THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$ 9 00	$ 12 00	$ 20 00
2	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
3	12 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
4	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
5	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
6	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00
7	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	90 00
8	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00

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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 3 cents per line, each insertion.

All Notices under regular Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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ADDITIONAL SALE THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells sundry valuable notes, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Residents and Hotel-cal floor, corn meal, corn, pilot-bread and crackers, cheese, etc., etc., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in rear St. Bernard Theatre.

John M. Wyman, Constable, sells a fine wheeled spring wagon, at 10 o'clock A. M.and 3d, 4th Camp street, opposite the Magazine Market.

AN ENLARGED ASYLUM FOR THE CITY.—The

Grand Jury devoted a portion of their recent report to the subject of the City Insane Asylum. We are not surprised that they found it in a deplorable state of filthy. Shame is no stranger to the wards of the city. Shame is no stranger to the corridors and the sympathy of a civilized and Christian community, than the judicious care of those victims of the most direful of all maladies and afflictions, the insane. The present provision for their care is unsuited to location and in extent to the wants of our rapidly increasing city. It was in consideration of this fact that, in 1860, the Common Council instituted a project for the building of a suitable Asylum in the neighborhood of the city, according to a general plan outlined by Dr. Charles Dickey, then City Physician, and now, by the way, a candidate for Governor. In a report to the joint committee having this matter in charge, Dr. Dickey, after the most careful and scientific investigation of the subject, appreciatively and judicially denounced, the Council voted an appropriation of $10,000 for such a building as it recommended. The war prevented further action. Should the project be revived, as doubtless it will, it would be well to refer to this report for useful hints as to some of the leading details of the desired establishment.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND CROMWELL.—The

steamship George Cromwell, Vail, commander, from New York City, with merchandise and passengers, and consigned to Hyde & Goddard, Esq., arrived at her wharf last evening.

March 31st, 31st, at 6 P. M., five miles South from Highlands, passed steamship Empire City, bound in.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs D M. Corbett, J E Brooks, Mrs J H. Anthony, Mrs Dr. Hall and child, Mrs Dr. Reid and Miss, M W Hunt, C Forrest, J A Dyer, Mrs M Lewis and child, H Harris, J F Bowers, Charles Hall and son, W B Cunningham, with one child, J C Thompson, Mrs Dr. Thompson, Mrs Wheeler, Mrs Wheeler, Mrs Stanley, Jas Ramsay, A Lesser, W O Best.

APPOINTMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Tom Taylor's fine play of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be produced, to-night, with Mr. Chanfrau as *Bob Brierly*, Mrs. Chanfrau as *Mary Edwards*, and with the same excellent cast that ensured its success during the last season.

We are anxious to see Mr. Chanfrau in this character; for it is just the "part with some tone in the true performing of it." If Mr. Chanfrau but play it fairly, and if, in giving the sorrows of "poor hunted-down, broken-hearted" *Bob Brierly*, he evokes no response because of the broad humor with which he has been identified, we have the last farthing, we will be quite ready to declare, with "Pinto, the Italian" manager, that "fe hath stealthy the heart wit of shy handkerchief-man in Athens."

THE GERMAN THEATRE.—We are pleased to learn that the gentlemen who are charged with the dramatic entertainment to be given in favor widow of that noble-hearted citizen, the late Frederic Gruber, are exceeding their mission in a most successful manner. The committee has our heartiest good wishes, and we trust that the deserved lady will receive an unanimable evidence of the profound sympathy felt for her by our community.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Until we saw the "Academy" version of the story, we had no idea that our old friend Jack had built his house anywhere in the neighborhood of this most unlikely edifice city. But that is the fact. In a previous thing, at all events—and especially for the children, to see the old time dainties made substantial by association with scenes of every day life. Up to the present week, there might have been some ecclesiastical skeptics, but who, now, will presume to doubt that Jack has actually lived—that he did build his famous house, and that so many wonderful things are to be found in it, when they know the very spot where it was built and the very places the little fellow visits in his wanderings—the Cuddy street oven and City Bank House, etc?

