THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new advertisements.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above rates as their patronage may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business & class of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be inserted till ordered out.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

O. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock u., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock u., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, NO. 22 ST. LOUIS STREET, AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF. We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street; by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a three-story brick store, No. 22 St. Louis street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, accounts, bills receivable, etc. See advertisement.

COW PEAS.—Messrs. J. C. Murphy & Co., No. 34 Poydras street, has just received 500 bags of excellent Carolina Clay Peas for sale, which they offer to sell at moderate prices. We call the attention of planters and other parties to their advertisement in another column.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, sailed yesterday evening for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, with a fair freight; the U. S. mail, 14 passengers for Baltimore and 21 for Havana.

Thanks to Mr. J. C. Caro, the polite purser of the steamship Harbas, from Indianola, for copy of manifest of the vessel, and Texas papers.

BALL FOR A GOOD PURPOSE.—A ball will be given by the society of the "Friends of Gaiety," in their hall, 302 Chartres street, on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., for the commendable purpose of applying the proceeds for the relief of sufferers from overwasse in the inundated parishes of the State. Thus parties attending can serve the double object of contributing to a worthy object and their own amusement at the same time. The price of tickets is fixed at $1 50. We hope the ball will be liberally attended.

THEATRICAL.—Miss Kate Reignolds, one of the most pleasing actresses on the American stage, who commenced her career, we believe, in this city, shortly before the war, as one of the regular company of the St. Charles Theatre, is now performing the most popular modern plays in Albany, New York. We hope she will afford us the pleasure of seeing her again in New Orleans.

DE BAR'S VARIETIES, in St. Louis, will be reopened by Mr. Dwyer, on the 22d inst., with the "Black Crook." We suspect that this wonderful spectacular drama is gradually approaching our city, and that it will find its way here during the next theatrical season.

JACKSON MISSISSIPPIAN.—We were favored with a call yesterday from Col. Ed M. Yerger, the gallant and very talented editor of the *Mississippian*, published at Jackson, Miss. Col. Yerger is an accomplished writer; one who has the nerve to lead rather than follow public opinion, and who has given a high tone to the character of his paper by the candor and vigor of his writings. He is stopping at the City Hotel.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the directory of this road in Mobile, on the 15th inst., the following exhibit was made: The income for the past year, from passengers, freight, mail and express, was $2,449,280 69. Expenses for repairs of roadway, rolling stock, conducting transportation, and taxes, $1,399,996 46, leaving a net revenue of $1,058,887 63.

Admiral Semmes delivered a lecture in Memphis on the 11th inst. His subject was the cruise of the Alabama. The lecture room was densely crowded.

A STAT LAW GENERAL.—A telegram from Charleston, S. C., dated 15th, says that Gen Sickles has published an order staying execution in civil suits for twelve months, and that it gives general satisfaction.

HIGH-TONED JOURNAL.—The proprietors of the Louisville *Courier*, in referring to the receipts of their paper for advertising, say: "We should have alluded to the fact that since the resumption of its publication we have rigidly excluded from its columns advertisements of a certain character which are offensive to good and decent taste, if not prejudicial to good morals. We have respectfully returned to parties in New York, and elsewhere, checks for considerable sums, sent as advance payments for those objectionable advertisements, and although importuned by parties here to give place to such cards, we have persistently refused to do so. Had we given place to such advertisements which have been continually pressed upon us, our receipts would have been increased by many thousands of dollars. But we believe our advertising patrons appreciate the fact that their favors in the *Courier* are only found in decent company."

"Evelyn," the New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile *Register* and *Advertiser*, speaking of the want of newspapers on Monday morning, says:

We have no papers this morning and it makes the business seem lonesome. One cannot help feeling that something is lacking. We miss something that has given us occupation and pleasure. At the table men sipped their coffee in moody silence, or glared about upon each other, sitting in various attitudes of impatient waiting. The waiters got more angry words at this morning's breakfast than they have had before for a long time. They seemed eternally slow; but we had to wait without a morning paper. Being a newspaper man I was rather pleased than otherwise at this silent testimonial of the worth of our labors, and sat sipping my cup of black tea in close study of my impossibly bored neighbors.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 17th inst. has the following:

A CHALLENGE.—On the second Monday in May a Great Tournament will be held on the Fair Grounds in this city, and the knights of East Baton Rouge authorize us to challenge the knights of every parish in Louisiana and country in Mississippi to contend for the privilege of the victor.

