe it becomes our duty not only to abstain from fruitless and factious opposition, but to exert all our power and influence, so to direct events as that the least harm may come to the State from their enactment.

We, therefore, exhort the people to organize thoroughly and take an active part in all elections under whatever authority they may be held.

Avoid all semblance of opposition to the poll and fair suffrage of every man having the right to vote under the authority of Congress.

Let there be no collision or conflicts of any kind.

Avoid dissentions among yourselves.

Bring forward as candidates citizens in whose wisdom, discretion and courage you can place implicit confidence, and whose qualifications shall insure, as far as practicable, to the requirements of Congress.

Suppose, as far as possible, the consideration of all questions which may lead to division of opinion among you.

Look to the character of men whom you select.

Do not seek to bind them in advance to any particular course of policy, the wisdom and propriety of which must at least be determined by the "logic of events," but leave them free and untrammelled to act as their judgments may dictate, for the interest and honor of the State.

Let moderation and temperance guide you in counsel and conduct.

Hesitate and consider the ebullitions of unconsiderate, rash and turbulent men, who may precipitate collisions from which nothing but injury to the State and people can possibly result.

Use all fair and legitimate means within your power so to influence and direct the suffrage as to elect trustworthy men to office, and thereby to prevent the power of the State falling into unworthy hands, but at the same time secure that your choice shall be respected, and that the men so chosen shall be clothed with authority which none can question.

In following out the course of action here indicated, you will be called on to exercise a spirit of extreme tolerance and forbearance, but we believe it to be the only course consistent with your present condition and the safety of the State, and you will not hesitate at any sacrifice necessary to that end.

Your committee would say that we place an abiding confidence in the people, and believe that by the exercise of wisdom, prudence and patriotism, they will so conduct the State through this ordeal, as to command the respect of friends and foes.

By Mr Gordon—Joint resolution relative to outstanding claims against the Levee Commissioners, passed finally and sent to the House, authorizing the Board, whose term of office has just expired, to examine and audit all claims for work done on the levees during their administration.

By Mr Taylor—Joint resolution instructing the Joint Committee of one member from the Senate and two from the House, appointed for the purpose, be authorized to sit after the adjournment of the General Assembly for two days for the purpose of examining the accounts of the late Board of Levee Commissioners. Adopted and sent to the House.

A message from the Executive announced that the Governor had approved and signed the series of love bills, making appropriations and providing for the appointment of Levee Commissioners, etc.

House bill, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly, concurred in finally.

House bill, from the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, reported favorably, with amendment, on an act to remove obstructions to navigation in Bayou Courtableau; and authorizing the parish of St. Landry to remove obstructions to navigation in Bayou Teche. The last named substitute bill was taken up, and passed in accordance with recommendation $30,000 to remove wrecks of steamboats and other obstructions in this Bayou. The Senate, however, refused to concur in the action by the quisite four fifths vote, for the purpose of putting this bill on its final passage.

Senate bill, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in relation to a bill providing for the submitting to the qualified voters of the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and Ascension, the propriety of closing Bayou Lafourche; that in the opinion of the Committee the State had no right to close any navigable stream; this power was vested in Congress only.

Mr. Renner, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill for the relief of Wilde and others.

House bill appropriating $50,000 to the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association to enable them to improve the Fair Grounds, the Governor being authorized to turn over bonds of the State to this amount to the Association, and bonds to be in sums of from $500 to $1000 each, payable from one to ten years, and not to bear interest. Concurred in finally by a vote of 20 yeas to 9 nays.

House bill authorizing the police juries of the several country parishes to levy a road tax. Concurred in.

Mr. Gibson called up House bill relative to "time contracts" made by the Levee Commissioners, ratifying said contracts, provided the contractor be paid the average price for "time contracts" for similar work, provided that, should the contractor refuse to accept these terms, then he shall be paid for the work completed, and the unfinished work shall be re-let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, with instructions to report.

By Mr. Egan—An act for the relief of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By the same—An act to change the name of the Seminary of Learning, etc. Referred.