The panorama is brought out in the "Academy" this week. Mons. La Thorne's skill is well known, and his complete supervision is apparent in the tasteful manner in which the accessories are all harmonized.

The Illuminated Fountain has proved a great success. The waters sparkling and changing, by pleasing agencies, into the most beautiful colors, are the self-same magic fountains, we think, of Heaven, which play for Prince Habit in the dominions of Donald Jean.

It must not by forgotten that Mr. John Dunbar, the Panorambulist, who has become well known to our citizens through his recent exhibitions, in hold-air, on Canal street, will make his *début* at the "Academy" to-night. Should the weather prove unfavorable, Mr. Dunbar will, at 7 P. M., perform the panorambulistic exhibition in the theater corps ensues St. Charles street, from the "Academy" to the rear of the Masonic Hall." List the business be on hand.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Lotta has left us, and the Spring season at Old Drury has opened with a commotion. Our little American fairy has flashed out of sight, ours, however, to re turn again, we hope with her laughing eye, and merry laugh, and vocal Terpsichorean and Thespian powers and has been followed by a delightful troupe of ballet-girls and pantomimists. Blondin and Rochefort, not more the re-appearing *par de deux* than the nimble Corsican, and some other names which have a familiar sound to the ears of the "oldest inhabitant" in the profession, to the number of twenty-four. The principal artists have been engaged for this season, and the ballet corps of Signorina Juliette Bennett and Signor Guiseppe Caboldi come with high recommendations. It is needless to speak of the Rochefort, as they are old acquaintances and favorites.

At the conclusion of the first piece will be exhibited the performance of Lotta's pet dog, Spitz, being under the superintendence of its master, Prof. Rudgwell.

MECHANICS HALL.—Mr. Ireland, the English entertainer, assisted by Miss Dillon, the pianiste and vocalist, continues their exhibition of wonders during the present week. Matinees have been given, and the public generally are a believers in the doctrine in "Ireland-ism."

Admission on first night, 50 cents
Third floor reserved for Ladies' delight.
And still the wonders multiply,
The more they double—the delight—of those!

The first is, indeed, delightful to witness the skill in the dexterous, by the mystery, of such a man as Mr. Ireland, by whose means these things are done. It is a species of humbug, like the mesmeric, the spiritual, the "possibility" of which the author, we take it, is peculiarly conscious.

MISS. LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.—Dr. William C. Hurley will deliver a free lecture on Phrenology at No. 57 St. Charles street, at 7½ this evening. The necessary arrangements have been made to secure the comfort of the ladies, by providing a suitable number of seats.

Dr. Hurley is a gentleman of education and considerable abilities, and his manner, absence of a dictatorial style, and his practical experiments such as the Doctor proposes to make, we know of many things pretty and amusing than a lecture on phrenology.

Complimentary Notice of Fruit Trade.

Some early dozens and peaches have been purchased in town and fruit. We don't envy anybody who can afford to indulge in such luxuries. Blackberries cannot be had under a dollar a quart. The great fruit trade is in relation to that each plant to be sold at.

C. 2ND. D.—

PUBLIC RAIN WATER TANKS.—It may be

interesting to some readers to know that the Public Improvement Commissioners have in contemplation the erection of rain water tanks at the corners of Canal and Rampart and Canal and Bourbon streets, for the supply of the public with water. It has been noised about that the Commissioners have in contemplation the erection of a number of artesian wells, but it would appear that the necessity of an artesian well is not so great as that of a supply of rain water, to be drawn from cisterns, and supplied with pumps and buckets for the use of a number present.

PROFESSOR TRAUBENBY.—Two London conjurers claim to be the only genuine professors of the art of conjuring. This is impossible, for they can't both be genuine. This is impossible, for they can't both be genuine.