East Baton Rouge throws down the gauntlet—who will accept the challenge?

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.—We are requested by a reliable planter in this parish to state that he will furnish actual settlers with eighty acre farms ready cleared and fit for immediate cultivation on a credit of six years. The parties applying must be from the overflowed district, and are required to give good references as to their sobriety and industrial qualifications.

Mississippi Small Ices.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 16th inst. says:

The river is still falling here, slowly but steadily. The entire fall from its highest mark this season, is about 15 inches. The back water comes up with considerable force upon the front plantations, so that but little arable land on the Vidalia shore, is within sight from the Natchez bluff.

The Charleston (Miss.) *Tallahatchian* of the 6th inst., mentions a melancholy rumor to the effect that Rev. J. A. Julian, with his entire family, were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff on Mississippi several days since. The report is that a break occurred in the levee near his residence, which swept them all away. Mr. Julian is well remembered by himself, wife, three children, and Miss Marie Rosalie, his wife's sister. The family was well known and very highly esteemed in that county.

As we have seen no contrary statement of this, we presume the distressing rumor is correct.

A. M. Gwin, of Issaquena county, a brother of ex-Senator W. M. Gwin, was recently drowned while crossing the Mississippi river near his plantation.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.—Gen. R. E. Lee, as chairman of a committee on education, gives this good advice to Southern parents:

1. The parent, after considering his child to be qualified by moral and intellectual training to manifest an affectionate interest in his improvement by constant inquiry and encouragement.

2. The supplying of young persons, while absent from their homes, with ample funds, and the permission to contract debts, are to be reprobated as tending to a sinful prodigality and multiplying the temptations of contracting habits of vice.

3. The proper authority of teachers must be strictly maintained by parents.

4. Every young person should be informed by his parents that he must give diligence to profit by his studies, or else must be conducted home. Youth blessed thus tended to society by blessed labors in some useful calling.

And last, an unworthy parent cannot reasonably expect the teacher, against the opinion of his friends, to form his son into a worthy man.

The inmates of the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison form a publishing house. In a recent issue there was a two-column of the life varied for it. They have a little of everything.

The ex-Confederate city Alabama, bought by the Greeks, and sailed by them the Abouffas, has ended at Syra.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,109.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

"Command me to a Yankee," says a recent writer, "for finding a good man." Illustrating the slightly hypothetical declaration by the story of an American newspaper correspondent whom he saw sitting upon the floor of Parliament, with the utmost *sang froid* and the very picture of cheeky complacence, between the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Oxford. This story is only one of many which serve to show the standing of Americans in England, so clearly antagonistic to the standing of Englishmen in America as to call forth comment from thinking people. Let it be known that a man comes from the great Republic, provided he knows enough not to pick his teeth with his fork at the table, or spit tobacco juice upon the Brussels carpets of his host, and he has a ready entrée into a grade of society to which many wealthy and educated commoners could scarcely aspire. He becomes the boon companion of titled noblemen if he does not fraternize with Dukes and Royal Princes; and whether at the princely estates of the landed gentry, or in the saloons of Belgravia, some finds himself an admitted equal if not an honored guest. His national pride is never wounded in whatever society he may be, and if his country is spoken of, it is in terms of praise. If his countrymen are mentioned, they are admitted to be a great people—sentiments to which your true American gives immediate and unqualified assent, with less modesty, perhaps, than native pride. That this proceeds from a respect for the great energy and activity of the American people, and that it is a candid expression of John Bull's admiration for the better qualities of his American cousins, no one can doubt; yet none but a Briton in America can understand how little this is appreciated, and how poor a return is made for this fraternal feeling. Whatever the Americans can have against the English is quite beyond individual explanation; but no person could have failed to observe that there is a real or pretended hatred for both England and her people. The public prints abound in sarcasms and petty flings at the British Government, while the nation at large comes in for covert sneers and open abuse. Things in themselves commendable are never commended when they appertain to England, while even the domestic virtues of her people, and even the loyalty of Englishmen are made the subject of wouldbe scorn. One might naturally infer that this public abuse of England and everything English would prove offensive to the numerous who have become domiciled in this country, it would be so, doubtless, but for one thing—that they do not feel it. The sneer does not reach the other. The Briton has, very fortunately, a firm grounded belief in his country, and a veneration for her institutions that is beyond the reach of detraction. He happens to know just what England is and what she has been, and he has a confidence in her future that can be shaken by neither sneers nor sarcastic flings. If the Americans do not please to adopt English customs, or to like her institutions, it is their misfortune, and from the bottom of his heart he feels for them the sincerest pity. He is patient, therefore, under the abuse of England because he commiserates her traducers, and John Bull at home takes them to his bosom hoping to lead them out of the dark ways in which they are groping into the path which has led him to happy peace and sweet content.

