THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Office, No. 72 Chartres street.

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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 each insertion.
Find or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed much 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 25 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1867.

WORD ON FIRE TRUNKS.—As will be seen elsewhere, the sole inner Advance has arrived with a fine cargo of seasoned ash wood, which the New Orleans Fire Wood Company will offer for sale, for a few days, at $10 per cord, sawed and delivered. Call and examine at 164 and 166 Dauphine, near St. Ann street, or leave orders at the office of the Company, 89 Canal street.

A letter addressed to "Chandler Harris, Esq., BEE office, New Orleans," has been for some time in our possession unclaimed. The envelope is tinged with black, as an evidence that the letter probably contains some mournful intelligence. We make this announcement because no one at present in our office knows of such a person as Chandler Harris, in the hope that the announcement may lead to the proper disposition of the letter.

THE REGISTRATION.

Our readers have all heard, both in private and in public, the severest strictures upon the officers of the Registry, and many of them have observed, perhaps, the remarks of our contemporaries upon the decisions recently given by the Registrars in several cases of assumed doubt. These things are not pleasant, but they are, under the present nature of things, unavoidable. From facts already brought to light, the deduction is clear that we were right in advising all citizens who could register themselves as voters to do so, since the number disfranchised will be so great that every man will be needed. We have all along been satisfied that the interpretation of the law by the Registrars would be far from satisfactory to our people, and it required no prophetic vision to tell us that they would be exceedingly stringent, if not harsh, in their decisions. Indeed, from the date of the passage of the law we have believed that it was purposely framed so that it could be interpreted more or less harshly according to the necessities of the case. The object was to destroy the political power of the Southern people. If the closest interpretation were put upon the law, the purpose would be compassed tively few; but when the matter is left to the members of a party whose object it is to exclude as many as possible, they are able to make the number much larger than any one supposed. That they are doing this we have ample assurances, but how far the Registrars are to be held personally responsible for it we will not pretend to say. They are only doing what they were expected to do, and what we supposed they would do if the power was given them. That they have the power no one can doubt after reading the order issued from the military headquarters, conferring upon them discretionary powers in all cases of doubt. When men of any particular political party have such arbitrary powers they are apt to use them to the disadvantage of their opponents. Right and justice have very little to do with the matter, the principle being, if we can speak of principle in connection with politics, that in politics, as in love and war, all things are fair. Even barristers of good standing consider it legitimate to use a quibble to advance their suit, while stump orators do not scruple to weave a share of sophistry into the web of their patriotic remarks. If the end justifies the means in the one case—and men are apt to hold the saying good when applied to themselves—it surely does in the other; and so, we fancy, think the Registrars, when excluding voters upon points that do not come fairly and squarely under the term of the law. They have an end in view that and being to clip the wings of the Democratic or Conservative party in the South—and if a quibble can be used as a means to that end, the justification is sufficient to soften all sharp pangs of conscience which they are presumed to feel, or which it is thought they ought to feel. So far as conscience goes, both parties might as well leave it out of the argument. It does not go far in a political contest. In imagination, perhaps, many good people see these Registrars conscience-stricken and uneasy upon their pillows as they reflect upon the wrongs committed during the day, upon a helpless people. The ideal picture is very pretty, in connection with the theory of retributive justice, but the plain truth is that these gentlemen laugh in their sleeves at the coteneas of their decisions, and stroke their shins in complacent self-satisfaction as they reflect upon the number of points that they have scored against their opponents. It must not be forgotten that they think they are dealing with a contumacious and rebellious people.

Here, then, we see the two sides of the question, and, as we have remarked about conscience, so we may say of sympathy—all idea of exerting it from the Republicans of this city may as well be abandoned. No matter how severely a law may be made to bear upon the Southern people, they feel no sympathy for them. That some of the decisions under the registration have been unnecessarily harsh, we can believe; that the Registrars have done their level best for their party, we can also believe; but that complaints will have any effect upon them, or hard words or persuasion render their interpretations less severe, we can not for one moment credit. That some of these decisions will be ultimately reversed, is very probable; and that they will not care a rap whether they are or not, after getting the political power into their own hands, is more than probable.