House bill relative to notaries public. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Scruggs the Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Met at 12 o'clock—Hon. D. S. Cage, Speaker, and a quorum present.

Mr. Duffy presented his protest against the election of Levee Commissioners, held Monday night, for reasons given in our report of the election. The protest was also signed by the following members: John Anderson, J. Fishburn, A. W. Walker, Elbert Gants, W. T. Scott, J. J. Powell, Joseph Hoh and Jacob Magee.

Mr. Thieneman protested against this protest so far as Mr. Walker was concerned, on the ground that Mr. Walker participated in the nominating caucus. Both protests were spread upon the minutes.

A joint resolution, ratifying the time contracts made by the present Board of Levee Commissioners, was adopted.

The act authorizing Police Juries throughout the State to levy a road tax, except in the parish of Orleans, passed.

Senate bill, to allow McHatton, Pike & Co. to run the Blue Jacket, passed.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, Louis Lanicion was chosen door-keeper, in place of Mr. Davis, deceased.

The bill to establish Parish Courts throughout the State, (the parish of Orleans excepted) was taken up, amended, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Thieneman called up the bill to establish free public schools for the benefit of the colored population. Passed and sent to the Senate. The schools are to be proportioned to the tax collected from the people.

Mr. Meyer's bill for the relief of Francis Granger Stewart passed.

The bill to compensate Hon. J. B. Robertson for geological survey of the State passed. Also an act for relief of securities of L. W. Cathey.

An act granting certain privileges to the Lake Lock and Dam Company passed.

Senate bill to authorize judges to fill vacancies in the Clerks offices passed.

An act granting Bryant L. Peel & Co. the privilege of lighting the Fourth District with gas at a cost not to exceed $4 per thousand cubic feet, etc., was taken up, passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hardy called up the bill to change the tax on cotton, sugar and molasses, so as to make it ¼ of one per cent on the assessed value of the property, provided it is liable to no other tax. Passed.

The House adjourned till evening.

"MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY."—"In Benckiser county, Ky., Reuben Bracfield recently united in marriage a boy, aged fifteen years, and weighing only seventy pounds, to a lady of twenty-eight years and weighing one hundred and fifty pounds.

"In the same house, at another time, by another magistrate, the father of the already unhappy bridegroom was married to a younger sister of the fat bride. The old man was sixty-five and the girl seventeen years old. The boy bridegroom is brother in law to his father, and his old man's wife is stepmother to her brother-in-law. The house where these marriages occurred is a little cabin, constructed of round logs, and located between two lofty hills, where the sun is visible only four hours during each day."

RANCIDITIES IN KENTUCKY.—George D. Prentice, in commenting upon the alarming and rapid increase of Radicalism in Kentucky, in a recent number of the Louisville *Journal*, says: "There is no cause in despairing, or affecting to despair, the Radical power in Kentucky. If the vote of the United States Senator in the Legislature of Kentucky was an indication, or a prestigious indication, of the strength of parties in this State, the Radicals are about a third of our population."

In a recently published volume of letters, a story is told of an aged Calvinist woman, who, being asked her opinion of the Universalists, said, "They expect everybody will be saved, but we look for better things."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

A resolution was adopted to withdraw the suit of the city against T. W. Gilkerson, on his paying costs. Also, resolution to have several ground on Rampart street, between Canal and Common streets, surrounded with iron posts and chains, also, one to have ditches dug on First street, between Melpomene and St. George streets.

The Finance Committee reported favorably upon the resolution, that each and every member of a firm hereafter selling meat outside of the city markets, and putting up private stands, shall pay a license of $1500 per annum, payable in advance.

That each and every member of a firm so selling meat, before paying said license, shall be liable to a fine of $50 for the first and $100 for every subsequent offence, in default of payment to be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Whitney offered an amendment to fix the license at $500, instead of $1500. Adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee submitted their report with the accompanying resolutions, which were read as follows:

Resolved, That the Mayor be empowered to sell a contract for shelling Claiborne street, between Esplanade and St. Bernard, was read and rejected. The original resolution, referring to the same subject, was then read, directing the City Surveyor to cause to be purchased 700 barrels of Lake shells to be distributed along Claiborne street, between Esplanade and St. Bernard streets. The original was then adopted.