Men may laugh at this complacency and self-satisfaction, but now and then comes an incident which shows that it is not without reason. Such no one has been furnished by the recent tiff with Spain, in which the Lion showed his teeth to some purpose. For many years England has declared for the policy of "peace at any price." She has openly said that she would endure a great deal before resorting to war, and has almost left the inference that she had adopted the maxim of turning the other cheek when one is smitten. When a man announces that he will not fight, it is very probable that some bully will take advantage of the declaration to give him an insult, and it is the same with nations; but though a man may bear much for the sake of peace and civilization, and may have the moral courage to avow himself against fighting, he will not bear to be insulted on account of his peaceful efforts; or, in other words, because he says that he will not fight he will not permit any one to take advantage of that declaration. England has long been in favor of peace, because she has become too enlightened for war; yet the world has affected to attribute this to cowardice, and it is not impossible that it was really believed that England would not fight. Of all others the Americans have been the loudest in their ridicule of this "shopkeeping" rule, and in apparent unconsciousness of the good old saying that the "pot should not say aunt to the kettle," have used taunts that would almost provoke war were one nation so peacefully inclined. Spain also caught the infection, and, it seems, was foolish enough to believe that the just demands of England could be put off by bravado. England had tried hard for peace, but in this case some of her subjects were in a Spanish prison, and a demand was made for their release. The facts, in a few words are these: Last year the British steamer *Tornado* was seized, and with all her crew, on the suspicion of her being intended for the criminals of Spain. The officers and crew of the Spanish war-vessel *Gerona*, were very rude to the officers of the *Tornado*, and though no proof could be found on board, they were put in irons, and the vessel taken into Cadiz. The *Tornado* was a merchant steamer, engaged in lawful trade, and there were no grounds against her the owners made a demand for her release and for her crew. Lord Stanley backed the demand. The Spanish authorities believing that England would not fight and that they could be as independent as they pleased, sent an evasive answer to the demand. The reply to this was carried by an English fleet, which came to anchor in the harbor of Cadiz. Had the demand been against the city of Cadiz would have shared the fate of Valparaiso, bombarded last year, by the Spanish fleet. The men were released from the dungeons in which they had been confined, and were taken home to England.

This shows how utterly foolish are all of those moans against England on account of her peace policy—a policy which benefits America as well as England herself, on account of the intimate commercial relations between the two countries. England and France both desire to avoid war if they can do so, because it is vastly expensive, and does not "pay;" but when the national honor is at stake, or when the country is insulted or injured, as was the case with Spain, men of all parties and opinions are united in saying that the honor of the nation shall be fully sustained. We can but wonder what sentiments *could* gain the approval of the New York press, since the power of England is so readily abused—for to us it seems worthy to be adopted by the whole world. But there is one objection to it—England was the first to adopt it. That is enough for these worthy people.