They have an immediate purpose for reconsideration, and their judgments are made for this one case, and not for the future. Hence they are not particular about the legality of their acts. The clearest case of the *casus* is seen in the refusal to register naturalized citizens unless they can produce their original papers, and it is plain that this is the merest quibble and without the slightest foundation in right, justice or reason, as well as without legal or political precedent. It will seriously effect the Democratic party by taking away from it a large number of Irish voters, and for that purpose we presume they think that a precedent can be made. It is an offence to our Irish citizens that they will be likely to remember. It is an offence in which they can see neither good sense nor decency, and a partisan measure that should fall back upon the heads of those who adopted it. If the wicked are permitted to flourish like a green bay tree there is no reason to suppose that injustice and wrong will meet their just deserts; but whether or not it does the Radical party pay permanent good, it must bring upon them the condemnation of all good and patriotic men. They are guilty of an offence against a class of our citizens who have ever had some influence at the polls, and it is one that may go unpunished. *Justitiæ partes sunt non fraudare hominem: mercandae non ejiciere*, says Cicero—justice consists in doing no man injury, decency, in giving no offence. Judged by the Ciceronian rule, our Registrars would not stand in the most favorable light.

SOIREE.—A soiree is to be given by the Young Men's Excelsior Benevolent Association, at the Conti Verandah Hotel, on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Hon. Abraham Marlock, of Columbus, Miss., has been elected President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in place of Hon. Milton Brown, of Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Charles E. Rushing, of Mobile, was re-elected Vice President.

The steamship Rapidan, Capt. Exton, sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday evening for New York, via Havana, with a fair freight and a full complement of passengers.

The steamship Gen. Sherman, Capt. Pendleton, sailed last evening for Belize, Honduras, with a good freight, the U. S. mail, and a number of passengers.

South American News.

Advices from Greytown, Nicaragua, to the 10th instant, states that the new President has appointed General Don Thomas Martinez as Minister to England. It is understood that this minister will have reference to the settlement of the claim of the Republic against the United States for damage done by the Walker raids and Greytown bombardment.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to March 19th, and Buenos Ayres to February the 15th, state that Marquis Caxias, who commanded the Allied forces against the Paraguayan President and commander, are both highly outranking and fortifying. Brazilian officers continually come in to Rio Janeiro, perfectly disgusted with the war. The enlistment of slaves in Brazil still continues, and attracts weekly large numbers making presents of large numbers to the Government.

A fight took place at Cumpeita on the 24 of February, in which all the iron-clads but one and the land forces all along the line, were engaged. The results to the Paraguayans is supposed to be severe, although no lodgment was effected by the attacking party. Proposals for peace were being considered the American Minister, although not well received at first. The Brazilian navy on the La Plata consists of 35 vessels, 140 guns and 6000 men.

The United States steamers Shamokin and Kansas were at Buenos Ayres.

Work has already been commenced in repairing the rubbish of the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. It is to be immediately rebuilt.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,112.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Bosworth presiding, and Aldermen Clark, Whitney, McCloskey, Stith, Wolfey and McKnight present.

A message from the Mayor transmitted a communication from Lieut. Manning, of the First District police, relative to the abominable condition of the First District lockup. The Mayor recommends immediate attention to be given to the matter.

The communication referred to the Streets and Landings Committee, with power to recommend a suitable building and location for the Recorders Courts and lockup.

A message was also read from the Mayor returning unsigned the resolution authorizing the Streets and Landings Committee, in conjunction with the city surveyor, to cause the draining machines to be placed in the best repair, condition, &c. The Mayor charges the resolution to be in conflict with the law.

On motion of Col Clark, the resolution was persisted in, and sent to the Lower Board for concurrence.

The action on the Mayor's veto was subsequently reconsidered, it having appeared that a resolution similar in purport to the one returned unsigned by the Mayor had been passed by the Lower Board at the last meeting, and came from that body in regular form for concurrence.

The resolution from the Lower Board was, however, passed, previous to which several of the members desired to be informed by what means the resolution had reached the Mayor for his veto. No one appeared able to explain.

A resolution to have a wooden crossing made opposite the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Third District, was concurred in.