LAST MARTIN.—Mr. Martin, the Commissioner of Public Works, has recommended the following appointments: Edward Lee, Jr., Assistant Engineer; Thomas Adams, Overseer of Streets; Joseph Adams, Overseer of Streets.

The New Orleans Dee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,757.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The logical mind of Mr. John Stuart Mill is not easily, if at all, satisfied. The Liberal exchequer in England begins to talk about "equal suffrage" as the goal of electoral reform, that is to adopt such a principle would, he is palpably, an arbitrary limitation at war with the fundamental idea of their creed, namely: the equal right of all to participate in the government by which all were required to obey and to support. This personality, Mr. Mill argued, is evident in the papers, and has nothing to do with color, or with physical distinctions of any kind, nor with inequalities of pecuniary and social position; and hence, as he inferred, its operation should be qualified only by the natural incapacity of persons, not of character races, for the proper exercise of political functions. Therefore he rejected combined suffrage as an intellectual exposition of a true electoral principle, which he said could not be adequately effected without including the enfranchisement of women. He insisted on uniting in one universal scheme manhood suffrage and womanhood suffrage, and this combination he would name "adult suffrage," inasmuch as it signifies the right of all males and of all females to vote on arriving at adult age, provided, however, as Mr. Mill considerately agreed, that they can pass a certain test to prove the possession of adequate intelligence.

The advocates of negro suffrage in the United States are fond of citing the name of this able and most philosophical of the English progressists to give weight to their cause. But when they propose to extend suffrage to the negro on the score of his "manhood" simply, it is evident that they are not clearly believers in his system. Otherwise they would not, without discrimination, confer the right of suffrage upon about fifteen millions women, of whom millions of whom are educated adults, while demanding suffrage as the inherent right of the black race, and as an essential condition of republican government. Some of these who insist eagerly upon this ground are prepared to say, with Mr. Mill, that if any one is willing to fulfill the highest duties to humanity, her country, has equally and her self?

In behalf of the National Women's Rights' Central Committee,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President,
SUSAN E. ANTHONY, Secretary.

No. 20 Bleecker street, New York, March 31st, 1866.

It is truly a melancholy illustration of ideological enthusiasm to see women, in the name of womanhood, laboring to do away with all those distinct immunities and cherished privileges which have been accorded to the sex by a chivalrous illustration of Christianity. Mesdames Stanton and Anthony virtually admit that it is not their purpose to obtain suffrage on an equality with men, but to pull her down from the superior position to which Christian civilization has assigned her. The gist of their great request is simply this: that women shall no longer be exempt from participation in the political business and strife along with the obnoxious male of the masculine sex. They are for availing a army of voters by a universal conscription. It is very much as though in the late war the municipal officer had not only taken the faithful and the stripling son from a family, but had insisted on the family itself, destroyed home, by taking away mother and daughter. Women have still more to do in the regeneration of society than men. Nothing short of a universal war has rendered how that she could inhabit more influence upon men, and on joy more of the prerogatives that are due to the feminine nature, by disengaging them by claiming and exercising political rights. It has taught her that her true empire is not in mar. al, nor political power, and that her true throne is in the sacred precincts of home. Mesdames Stanton and Anthony want to revolutionize this home to put all the vexation, the misery, the selfishness, the corruption, worship of which they accuse their weaker sisters. But they do not inform us why the political vote is to effect a revolution in home that will make it at once the seat of peace, the private, virtue and the source of public purity and universal. Voting has not yet purified a single of man. Even those who have voted the longest are not, generally, and vote often! Let the same ambition play, have not been confined to the suffrage of saints, or transmitted through the channels of fire to realms of celestial bliss.