Further from Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN OFFERS TO CAPITULATE.

The Galveston *News* very kindly sends to us, by the fast packet steamship Morgan, who promptly delivered them, proofs of their correspondence from Matamoros. We learn from it that Mr. White, the bearer of dispatches from Minister Campbell to Juarez, did not go to Tampico, as was his intention, but has been furnished with an escort at Matamoros, and has started for San Luis Potosi, where he expected to find Juarez. Saturday night, the stage from San Louis Potosi came into Matamoros, bringing the intelligence of the capture of Puebla by the Liberals. The bells were rung and cannon fired, in honor of the victory.

Gov. Gomez, of the State of Nuevo Leon, has received letters from Zacobedo, stating that he had his headquarters in the city of Queretaro. Letters received by merchants confirm the statement, of which there is no doubt.

Maximilian is now desirous to capitulate. He sent the Bishop of Queretaro to Escobedo, but the latter would not receive him. In another place, it is stated that Maximilian presented himself in Escobedo. These were sent on to San Luis to negotiate with Juarez. It is said they will demand a guarantee for the lives and properties of the most prominent christians, but it is not thought it will be granted; they may be permitted to leave the country has no doubt.

Matter closes by saying, "Those from the border say to us in desperation, 'Do not kill us by inches, but by the bullet.'"

A bad story is reported to have taken place at Rio Grande City, on the 10th inst., each side blaming half an inch in dismount.

A big row in the Rio Grande is reported above. The mail rider reports a two-story brick house, opposite Camargo, washed down, burying a whole family.

These Americans are reported to have been lately robbed twelve miles this side of Arroyo and Colorado, coming into Texas.—*Brazoria Prospect.*

GAS MANUFACTURED OUT OF DEAD BODIES. It seems a serious thing to make light of death, yet some practical sense proposes to literally perpetuate that enemity. His theory, had it gained strength the medium of *La Gazette Medicale de Lyons*—is that human bodies are as purest material, and that they might as well be used for illuminating purposes. He remarks, in a sort of grisly humorous vein: "Cani is being utilized, and dogs the same; why not the idea of supplying a gas of good illuminating power, only should it not be employed to this end? In fact, they say, the thing is already realized. By a process of distillation in retorts, a corpse of ordinary dimensions may be made to yield enough of the volatile matter of illuminating gas to light a room for a whole evening. Four ounces, we would give a value of about eight pence, would yield a thousand feet of clear illumination." N. Y. Herald.

The April number of the London *Art Journal* contains the first part of the illustrated catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, which will consist of twenty-six of the choicest engravings from the works of the principal manufacturers of Europe.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Cotton Declined One Cent in New York.

Intelligence from Mexico.

A Gentleman Reporter.

The Capture of Puebla not Generally Believed.

It is Regarded as a Ruse of the Liberals.

Great Reduction of Expenditures by the Russian Government.

Washington, April 19.—No steps have been taken towards the International Convention between Spain, Chili and Peru, which was to have been held in this city, the two latter powers not yet having met the advances of the Spanish Government in that respect.

The Spanish Minister is daily expecting a communication signifying the willingness of the latter powers to accept the mediation of the United States.

Bldg Galeonda, belonging to the Liberia Colonization Society, will sail from Baltimore May 1st, with a full cargo and 25 passengers.

She will touch at Charleston, S. C., where 300 passengers are engaged to embark.

Washington, April 19.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, will start to-morrow on an extended speech-making tour through the Southern States.

The Senate in executive session to-night confirmed Pl. J. Herron as Marshall for Louisiana.

The New York *Herald* says a gentleman, who left the city of Mexico on the 8th, informs the Mexican Legation that Maximilian was, at that time, en route from Queretaro for Mexico accompanied by about 3000 troops. He was wounded in the right arm by a spent ball and narrowly escaped capture in one of the mountain passes.