A communication from D. P. Scanlan in reference to the Public School system and the education of children, was read and referred; as was also a communication from Col. Clark on the same subject.

A resolution annulling the contracts with all the late Street contractors, excepting the parties holding the contracts for the Seventh and Eighth Wards, and re-selling the contracts for the same, was read and adopted.

The Finance Committee reported as follows: Favorably on the resolution authorizing the Mayor to contract by notarial act with L. Sorgi and Joseph Brion as principals, and François Brion as security, for building a bridge across Carondelet Canal for the sum of $11,000—the resolution to the above effect accompanying the report was adopted.

A resolution granting permission to the City Railroad Company to run a single track on Dauphin street, from Caffin's lane to Delery street, in lieu of the double track, was adopted.

The adjudication of the right of way for a railroad on Claiborne and other streets, to C. A. Lafontain, at 2-5 of one cent. per passenger was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met, President Moore in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed receipts during the week of $67,513 22. Expenditures $32,211 23c. Balance on hand $786,370 17c, principally in State notes.

A communication from the city Surveyor stated that H. S. Armstrong, contractor, for repairing the pavements, $750,000 barrels of Lake shells, for the repairs of levees, had failed to comply with the conditions of his contract, and as the shells were now most needed it was recommended that the contract be declared forfeited and resold by the Controller. Referred.

Another communication called attention to the dilapidated condition of the draining machines, and urging immediate action, as the rainy season is about setting in and the rear of the city in danger of being flooded.

On motion of Mr Kaiser, the resolution adopted at the last meeting, authorizing the Streets and Landings Committee to have the necessary repairs done was reconsidered, and a resolution finally adopted, providing for the sale of the contract for repairing the machines.

The Controller's report of the adjudications of the contracts for the repairs of the different fire engine houses, (as already published by us,) was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A communication from the Hon. J. P. Scanlan, objecting to the repeal ordinance appropriating $60,000 for the establishment of public schools for colored children, and suggesting an appropriation of $300,000 per annum, and that "no Board of Education, or any responsible person, society or congregation" for each child educated, was referred to the Committee on Education.

Resolution, authorizing the City Attorney to discontinue the suit against W. W. Gilkerson, provided he pays cost of the suit. Adopted, finally.

Resolution, approving of the sale of the right of way for twenty years, for a passenger railroad on Claiborne and other streets, to C. A. Lafontain and others. Adopted, finally.

Mr. Kaiser, chairman of the Streets and Landings Committee, reported a majority and a minority report relative to the establishment of a railroad along St. Joseph, Calliope and other streets, extending from Jackson Railroad with the river. The minority report comes from Mr. Kaiser, and favors the enterprise. Mr. Kaiser spoke strongly in its support. The whole matter was finally referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution to give public notice of the intention of the city to open Willow and Philip streets, was adopted.

Resolution from the Upper Board to elect Directors of the N. O. J. and G. W. Railroad, and N. O. O. and G. W. Railroad, was amended so as to elect them on Tuesday.

The Committee on Education reported and presented the communication from Mr. W. S. Mount, President of the School Board, on the condition of the school-house, and asking information as to the proper interpretation of the school ordinance. The report states that a new school ordinance will probably be shortly drawn up, and another School Board organized.

The President declared the report to be received and adopted contrary to the impression of several members who declared that they move to reconsider next meeting.

A resolution to repair the iron railing, walls, &c., around the First District lock up and the one at Tivoli street, was adopted on its second reading.

A resolution to build a market house on Melpomene street, between Dryades and Hercules street, was offered by Mr. Kaiser. Laid over.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, April 23, 1867.
Special Order No. 2.

[Extract.]

J. W. Boylan, Aid to the Chief of Police, having, on the 15th inst., intimidated freedmen by making false representations to them, thereby obstructing the law, by causing them to leave the vicinity of the registering office in the First District of this city, is hereby discharged from the police force of the city of New Orleans, from 12 o'clock M. to day.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
(Signed) G. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.
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Robbery on the Steamer Frances.—Mr. J. W. Alexander, passenger to this city from Mobile, was robbed on the way on board the steamer Frances, of $250 and a gold watch and chain. It appears that a gentlemanly looking fellow claimed the pri ilege of his berth in the same room with him, and being ordered out of the room it was afterwards discovered that the property had disappeared. Herring was arrested but nothing found on him. Two other men, supposed to be his confederates, escaped from the boat at Milliken's.