It consists in throwing iron hoops into the muscles between the shoulder blades, and thereby by pressing on the nerves which govern the extremities of a long lever, having at one of its ex- a weight of eight or ten pounds. A similar relig. ious practice also exists in the Mandan tribe in America, where it goes by the name of "pull the hog," only it is less artistically executed wooden pegs are thrust through the flesh, and a rope attached to them; the patient being then, while suspended, made to revolve slowly round. Among the Sioux Indians a similar religious usage to both these is practised, as the men from its first appearance above the horizon to its sinking. The same practice may be found in India. Mr. Maclean believes that the earth is supported by a large tortoise, and that the skull of the latter having been one day pierced through by some white man, water overflowed the earth and destroyed the whole human race, except one man. How the second avatar of Vischnu is his transformation into a tortoise after the deluge, he has to support the earth. But the link which seems to connect the Hindoos more especially with the Buddhists is this belief of theirs—that the people that have been sent to the place of punishment are tortured there for a time, in proportion to their evil deeds, and are then sent back to the country of their birth, in order to be again tempted by the evil spirits, and subsequently again punished or bettered. This creed bears an evident analogy to the various transformations which, according to the Buddhists, a man undergoes in expiation of his transgressions.

TO GALVESTON CAST INON.—Hunt the ends! Apply to a red lion, and plunge them into a bath of the purplish acid, to which the smoke and thoroughly cleanse them. Then iron in a bath of melted zinc, and as soon as the latter has united to the iron remove it. In this way beautiful galvanized castings can be made. Care should be taken, however, in plunging the castings, when you with the acid, into the zinc, or the acid will be thrown into the face of the operator. The face should be covered with sand, and the casting removed very slowly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Sun.]

Loss by the Steamboat Fire at St. Louis $500,000.

NEW STEAMER PURCHASED FOR THE BATON ROUGE AND NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE DISPUTED MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

CHARTER OF THE VIRGINIA CANAL ACCEPTED BY THE FRENCH COMPANY.

St. Louis, April 8.—The total loss by the steamers and cargoes by the fire yesterday morning amounts to $500,000, $400,000 of which is covered by insurance. It is said the fire began on the Nevada about the deck stove, and the Nashville, Wauneanta, Arcadelle, Mexico, Turner, Tracey and Delmen narrowly escaped.

New York April 8.—A Toronto special says the frontier guard has been reduced.

Richmond, Va., April 8.—The French company has formally signified its acceptance of the charter of the Virginia Canal Company.

San Francisco, April 7.—Some anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the steamer Ajax, from Honolulu, now six days over due.

San Francisco, April 7.—The Liberal Mexican Consul emphatically denies the report that General Ogneon has proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Mexico, and confirms the report, that he sanctioned the decree of November 8th, extending Juarez's term of office.

Shanghai, March 4.—A national salute of bells was rung in honor of the Senate's passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Nashville, April 8.—The trial of Henry Brunner, involving frauds in the Quartermaster's Department, is fixed for Wednesday.

Pittsburg, April 8.—River 9 feet 2 inches and rising.

Cincinnati, April 8.—A special says the steamer St. Nicholas was sold yesterday to Capt. Reno and others, for $75,000. She is intended for the Baton Rouge and New Orleans trade.

Chicago, April 8.—Flour firm; wheat active at $1 27¾; corn steady at 61c.; oats 37c.; pork $34 50; lard 13c.; live hogs dull at $9 50.

The Slavery Question in Brazil.

[From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, (Rio) Jan. 24, 1866.]

From all sources the information we can glean about the war is that in a few months—say two or three—the fleet below will be sought, and if, as hoped, the battalion will be sent, apparently follow: but the work will not terminate then. Brazil cannot afford to lie down and be trodden like a gorged lion; it will behoove her to be up and stirring, and to do all in her power to put her house in order, and for that will want all the time and all the patriotism the empire can afford. Still there are resources, but they are badly developed, and the large indirect taxation is expensive on account of the mode of levying, and often badly meant to disheartening by the premium it gives to smuggling on the coast. What is wanted firstly is a new set of men—and no such are certainly to be found—men who will support the throne, not for the purpose of emolument or patronage, but for the honor of the position and with the grand object in view—to establish the Empire as one of the handed down to future generations as a pattern of what probity and disinterestedness can do for a country.