The capture of Puebla by the Liberals was not generally believed at New Orleans, but only celebrated by the Liberal force outside the city. The Imperialists regarded the report as a ruse of the enemy.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The Russian Government has made reductions to the amount of twelve million roubles in the amount of the military and naval expenditures of the empire.

New York, April 19.—John E. Amos, of Atlanta Ga., has been appointed general manager of the Freedmen's Bureau and general travelling agent for the South.

He starts to-night for Atlanta, where communications should be addressed to him.

The Bureau will, for the present, to confine their assistance to languishing common schools, or schools which cannot be organized without the aid of the Bureau.

In a few instances moderate appropriations will be made for genuine normal schools, or encouragement of industrial schools.

All aid temporary. No agencies will be established.

New York, April 19.—Arrived steamship Leo, from Havana. His name is on the passage in the remarkably short time of 61 hours

Cotton declined one cent. Sales 1300 bales, at 26c at the close. Flour dull and Wheat dull and declining. Corn active and advanced one cent. Lard firm. Rice steady; Carolina 11 lb. Pork dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon, Coffee heavy. Naval Stores quiet and unchanged. Freights firm. Cotton to Liverpool 3-16.

Atlanta, April 19.—The Southern Press Convention after a harmonious session of three days, adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock to-day.

Gen. Sickles has published an order staying executions for twelve months.

Speeches were made by Judge Whitaker, W. G. Clarke, Hon. Erastus Brooks, General Wright, Hon. Amos Kendall, Col. Gibbs and others, highly conservative and satisfactory.

Gov. Jenkins arrived from Washington this morning.

Cincinnati, April 19.—Two negroes were hung at 5 o'clock this morning, in the jail yard, for the murder of Mr Boslinger, in January.

Cotton was firmer, but the general Prices very irregular—business small. Middlings 26c Receipts 400 bales.

Boston, April 19.—Judge Lowell, of the U. S. Circuit Court, decided that the Clyde built steamer Cyrus, captured in Ashley river when Charleston surrendered, and which was owned by a man who was a prisoner in Fort Warren, and not to the blockading fleet, as claimed. The Government claimed that her capture was as much the result of the army besieging Charleston as that of the navy.

Mobile, April 19.—Cotton—sales to-day 225 bales; Middlings nominal—22½c; sales of the week 4374 bales; exports 2876; receipts 2476; stock on hand 41,775 bales; receipts to day 467 bales.

Petersburg, Va., April 19.—The Republican mass meeting held last night ratified the resolutions of the Richmond Convention.

An address was made by Conway, of New York; good order prevailed.

The Lead Office at Mouros, La.

Senator Johnson's resolution, proposing that the United States offer mediation to the belligerents in Mexico, was taken up in executive session in the Senate to-day. Sumner, Johnson and Sumner made speeches in its favor.

Fewer than offered a substitute, stating that as the United States had not found proper to interfere in the Mexican war while the French were there, when its interference might have been advantageous, and since the Mexicans have shown courage to defend the Republic on once of their country, and had succeeded in repelling the foreign invader, it was the sense of the Senate that this was a time to intervene, and the people of the United States had full confidence in the way the Mexican people should treat their prisoners of war.

Chandler spoke against the resolution and was followed by Norton, who denounced Maximilian as a filibuster, and said the United States could not interfere in his behalf, for the same reasons that they would not interfere to save Walker or Lopez.

He reached several acts of Maximilian's, signed soon after he arrived in Mexico, which the Senator characterized as murderous and barbarous, and stated that over 30,000 Mexicans, Major Generals and other officers of high grades, were shot for pretended crime, defending their country, and the United States did not interfere and prevent that.

His speech was very forcible, and marked by decided hostility to the slightest interference by this Government in the affairs of the Mexican Republic.

The result of the debate was in accordance with the above remarks.

Paris, April 18.—Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in France.

Baltimore, April 18.—Archbishop Spalding is reported beyond recovery.

Richmond, April 18.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock to-day. The prevailing feeling shown in speeches of colored members was for conciliation. One or two who opposed it were silenced by cries of "Copperhead!"