Relief to the South.—Messrs. Brown & Brothers, treasurers of the Southern Relief Association, New York city, have telegraphed to Gen Sheridan that he can draw upon them for five thousand dollars, to be used in the purchase of corn, etc., for the relief of the destitute and suffering in this district.

One of the Escaped Prisoners Recaptured.—Charles Stewart, one of the five noted criminals who escaped from the Parish Prison Sunday evening, was recaptured yesterday morning by Lieut. Manning. He noticed two men on the street near the corner of Fourche and Girod streets, one of whom seemed disposed to dodge him while the other walked boldly by where the Lieutenant was standing. He did not know either, but thinking the face of Stewart, the one who was dodging, was somewhat familiar, probably from seeing his picture in the "Rogues Gallery," he advanced towards him. Stewart ran till the Lieutenant overtook him when he said to him, "Manning, I know you. D—d it, take that," at the same time cutting at him with a large pocket knife. The Lieutenant, who was unarmed, managed to elude the threat, seeing which Stewart again ran and tried to conceal himself in a warehouse. The Lieutenant again overtook him and threatened to kill him with an axe when he surrendered. Stewart is one of a band of parties charged with having stolen $5000 in gold from DeBoys & Ogden.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Johnson Dean, charged with assault and battery on Rosina Steamer, and Henry W. Norman, charged with assault and battery on François Pity, were yesterday released by *nol. pros*.

The other cases on the docket for the day were continued.

Joseph Hein, of Prussia, and Dr. Charles Gray, of England, were qualified as naturalized citizens of the United States.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Timothy Brierton was arraigned yesterday charged by M. L. Madden with breach of peace and embezzlement of his horse, and a wagon loaded with brooms, which were entrusted to him on the morning of the 11th inst. The property was valued at $425, and accused was employed to peddle the brooms for account of Mr. Madden. Accused had $25 00 when arrested, so that he made nearly a clean sweep of the property. He was sent to prison to await trial before the First District Court.

PERSONAL.—The Cuba *Gazette*, of the 20th, thus speaks of one of our friends:

Capt. J. Pinckney Smith, of New Orleans, has been spending several days in our city. We were truly glad to learn that he had met with success in his business, and was now prepared to make liberal advances on cotton, and to act as general purchasing agent. Capt. Smith is the successor to the late firm of Smith & Carr. He is a thorough business man and an accomplished gentleman. We direct attention to his card and with him continued success.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

A Fearful Tragedy Near Augusta.

The Street Cars in Richmond.

A Negro Expelled and Arrested.

Much Excitement Among His Friends.

Fatal Mistake of an Apothecary in Mobile.

The Negroes in Washington.

They Do Not Understand the Sanctity of Marital Obligations.

Washington, April 23.—Gens. Gillem, of Mississippi, and Scott, of South Carolina, Bureau functionaries, report cheerfully for March. The planters are encouraging schools.

It is complained that it is impossible to impress the negro with the sanctity of marital obligations.

The Surratt case was brought up to-day, his counsel urging immediate trial, but the prosecuting attorney claimed time.

The Postoffice Department is advised of five robberies since the 8th inst.

Washington, April 23.—No cable dispatches of to-day's date received.

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The Vienna *Gazette* declares the reports of an Austro-Prussian alliance are unfounded.

The *Patrie* says the rumors of military measures by Prussia are totally incorrect.

New York, April 22.—Money market easier. Demand moderate. Money, on call, 4 to 5 per cent. on Government. Prime discounts 6 to 7.

Sterling Exchange higher. Bankers have advanced the rates to 109 to 109¾. Good commercial bills scarce. Cotton pass at very low rates. Governments very active and market closed strong. Stocks firm at the second Board, but generally 1 to ¼ lower at the last open Board.

Steamer New York, from Aspinwall, brought the Japanese Commissioners, who make a brief stay here before going to Washington.