Leaving these questions alone, another, and vastly a hydra-headed monster, is rearing up its ugly head, and that is the slavery question. Brazil will be the only country in the civilized world where slavery is tolerated. It is now so crying an evil that all the tendency of public opinion is against its continuance, and we now commence to see that the two kinds of labor never can exist in harmony, and that free labor inevitably degenerates the habits of the land.

What is to be done? No doubt our local economists will suggest many plans, some admirable, some crude, but the best would be to purchase all slaves at once and to repay the owners by a money compensation, we are quite against. Any enfranchisement must be gradual, and must in such a way that the labor will, as a natural course, be found to substitute it. We have no space, we have no intention of going into the details of a scheme; we merely hint at the subject but would suggest, and the following is by no means a new idea: the passing of a law to the effect that all children born in the country after there are to be no more slaves employed in any town where there is a port along the coast; that in such towns the Municipal Law should be extended to a certain number of leagues, and so on until in fifty years hence all slaves then are to be freed indiscriminately of age or sex, and by their period all the present generation will have died away. To this might be added a law respecting children that are born; but it would be a great mistake to think that the blood undergo the same upheaving we now see in the State; for while our egotism, our fastness, inexcusable ignorance, and our love of ease, whose fate was sacrificed—which at the family after we are taught to worship wealth, power and distinction, and to look upon labor as a curse, to talk of a republican government. The fair fruits of liberty, equality and fraternity must be the result. Such is the bud, still withered in the heart of woman.

At this hour the nation needs the highest thought and inspiration of a true womanhood. Her intellect and moral power in every sphere of life; and women needs a broader, deeper education, such as a pure religion and high moral principle alone can give. The elevation of this sex and revolutions, should not withdraw some forth with new strength and dignity to assume in all time its true position in the world. Is it a necessity that Virginia Woolfe should be the school to work out a way to supply the want of slaves; the Lesia race is rather prone to look to its governments, its hands for support in all difficulties, but in a case like the present we may hope that self-interest will arouse Brazil from her insensibility and make her come out and join the race of the strong and the bold, and where in time a favorable contrast to the great Anglo-Saxon republic of the North of this vast continent.

Before any reforms of importance can be carried out laws must be passed putting all foreigners on perfectly equal footing with the native, allowing full freedom and full tolerance to every religion, legalizing the present laws of marriages, of settlements and of inheritance; in fact, placing the foreigner in the position he would occupy in his own country.

And now our concluding words: we are proud of Brazil as far as regards her internal resources, but her education is backward, her energy and in true patriotic honesty of purpose. Were they to follow in the footsteps of the head of this great country they would prove themselves more equal to the task. We have made taken than they have hitherto, and instill some energy into this mighty land.

Buddhism in America.

An English writer says that the idea of there having existed an intercourse between Asia and America in the earliest ages is not new. Some travellers, judging from certain sites they had seen preached by various Indian tribes, have endeavored to prove that the lost tribes of the Jews must have found their way to the American continent by crossing Behring's Straits; and Humboldt, in his "Vues des Cordilleres," &c., points to various customs of the American tribes, the parallel of which might be found in India. Moreover, the inquiries of Orientalists have brought to light certain passages of Chinese works tending to confirm the notion of an early intercourse between the two continents. Starting from these data, M. Gustave d'Eichthal, the author of Les Evangiles, has, by a series of new and interesting researches, endeavored to find a light on the obscure point of history, with a view to establish a link between Buddhism and the creed as well as the customs of the Mexican Indians. In his "Etudes sur les Origines Asiatico-Bouddhiques de la Civilization Americaine," just published, he has compares a bas-relief found among the ruins of the American city now called Palenque with one existing in the Buddhist temple of Boro-Boodor, in the Island of Java; and it must be allowed that the resemblance of the two styles of design and execution is striking. A few of the leading facts on which he founds his theory, or the strange pictures to which the Hindoo penitent submits himself, are certainly in the eyes of the people are well known, and one of them is peculiarly characteristic.