The announcement by Freeland, of Petersburg, that if Congress did not give the negroes land they would take it by violence, was received with much applause.

The white members did not seem to relish the confiscation idea, and tried to throw cold water on it.

A committee reported an address to the people of the State and a series of resolutions.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to take such steps as may be recommended by the State Engineer, to insure the safety of the country from the imminent danger that is now apparent from the unsafe condition of the Batalaria Canal.

Changing Quarters.—The offices of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, and the Secretary of the Board of School Directors were moved yesterday from the Municipal Hall to the Consolidated Boys' High School, on Barracady, near Canal street, Second District. These offices will be ready for business in their new quarters on Monday next, the 22d inst.

The Board of School Directors will hold their next regular monthly meeting in the same new quarters on Wednesday, the 1st of May.

Nicholson Pavement.—Gen. Beauregard and Superintendent Reed, of the Carrollton Railroad Company, are having the stables and stable yards of the Company laid with this patent wooden pavement.

The Cases of Officers Boylan and Farrell.—A wrong impression has prevailed relative to the action taken by the military authorities in regard to Mr. Thos. Boylan, aid to the Chief of Police, and publications have been made in accordance therewith by some of our cotemporaries.

Mr. David Hennessey (formerly of the police) charged Mr. Boylan with deceiving a crowd of colored men who were waiting to be registered, by making the remark that they could not be registered unless they could pay each. Whether this remark was said, truthfully or otherwise, was not stated. Hennessey further represented that a number of men were thereby influenced to leave and not wait to be registered.

Mr Hennessey made this statement to General Forsyth. Gen. F submitted the matter to Gen. Sheridan with a recommendation that Mr Boylan be removed from office. Gen Sheridan did not peremptorily order Col. Adams, Chief of Police, to remove Mr. Boylan, but simply notified him of the charge made, with an order to investigate the matter and submit a statement. Mr. Boylan has been suspended, and Col Adams last evening sent a full statement to headquarters. Nothing further has been taken place. So far the Commanding General has shown no disposition to dabble in the minor affairs of our local government, and every communication received from Col. Adams has been treated with courtesy and respect.—*Picayune.*

Officer Farrell, another aid to the Chief of Police, charged before U. S. Commissioner Shannon with feloniously obtaining from the Post office a letter addressed to a man named Mall. Logan, a notorious character of this city, has given bonds of $2000 to answer the charge. We learn that the letter was left with the officer by another, instead of being obtained by him from the Post office.

The Swindlers' Victims.—Among other victims of the bogus firm of "Townsend, Hall & Co.," in addition to the many we mentioned, are Messrs Garstaard & Schneider, the extensive tobacco dealers, opposite the Post office, from whom the pseudo Townsend, it appears, purchased five thousand cigars at $20 per thousand, last month, and had them shipped to Galveston, to W. B. Taylor & Co. F. Brown & Co. were also swindled out of a sewing machine. Mr. H. Bell, the jeweller, also informed us that he was not the only one of turning the other cheek when one is smitten. When a man announces that he will not fight, it is very probable that some bully will take advantage of the declaration to give him an insult, and it is the same with nations; but though a man may bear much for the sake of peace and civilization, and may have the moral courage to avow himself against fighting, he will not bear to be insulted on account of his peaceful efforts; or, in other words, because he says that he will not fight he will not permit any one to take advantage of that declaration. England has long been in favor of peace, because she has become too enlightened for war; yet the world has affected to attribute this to cowardice, and it is not impossible that it was really believed that England would not fight. Of all others the Americans have been the loudest in their ridicule of this "shopkeeping" rule, and in apparent unconsciousness of the good old saying that the "pot should not say aunt to the kettle," have used taunts that would almost provoke war were one nation so peacefully inclined. Spain also caught the infection, and, it seems, was foolish enough to believe that the just demands of England could be put off by bravado. England had tried hard for peace, but in this case some of her subjects were in a Spanish prison, and a demand was made for their release. The facts, in a few words are these: Last year the British steamer *Tornado* was seized, and with all her crew, on the suspicion of her being intended for the criminals of Spain. The officers and crew of the Spanish war-vessel *Gerona*, were very rude to the officers of the *Tornado*, and though no proof could be found on board, they were put in irons, and the vessel taken into Cadiz. The *Tornado* was a merchant steamer, engaged in lawful trade, and there were no grounds against her the owners made a demand for her release and for her crew. Lord Stanley backed the demand. The Spanish authorities believing that England would not fight and that they could be as independent as they pleased, sent an evasive answer to the demand. The reply to this was carried by an English fleet, which came to anchor in the harbor of Cadiz. Had the demand been against the city of Cadiz would have shared the fate of Valparaiso, bombarded last year, by the Spanish fleet. The men were released from the dungeons in which they had been confined, and were taken home to England.