A resolution authorizing the city Surveyor to have built a bridge over the Marigny canal, was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted to purchase 700 barrels lake shells to distribute along Claiborne street, between Esplanade and St. Bernard streets; to build a bridge over Marigny Canal.

The report of the special committee appointed in conjunction with the City Surveyor to inspect the levees, was read. The committee report the levees in front of the city in good order; those in Jefferson and Carrollton are in several places weak and entirely too low, the water being within inch of the surface. At Camp Parapet the levees are in a dangerous condition, and without immediate work is begun serious results may follow. The levee at Bayou plantation is also reported in a very dangerous condition.

A resolution requesting the Board of Levee Commissioners to cause immediate repairs on the levees reported in a dangerous condition, was read and adopted.

Colonel Stith offered to know if in the event of apprehended break or overflow in any of the levees would the members of the Board order the payment of any expenses incurred by the Mayor or City Surveyor in engaging labor to provide against the danger. No resolution had been adopted upon the subject. Adjourned.

A recess was then taken until the hour of 8 o'clock, fixed for meeting the Lower Board in joint session for the election of Fiscal agent.

*Board of Assistant Aldermen*—Meeting last evening, Mr. Moore in the chair.

The Board went into executive session.

On reopening of the doors the resolutions adopted at last meeting of the Upper Board, authorizing the Commissioner of the State to the city, relative to the "legalizing of city notes," and a "loan of $2,500,000 by the city to the State," were concurred in. The joint report, Goldman and Prados only voting in the negative.

Resolutions were adopted—Not to publish specifications of contracts to be let by the City Surveyor but to keep them on file in his office.

The Mayor transmitted protest of General Banks, against the appointment of Col. T. J. G. R. R., against the proposed city railroad on Calliope street, from Magnolia street to the Levee, and requesting the cars be drawn back to the railroad depot, as the track would interfere materially with drays, wagons, etc., in front of the Cotton Press depot, and otherwise injuriously affect the interest of the city represents, and the city as interested in the property of the Press. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed balance on hand of $711,691 71.

Communication from the City Attorney, stating that he had concluded to take a suspensive appeal in the matter of the $14,000 appropriated to pay the five thousand dollars to opening and extending certain streets in the Third District, was referred.

Some discussion was had on the resolution relative to lighting the rear of the city with petroleum.

Mr. McCulloch said he had never refused to sign the ordinance. The matter was laid over.

Resolutions were adopted to contract for furnishing the city with 100,000 barrels of oyster shells, with 15,000 more of lake shell, and for mining the draining machine one year.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported on the bill to allow Mr. Bailey to place his lake into Marigny canal, favorably by resolution, which was adopted. Also, favorably by resolution, which was adopted, to contract with J. F. Rust for ditching and grading the section bounded by Elysian Fields, Claiborne, Spain and Robinson streets.

The Board adjourned.

*Mysterious Suicide of a Married Lady.*—Yesterday morning Mrs. Florence McArthur, or McCarthy, a young married woman, of about22; 5 feet 6 in. high, 145 lbs. Medium complexion, rather timid, and of a melancholy temperament, with regular features, fair complexion and delicate hands and a pleasing "neat in her dress, was found in her room, one of an elegantly furnished suite, in a large boarding house, in the neighborhood of the Lafayette Square, dead. She was found in a reclining posture upon a large French bedstead, with her hair carefully combed back, her dress neatly fastened, and her clothes carefully placed upon a chair, as though she had retired in her usual manner. Her husband, upon rising at 7 o'clock, found a two ounce vial, labelled "chloroform," the contents of which she had, doubtless, inhaled during the night, with a fatal result. Indeed, a post mortem examination, made under the direction of the Coroner and City Physician, left no doubt of the fact, and a verdict of the jury of inquest was accordingly rendered that she "committed suicide by taking chloroform."