The Peabody Educational Fund in Connecticut.

The New York *Tribune* (Radical) of the 2d says:

President Johnson has issued a Proclamation declaring the Rebellion at an end and Peace fully restored throughout the country, the complete submission of those lately in arms to the Constitution and laws. He has certified this brief declaration with an exceedingly long preamble, "whereas," the fact aforesaid set forth—assuming it to be a fact—is all the justification required. If the Rebellion is completely suppressed and conquered, a proclamation of Peace is a matter of course.

The President is silent with regard to the Civil Rights Bill, which he vetoed, and which we are still held in custody by his order. If the War is ended, and the late Rebels all restored to loyalty, they ought either to be tried on whatever charges may be preferred against them or set at liberty. We shall, doubtless, soon hear something definite on this policy.

The New York *Times* says:

We publish to-day a proclamation by the President, announcing the final closing of the war, the complete achievement of the objects for which the war was begun, the full restoration of the Executive authority throughout all the States of the Union, the termination of military jurisdiction in all but one State of the South, and the reassumption of the writ of habeas corpus. The various proclamations and enactments by which a state of war was declared in 1861, are carefully recited. The whole history of the Executive, Congress and constitutional government under which the war was subsequently carried on is gracefully traced. Not a single material point is omitted, from the inception of the rebellion to the present moment.

The imminent danger of a war with Prussia has led to such a panic in the government bonds, becoming 5 per cent interest was yesterday quoted at 56@20 A day or two ago a number of the old original issue, bore 6 per cent interest, sold at 61¾. Gold is the chief of a section in the Finance Department, how America could think of going to war with gold enough to pay the interest on her debt, as soon as a shot is fired Austria will be obliged to issue State notes (assignats), payable in Berlin, of the nominal value of fifty or one hundred dollars each. The banknotes of Austria are now depressed to be able to appreciate M. Von Beke's evil Count Lorinch, the American Minister of Prussia, has just received a report that Prussia is also making preparations for war. The Count employed several Prussians in the United States to report on the military resources, and a few days ago the men received orders to return home immediately, in order to be enrolled in the army. It is also said that there believed that the policy of Prussia in the Elbe Duchies would undergo a change if Count Bismarck should quit office. Both the German statesmen and diplomatists, who doubtless are well informed on the subject, are not of the same opinion. They maintain that the Prussian debt is so small that the annexation of Schleswig Holstein, and that a Liberal Cabinet would prove as unreasonable as a reactionary one.

THE NEWSPAPERS ORDERED HOT TO SUPPRESS MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

[Vienna Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.]

If one more proof were wanting that people are not decided to let the affairs of the day rule, it would be found in the confidential intimation given to the papers, in accordance with article 4 of the press law, to abstain from all communications respecting the movements of troops, their strength, &c. No more furloughs are granted in the army, even for a few days.

CONTINUANCE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU FOR A YEAR.—Speaking of the President's Peace Proclamation, the New York *Times* of the 3d says:

We believe there is good authority for stating that the Freedmen's Bureau Act, as it now exists, will be continued in operation for one year from the date of this Proclamation. No one can suppose that that act is inoperative now. And no one who knows the character of the high minded military men under whose direction it has thus far been enforced, will fear that it will be allowed to operate to the prejudice of the freedmen in the year to come.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 7, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market to-day, operations on which have been on a moderate scale in nearly every branch of trade, the only leading staple in particular, the demand continued fair, but with a moderate supply and no improvement on sale, prices ruling steady. Specially fill their orders, and the business was confined to 2300 bales, at irregular prices, without any quotable variation.

Sugar.—The market opened very quiet but firm at last evening's quotations of 12¾ @ 13c for fair, and continued without any movement until toward the close, when there was quite a lively inquiry developed, stimulated by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto, and the market closed rather excited at 12¾ @ 13c, included 90 bags fair at 13c; 135 bags prime at 13¼; 100 bags choice at 13½; 100 bags fair at 13c; 100