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Relief for the South.

We reproduce the following correspondence, as matter of interest and information which, it is desirable, should be kept before our people for action throughout the State:

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

John Livingston, Esq.,

New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—A Southern Relief Association has been organized for the assistance of the Southern poor, and our Mr. S. has contributed towards it. Of course, all that him all the suffering and reach the sufferers, and not be distributed among those who should help themselves.

To do this, information from reliable sources is much needed, and Mr Stewart naturally relies upon you for such information as to localities in need, and method of supply, as would be practicable and efficient.

We enclose circular, and would ask as your earliest convenience, you will give the subject your attention, and let us know the result.

Yours, respectfully,

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Not knowing how to proceed to procure the desired information, it may be repeated, that some of our largest commercial houses and members of the Legislature were called upon. As yet, no response has been made, though no direct efforts have been made to collect the proper data. If there is suffering in any part of this State for want of assistance, would the best year's drought, it is important that it should be made known, that supplies, or the funds to purchase supplies, could be raised. Without reliable facts, the Southern Relief Association cannot act, and from the high character of the gentlemen who form the Association, there can be no doubt but that food or funds commensurate with the suffering will be raised.

In the cause of humanity, you will please publish this, and make such suggestions as will point out the right mode of putting into practical operation the very laudable objects of our Northern friends.

Very respectfully, your ob't s't,

J. LIVINGSTON,
54 Camp street.

The Russian Acquisitions.

The New York *Herald* gets off the following facetiae touching our acquisitions from Russia:

THE CROWNED HEADS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Any crowned heads in need of money to suppress insurrections in their capitals, pension off their relatives and connections, put down Fenianism, stop reform movements or reimburse themselves for losses during expensive 7.30 sales, can be accommodated with loans on real estate, in some of seven millions and upwards, in gold, by applying, in strict confidence, to W. H. S., Washington, D. C. References exchanged. No person not in actual possession of the property need apply.

William H. Seward, having gone into the real estate business, is prepared to buy, properly, improved or unimproved, either North or South. Land that grows oranges or isothyl preferred. Apply to Washington, D. C. Un exceptionable references as to title required.

A FEW WEST INDIA ISLANDS WANTED.—Any distressed persons having a few islands to dispose of in the Spanish Archipelago need not apply to Washington, D. C. No objection to Jamaica. Soulouque and Geffrard will be taken in with the purchase. References exchanged.

WE HAVE IT—A bird's eye view of the North Pole from old grandfather Whitehead, Mount St. Elias.

MONEY TO LOAN—On landed property, in sums of from seven to one millions. Apply by mail to W. H. S, Washington, D. C.

CASH! CASH! CASH!—Cash paid for east off territory. Best price given for old colonies, in good order. Any improvements made before retiring from the colonization business may find a good purchaser by addressing W. H. S., Post Office, Washington, D. C. All communications strictly confidential.

TO PERSONS IN EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES.—Owners of real estate who are in need of ready money may hear of something to their advantage by applying at the old brick building adjoining the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. No questions asked as a title. Property may be improved or mortgaged. No objection to bells, frogs or half-breeds.