The *Express* has a rumor that the steamer Gen. McCallum and brig Mollie Hammond, which left here some time since for San Francisco, were abundantly supplied with arms, and had unusually large crews, said to be an expedition under Colonels Farrell and Smith. On landing in Mexico, Gen. Lew. Wallace was to assume command.

Intelligence reached him to-day of the McCallum's arrival at San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 22.—The Washington Territorial Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Alvin Flanders delegate to Congress.

A riot had occurred among the workmen of Silver Band Mining Company, at Helmont, Nevada, on the 7th inst. The mob rode Canfield, agent of the Company, on a rail, and committed other outrages.

In a shooting affray during the riot twenty men were killed. Canfield escaped unhurt.

Southeast Pass, April 23, noon.—Fine clear weather, with light westerly air. Barometer 29.85.

The bar was clear this morning, as the arrivals will attest. Vessels drawing 17 feet came in without any trouble apparently. This has been the busiest morning we have had for some time.

Arrived—British ship Southern Queen, Aitken, Liverpool February 14th, general cargo to Butt, Flach & Lyon; had thirty days of calms.

Schooner Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Cardenas nine days, to G. Duncan.

British ship Abbotsford, Cooper, Liverpool sixty-three days; general cargo to Lovell & Bailey.

Ship Lisbon, Curtis, from Bordeaux, seventy days, to order; bark Egeria, Storrett, Havana six days, to Claiborne & Ager.

British schooner Oriental, Ottesen, Cienfuegas eight days, to Wm. Goldenbow.

Steamship Clinton passed up at 8 o'clock last night.

Prussian bark Rosa Boettcher, Schultz, Havre fifty seven days, general cargo, and seventy eight passengers, to Creery, Nickerson & Co.

Liverpool, April 23.—Yesterday evening cotton declined ⅛d; sales 8000 bales; Middling Uplands 12¾d; Orleans 14¼d.

London, April 23, evening.—Peace between France and Prussia is almost despaired of. Prussia is rightly arming and preparing for the expected shock. Prussia will not allow a repeat of things caused considerable alarm on the London stock exchange, affairs tending towards a financial panic.

New York, April 23.—Stocks active, five 20s, coupons, 110½ to 110¾. G1, 108¾; '65, 109. New issue 107¾ to 108¾. 10 40s 98¾. 7 30's, first series, 107 to 107¼; second series 105¾ to 105¾. Money is per cent. Gold 138¾.

Flour market dull; common grades 5 to 10c lower. Corn 2c lower. Pork 25c lower. Lard 12c lower. Cotton nominal.

Paris, April 23.—It is stated on very good authority that Napoleon is endeavoring to purchase Louisiana back from the United States.

The chances apparently favor war on the Luxemburg question. It is stated that Prussia disapproves of the compromise proposed by the great powers of Europe.

London, April 23.—Gladstone is much concerned by members of the Liberal party and friends of the Liberal cause for what they term his unconstitutional interference in the Irish movement.

Frankfort, April 23.—Bonds 73¾.

St. Louis, April 23.—Hancock's Indian expedition has reached Fort Lyraed. The Cheyenne Indians made proposals for peace the morning the night they abandoned their wigwams. Gen. Carter sent in parent.

Denver City, Colorado, April 22.—Lookout Station, two hundred and seventy miles east on the Smooky Hill route, was destroyed by Cheyennes, on Monday last. Three employes of the United States Express Company were killed and scalped.

[Special to Messrs. Cammack & Kornhauser.]

New York, April 23, 11 10 a. m.—Gold 38¾. Uplands Middling 28c. Mobile Middling 28¼c. Orleans Middling 28c. Sterling, 60 days, 9¾, sterling, sight, 10¼.

Newspapers of New Orleans.

[From the Galveston News.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1867.