The story of her wrongs and mysterious sell-undoing, as far as it can be gathered from the testimony of witnesses examined, would indicate that she was brought to the house above named some months ago, by a couple of gentlemen, well known in New Orleans, and she was doubtless of excellent family and had been reared in affluence and in intellectual society; that, from casual observation, which she had made, she had probably had some difficulty with her husband, who had consequently taken her children away from her, and left her debts promptly though she did not seem to have a surplus of funds; that on the 8th of January, she had left the house, ostensibly giving her landlady that her means were limited, and that, as she did not wish to ask her to wait for her rent, she intended going to a house occupied by wealthy people, to whom she had previously resided, and whom it would not inconvenience if they remained without their money for a short time. Her landlady on Monday last she suddenly returned, stating that the parties where she had gone had sauncyed her carpet, and that she had come back to get laundress, and that she had consequently determined to leave with the clothes she had on, which she had purchased in a short time ago, she had resided in California, had lived in Mississippi, Natchez, and New York, and that after the death of another of three children, she had come to New Orleans to reside; that she always alluded tearfully to her history and that she was visited by a few prominent citizens to whom she always alluded as her relatives. It is not known whether the name which we have given alternatively is genuine or assumed.

*River Heights at the Railroad Wharf, Algiers, March, 21*—Morning, 9 feet 8 inches, below 1862 mark. 23—Morning, 3¾; evening, 2. 24.—Morning, 2¾; evening, 1¾. 25.—Morning, 2¾; evening, 2. 26—Morning, 2¾; evening, 1¾. 27—Morning, 1¾, below 1862 mark. 28.—Morning, ¼ inch below 1862 mark.

(Signed) G. W. R. BAILY, Eng.

*Adjudication.*—The City Controller has sold for $11,000 the coupons for 1867, of the new bridge across Canal Carondelet, at Galvez street. Messrs. Sarpy and Joseph Brion are the purchasers.

*The Algiers Crevasse.*—The following note explains itself:

ALGIERS LEVEE, March 23.

Hon. J. V. Duralde, Chairman Board of Levee Commissioners:

SIR—The damages done by the slide will be repaired by night. I shall be compelled to do a considerable amount of work on the ditches to secure a thorough drainage, and do a few repairs. The levee known as the Child's Levee, immediately adjoining is in not much better condition, and should be attended to in the next twenty-seven hands working on the ditches.

Cincinnati March 26.—Flour firm, but less active—Superfine $9 75 to $10 50.

*Louisville*, March 26.—There are now four parties in the field for the approaching State and Congressional elections. Three are Democrats and the fourth Radical. The campaign is now fairly opened throughout the State.

*Pittsburg*, March 26.—Arrived, steamer Kensington, from New Orleans.

*London*, March 26—Evening—Consols closed at 93 ¾ for Money and 93 ⅝ for Account. Illinois Central 78¼. Erie 38¾.

*Liverpool*, March 26—Evening—Cotton closed dull, with a declining tendency. Middling Uplands 13¼d. Middling Orleans 13¼d. Sales of the day, 7000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 40s per quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions quiet, but steady.

The Great Eastern sailed at noon to-day for New York, which city she will leave on the 17th of April, for Brest. As she was about to sail her stern separation accidentally slipped, instantly killing two men and wounding several others.

*London*, March 26.—The English Government has determined not to insist in claiming the return of Lamirande, the French forger, who was taken from Canada under the extradition treaty, as it was claimed, illegally, but reserves the right to do so should it be decided to spare the life of the prisoner.

*Liverpool*, March 26.—The bark Tassine, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, was abandoned at sea. The Kangaroo has arrived.

*Queenstown*, March 26.—The ship Rosalie, Capt. Bennett, from New Orleans for Liverpool, has put into Cork harbor badly leaking and has sustained much damage in a gale. The ship Dorchester, Capt. Johnson, from Charleston for Liverpool, is ashore near Wexford, and will probably be a total wreck.

*London*, March 26, noon.—Consols 71, Bonds 74¾.