MUST BE HAD.—The volcano of Mauna Loa, the great lighthouse of the Sandwich Islands. We have the heaviest and highest waterfalls, the largest fresh water lakes, the longest rivers, the richest gold and silver mines and the greatest volcano fountain in the world, and we want the biggest and hottest volcano.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.—The Kwichpak, through Russian-America. "Big thing on ice."

OUR NEXT EASTERN QUESTION.—The annexation of Ireland.

MESSRS. SEWARD AND COMPANY, Washington, D. C., are ready to receive proposals for money, pressure, potentate or Powers pensioned off were hand then they know what to do with, for the sake of the same. If it is virgin soil, all the better, as the firm can make no use of the worn-out and badly used up lands of long inhabited countries. Some millions of square miles of primeval forest would be especially desirable, as the firm would like to drive into it a few thousand Indians that have lately killed children in Uncle Sam's family. Address P. B. Walrus parks and spermaceti mines are especially desired.

SELL YOUR PROBITY AND SAVE TAXES!—William H. S., dealer in real estate, Washington, D. C., is prepared to purchase honor, virtue or fresh, integrity or continence, in large or small parcels, and pay the highest cash price in gold. Now is the time to get rid of your unprofitable property and save taxes.

Baltimore is erecting $6,000,000 worth of new buildings.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 20, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Jackson, Price, for Sabine Pass, Master
Steamer Indiana Nash, for Louisville, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Florida, Lyons, from Apalachicola, to Fenn & Hosley—1st district.
Steamship Morgan, Lawrence, from Galveston, to Chas A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamship Lillian, Olsen, from Sabine Pass, to D McCusker—1st district.
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin.
Ship Merchant, Sprague, from Liverpool, to master—Pratt.
Bark Hornelen, (Mexican) Sasso, from Alvarado, to F Conerdes—2d district.
Bark L L Davis, Fordham, from Sabine Pass, to master—Field.
Bark Sam Brown, 19 days from Middleton, to J B Hood & co—Pitot.
Sloop Lubrano, Pandoni, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d district.
Lugger Laura, Adams, from Bayou L'Ours.

—STEAMBOATS—

Louisville Belle, Bell, for Plaquemine.
Emerald, Blount, from Cincinnati.
Geo D Palmer, Dunn, from Little Rock.
J D Hinkle, Hinkle, from Bayou de Glaise.
Clione, Pickett, from Washington.
New Era, Hogan, from Lucy st.
H A Homeyer, Livingston, from Bayou Bartholomew.
A G Brown, Seward, from Fort Jackson.
Cricket, Bennett, from Trinity.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tillie C Jewett, Pitts, from the Passes—We tow down light towboat Capt Merchant.
The towboat Gladiator, St. Clair, from the Pass—Towed down a bark and a ship.
Bark Belle of the Bay and Sir Robert Peel—In tight up bring Hermione and two L B Davis and Rose.

SLOW COMING UP.

Bark Lydia M Kong, from Havana.
Brig Maria W Newcomb, Washburn, 16 days from Pensacola, to Thoroughfare & Nelson.
Schr Rachel Seaman, Dyer, from Cienfuegos—Cargo, sugar and molasses to J Ayer.

EXPORTS

SABINE PASS—Per steamer Jackson—Shipping 14 cars of merchandise.
LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Indiana—Sundries.

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND LAVACA—Per steamship Indiana—22 bales cotton, Bell Fauch & Co—consigned to the Payne, Huntington & co—12 B H H; 4 bales do, Jno A Bell—consigned to Bell Fauch & Co—1 Pack do, Jno A Bell—Black & Hunter—5 bales cotton, W H Watson—1 do, E Pavlovsky—10 bales do, Jno Bell—Schneider & Wilson—1 do, E Pavlovsky—10 bales Schneider & Wilson—1 do, Schneider & Wilson—1 do, Jno Bell—Schneider & Wilson—1 do, Jno Bell—Schneider & Wilson—1 do, Jno Bell—