What shall I say to you to-day about the press—I mean the newspaper press, for we have no other here worth the name. I will endeavor to speak the truth. The *Bee*, a Creole paper, is very respectable. Mr. Evelyn, its English editor, is a special favorite with Gen. Sheridan, at his finger ends. He is a litterateur, and has been publishing a monthly called *The Crescent Monthly*, which (I shame!) I believe has fallen through, and it leaves the field open to it. It has had some good contributors, among the most brilliant of whom is Mrs. Hoskins, of the Gulf States, who contributes to the qualifications and all the enthusiasm essential to success, but none of our literary enterprises at the South, from the want of a proper system, have answered the ambitious views of their proprietors. Scholars of the very first water are to them out at the elbow, and require to be paid for their services, and we are afraid that Mr. Evelyn, with a good deal of ambition of an elevated character, was unable, in most cases, to meet the expectations of his writers in this important particular.

The time honored *Bulletin*, always a standard paper, and uniformly with the Southern side of vexed questions, is still in existence, and, at present, under the editorial direction of a very able man, Mr. Burwell, formerly of Virginia. The attractions and liberality of the Queen City of the West led Mr. Burwell, after the war terminated, to make it the city of his residence, and he has become connected with the paper, which his strong good sense and thorough learning enable him to adorn. Whether the *Bulletin* pays sufficiently I am unable to say, but I know it does, for I have a very kindly, as well as respectful, consideration for its present conductor.

Delaware, always the abode of Colonel Nixon, maintains its position, and aspires to take the first rank among our city journals if it has not already done so. There is a deep interest taken in the fortunes of the *Crescent*. It represents, along with the *Picayune*, the popular sentiment of New Orleans. It is entirely Southern in its feelings, and hopeful in the cause of civil liberty at the South, by no means time serving, but bold and independent in its strictures on men and measures. It may cost the *Crescent* a struggle to shoot ahead of its competitors, but it has the sympathy of our people, and who knows what, in the end, it may accomplish?

The *Picayune*, always a favorite, maintains its own pretty well in these troublous times. You seem to have entrapped Mr. Kendall successfully into the toils, but he sometimes visits us, and wears the same cheerful face, and wields the same sportive pen as in days of yore. Mr. Hatch, formerly of Vicksburg, still with his usual gravity and urbanity of manners. Dr. Wilson makes himself felt whenever he directs his attention to any of the leading topics of the day.

As to the *Times*, which leads the circulation of all the other papers, I may say that it has been and still is, very influential. It is, as everybody knows, conservative in its politics, and advocates, with correctness and force, this long and tedious question. Mr. King, the editor in chief, displays great energy in its management. The editorial staff is numerous, containing several gentlemen of distinguished ability, among whom is Mr. Whitney, formerly the well known editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*. The *Times* has been heretofore rather a cumbrous sheet, containing a world of advertisements and a large amount of reading matter, suited to the diversified tastes of the subscribers. I am glad to see that it has recently been reduced to a more convenient size.

Of the *Republican*, a paper lately established in this city, and said to be especially in the interest of the Radicals, I shall have more to say hereafter.

DAYLIGHT.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The *Ouachita Telegraph* has the following touching the recent steam ferry boat explosion on the Ouachita river:

As may be inferred from what has already been said, the disaster was caused by a collapse of the flue, and this necessarily resulted from a deficiency of water in the boiler. The fire was so unwisely increased. It seems that the pump (which we have heard called the "Wellington pump,") was out of order from the time of starting, and at the time we noticed its furious working the engineer was no doubt trying to right it, which he doubtless failed to do, as we subsequently saw it idle while the boat was running. Capt. White, of Trenton, states that the water marks are plainly discernible in the upper portion of the boiler and that there is ample a depth of water at the time of the explosion, of not more than three inches. The engineer was wounded of the deceased. We have sought in vain for evidence that he took measures to supply it, or to warn the passengers of danger, supposing he felt himself unable to manage the machinery.

Dr. McCormick, the Coroner, held an inquest over the body of Dr. Simpson, and from a view of the facts and the testimony adduced, the jury rendered a verdict of death caused by the explosion on the ferry-boat, which explosion occurred from the carelessness of the officers and officers of the boat. It is due to Mr Waite to state that he was not on board, but was engaged at the time on the petit jury, court being in session.

After a patient hearing in the trial of the engineer, Mr. Jemison, for the State, and Col. Morrison, for the defendant, Justice Delery decided that the evidence was insufficient, and the accused was therefore discharged.