*Liverpool*, March 26, noon.—Cotton—Sales 7000 bales. Middling Uplands 13¼d; Middling Orleans 13¼d.

*Southport Pass*, March 26, 6 A. M.—Cloudy weather. Light southerly wind on the river. Wind 8 S., light. Bar. September 30 feet.

10 A. M.—A light rain set in, with dense fog. Wind S. Bar. September 30 feet.

*Cincinnati*, March 26.—The river has risen 9 feet since yesterday noon. Now 33 ¾ feet water in the channel. Snow this morning. Very cloudy. Barometer 26.

*Paris*, March 26.—Gideon Ess, from New Orleans, for Evansville, Ind., M.; Stella, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, 10 A. M.

*Louisville*, March 26.—Sales of 225 hogsheads Leaf Tobacco at small sustained rates for all grades—$2 25 to $18 25.

Raining at intervals all day. River again rising very fast with 11½ feet water in the canal and 5½ feet shoaled water on the falls.

*Cincinnati* March 26.—Flour firm, but less active—Superfine $9 75 to $10 50.

*Louisville*, March 26.—There are now four parties in the field for the approaching State and Congressional elections. Three are Democrats and the fourth Radical. The campaign is now fairly opened throughout the State.

*Pittsburg*, March 26.—Arrived, steamer Kensington, from New Orleans.

*London*, March 26—Evening—Consols closed at 93 ¾ for Money and 93 ⅝ for Account. Illinois Central 78¼. Erie 38¾.

*Liverpool*, March 26—Evening—Cotton closed dull, with a declining tendency. Middling Uplands 13¼d. Middling Orleans 13¼d. Sales of the day, 7000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 40s per quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions quiet, but steady.

*Lewis Engineer.*—Among the names mentioned for the Engineership of the Levees, we hear that of Col. V. Sulakoski very favorably spoken of for the position by some of the new Board of Commissioners. We have known Colonel S for a great many years as a very able practical engineer, admirably qualified for the important work.

*Monsters of the Gutters—Caution to Children.*—Yesterday, as we were going along Gilmer street, in the neighborhood of the Jackson Railroad depot, we noticed that the men employed in cleaning out the gutters had fished up out of the gutters, should be warned against the dangerous practice.

*First District Court.*—John Holly and John Schafer, alias Sanger, charged with burglary and larceny, from Jos. Ad. Ad. charged with receiving stolen property, were released by *nol pros.*

Albert Lakall, colored, charged with assault and battery on Fanny Bathgate, was acquitted.

James Richardson, colored, was convicted of larceny and carrying concealed weapons.

C. Hayes, colored, was convicted of keeping a disorderly tippling house—the "Metropolitan Cement Hall"—97 St. Charles street.

Daniel Glenn, alias Jackson, charged with burglary, was released by *nol pros.*

Cabin's or Nightingale Gap is becoming one of the most dangerous traps on the river. During the war a boat's crew from the United States guard ship Nightingale cut an opening in the bank of sufficient width to allow a small boat to pass through. It is now more than a half mile wide and the water reaches through with the fearful rapidity and a tendency to widen. Its first victim was the brig Hope, the second the schooner Robesta, and the present one is the Lightfoot, steam tender Germania, Capt. Tillberg. She was reported to us last evening as lying broadside to, and in a dangerous position. The Germania was originally a naval vessel mounting three guns, and was attached to the South Atlantic squadron. She belonged to that class of vessels known as "Uncle Gideon's Sewer pot feet." The Light House Board should place some mark at this gap without delay.

6 P. M.—There has been a think fog all the afternoon. Wind S. E. The bar is clear so that vessels can pass in with ease. Arrived in and towed up: ship Sovereign, Wilson, to Crescent City Ice Company; Crescent, Wilson, from Indianola and Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to I. C. Harris. Towed up: bark Hansen Gregory.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Butler and Bingham Again.

### Liverpool and London Markets.

### Miscellaneous Matters.

### From the Southwest Pass.

*Washington*, March 26.—HOUSE.—A resolution ordering a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, passed.

Butler and Bingham, in personal explanations, annulled each other furiously. But