MORE ADVICE.—We have received from the author, Henry B. Blackwell, of New York, a pamphlet, containing advice to the Legislatures of the several States not to cede throw their influence in favor of woman suffrage, as a sort of antidote to the Military bill and Radicalism. He shows that the Southern male and female vote may be 3,000,000, while the black male and female vote of the South will be but 1,000,000. This, he shows, will give us great power in Congress, (when we get there,) and, united with the Northern Conservative vote, the two wings of the anti-Radical party will be irresistible.

He says: "In New Jersey, (then a place State,) from 1776 to 1807, a period of thirty-one years, women and negroes voted on precisely the same footing as white men. No misdemeanor, social or political, ensued."

The following is an extract from the New Jersey election law of 1797:

"Sec. 9. Every voter shall openly and in full view, deliver his or her ballot, which shall be a single written ticket, containing the names of the person or persons for whom he or she votes," etc.

The South has so many political doctors volunteering to unite in the prescription over the great rebel invalid, that it is doubtful if the disloyal and unrepentant patient will ever be able to survive so much medicine and nursing.—*Planters' Ice Bowl.*

BEEWAX.

Tuesday, April 23d, 1867, at 11 o'clock, a. m., PAUL FANELLI, aged 11 months and 4 days, only son of Paul and Mary Fanelli, of Metropolitan Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Seydlers, Mobile Bay, Ala. Mobile please copy.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate animation throughout, and few of the leading articles have undergone any change requiring special notice. Sugar and Molasses were in light supply and limited demand, and Western Produce evinced only trifling vitality, attended, however, with less stability in Flour, and a further improvement in Corn, while operations in our leading staple, although less liberal than yesterday, were to a fair extent, the sales at the close, summing up fully 2000 bales at irregular but easier prices, the market closing with a tendency to greater weakness. The sales for the past three days comprise 8000 bales, against 5650 during the corresponding period last week.

The movement in the Coin market has been unusually light, few dealers evincing a disposition to operate, and rates have fluctuated in accordance with the values of prices at New York. Gold opened this morning nominally at 138½ to 138¾—the opening rate in Wall street being 138¾—but subsequent advices being unfavorable it receded, and closed at 138 to 138¼. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers. Unofficially the transactions included $4000, and $20,000 at 138; $15,000, $6,000 and $20,000 at 138¼; $5000 at 138⅜; $3000, $10,000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 138½; $5000 at 138⅝, and $1000 at 138¾. In Silver, we notice sales of $2000 in American halves, at 130¼, and 200 Mexican dollars at 1¾ per cent. premium for Gold.

We have few transactions to report in Foreign Exchange, the movement in which was of an exceedingly restricted character through out. The offerings were meagre and the demand entirely nominal, most dealers being restrained from purchasing by the unfavorable tone of the financial accounts from New York and Europe. Since the negotiations were in considerable, including the following bills to Banks and bankers: £2000 bill of lading Sterling at 109¾, £5000 at 110, £2000 inscription able signature at 156, £3000 at 151, £1000 banker's at 151, and £9000 Bank at 151¼. The sales of France included $60,000 At Commercial at 5.36¼, and 30,000 at 5.35. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 108 @ 110¼ for bill of lading, 109¾ @ 110¼ for Far At to first class, and 151 to 151¼ for Bank and Francs at 5.36¼ to 5.32½ for At Commercial, and 5.30 to 5.27½ for Bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but firmer. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent premium, at which they met with only a limited patronage. The supply of Commercial was unusually light, and consequently the negotiations were trifling, including the following bills: $20,000 bank sight on New York at ¼ per cent premium; $5000 and $10,000 at 5.16, $10,000 and $15,000 at ⅛ @ ¼ discount, and $10,000 thirty days at ½ per cent discount. The closing rates for Commercial were ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium for sight, ¼ to ⅜ for one day, ⅜ @ ½ for ten day discount for twenty days, ½ for thirty days, and ⅝ to ¾ for sixty days.

The Stock market was exhibited little animation. There were no sales at the Board. In the open market the transactions comprised 200 shares Opelousas Railroad at 57½, and 60 New Orleans City Railroad at 25½, and 100 Carrollton, Mr. Alfred