The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUY & LIBERT, Proprietors.

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First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $40 cent per month.

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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1869.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By B. B. Murphy, at the St. Louis Warehouse—Cots.

MANILLA ROPE.—Messrs. Marshall J. Smith & Co., 51 Carondelet street, advertise in our columns to-day that they have for sale Manilla rope from the celebrated factory of Lawrence, Waterbury & Co., New York. All sizes on hand.

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY.—The card of John Armstrong, the well known and popular founder and boiler manufacturer, corner Erato and New Levee streets will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. Armstrong constructs vertical and horizontal steam engines, sugar mills, draining machines, saw mills, cotton screws and gearing, and all kindred work done at this establishment.

ARNU CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—This exhibition opened yesterday at the corner of Baronne and Delord streets, where it will remain for a few days. The large, new tent was crowded with delighted spectators.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night is announced for performance the opera of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Miss Hasselman and Mr. Ismael, the engaging and talented chanteuse and tenor, and the much admired light tenor of this troupe, have had so much success.

OPERA ASSOCIATION.—In less than three weeks one hundred and twenty five (125) shares of the stock of this projected association have been subscribed for, which indicates how favorably the project, the substance of which has been exposed in these columns, has been accepted by our opera goers. The subscribers are requested to call at the office of Charles E. Cuthellier, notary public, 134 Gravier street, to sign the act of incorporation.

PARLOR CONCERTS.—A series of four parlor concerts are to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing on Monday evening, April 19th, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to subscribers, eight for $6, to be had at Blackmer's and Ellis's music stores. These concerts are popular and still growing in favor with the lovers of fine music. Among the talented ladies and gentlemen named in connection with them are Mr. Leo Wheat, the popular pianist, Sig. Carlo Patti, H. Broad, Miss M. G. Mc. Dubos, (formerly Miss C. David,) Mrs. W. H. Dunn, Mr. A. B. Chase, Mr. A. Canaard, and the "Mendelsohn Quartette," Messrs. Tracy, Metayer, A. G. and J. G. Wheeler.

PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.—Among the exhibitors at the State Fair, we notice that the old and popular house of Messrs. G. W. Dunbar & Son, Nos. 12 and 14 St. Louis street, have taken a number of premiums, among them, for such articles as the following: Best Louisiana grown peaches, pears and figs in liquor; best assortment of Louisiana grown fruit in variety and quantity in liquor; best 12 bottles Louisiana made assorted syrups, not less than six kinds; best 12 bottles Louisiana made assorted cordials, not less than six kinds; best two bottles annette made in the United States; best display of cordials, in variety and quantity, made in the United States. Quite a triumph, it must be admitted, for any establishment.

Messrs. Dunbar & Son are justly popular for their manufactures to the trade of every variety of superior French cordials, liquors and syrups, equal to those of Bordeaux.

The New U. S. Judiciary Bill.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The new bill reorganizing the Judicial system of the United States, having passed both Houses of Congress, was signed by the President and became a law yesterday. It provides for nine new Circuit Judges, to preside over the Courts now held by the Associate Justices, and an additional Associate Justice for the Supreme Bench, at a salary of $5,000 per annum each, and for retiring, on his full salary, for life, any Judge of a United States Court who, after ten years service as such, may reach the age of seventy and resign. It will add at least $50 000 per annum to the expense of maintaining a Court which Radical Congresses have striven by every means in their power to render as costly as possible to the people, by partialling it of its jurisdiction in matters of the most sacred rights, and leaving the citizen absolutely no appeal against legislative usurpation or military oppression; and in the course of a few years, when the aforenamed Judges begin to die or retire, and are converted into idle pensioners on the Treasury, and their places shall be filled by our opponents, the $50,000 per annum of useless expenditure may be doubled, all for the sake of keeping up a judicial infirmary in which a score of old fools, and make room for others, to be shelved again in their turn. We rather suspect that the was the object of the bill in the first place, rather than to improve our Judiciary system. Radical leaders are getting too numerous to be altogether harmonious, and hence this device to comfortably dispose of a few of them, and reward partisan services, and at the same time get troublesome old fellows out of the way of aspiring young ones.

THE WAR AGAINST SENATOR SPRAGUE.—It is almost impossible to treat these extraordinary outbreaks of Mr. Sprague's seriously. The first seemed like the ebullitions of an honest, but the fruit of a bottle of wine too much or a dinner badly digested. But now they have been prolonged so far that attention must be awakened to the problem which they present to not less of easy solution, and to the foreign element of our affairs will soon simply impossible. Here is a man of mature years, high position and some training in public life, moving, as he is pleased to boast, in the best society, which is a republic like ours produces, who suddenly and upon no special occasion shoots forth from his pedestal a lamentation more mournful than that of Jeremiah. His complaints are curiously incoherent. The country is on the verge of ruin. There are too many lawyers in the Senate. The private morals of the people are corrupt. No husband dare turn his back upon his wife. The reign of terror, which exists is due to a party whose every measure for the past six years, when and other wise, has received the Senator's vote. The manufacturers of New England will soon have to stop their spindles because they can not lend money. The firm of which the Senator is a member, to be sure, is coining wealth, but it is only by grabbing out its competitors. Ignorance of financial affairs shows itself in the Senate. Worst of all, the President proposed to protect and eventually to pay the national debt. The world is hollow—all doll is stuffed with sawdust, and if you pinch it will go into a convulsion.

Boston Advertiser April 2.

Mr. A. T. STEWART'S DEBTS NOT SO GOOD IN POLITICS AS IN TRADE.—We learn from Washington that when Mr. A. T. Stewart reluctantly relinquished the Treasury, he told the President that there was only one appointment that he had to request of him—that was the appointment of Urban Allen as District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Gen. Grant replied that the place was already promised, or partially promised, to Mr. Ford for his brother, Mr. Augustus Ford.

We now find the whole family of Ford turned into cold or pasture green, and yet Mr. Stewart's request could not be granted for District Attorney; but, on the contrary, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts' candidate is nominated. Was there ever such a rebuff? A friendship which would meddle to give millions of dollars only for Gen. Grant—dear Gen. Grant—can't get a District Attorneyship! Ungrateful world! What is the use of a political people more moved if it is to come to grief like this?

Our sympathies are moved. We offer Mr. Stewart the use of our velocipede to escape from a cold and unfeeling crowd. Let him ride speedily, preserve his equilibrium, shed a parting tear over the grave of his buried friendship, work his legs and feet vigorously, steer straight and—go!—*N. Y. Sun.*

A MUDDY HERALD.—The President yesterday sent in a Message to both Houses of Congress, urging them to make some provision before adjournment, for submitting the Constitutional Amendments by the Reconstruction Conventions of Virginia and Mississippi to a vote of the people of those States during the coming sum. December. The message will be found in our telegraphic columns, and if the reader can understand, after reading the last paragraph and comparing it with those preceding, whether General Grant means to say that the people of those States so urge to be reinstated to them, will be likely to do so again, or whether, like the people of Virginia, they are so anxious to "have peace" that they will now vote, if they are, upon our part, will be ready to admit that the capacity to express one's self clearly in the English language is not a necessary accomplishment to a Radical President. But we surrenderable, Democratic conception, writing messages to suit the *forte* of the President, general, and it is an idle instance, painfully apparent, as well as the other fact, that the "Chief of State" was absent or sleeping!—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

281 East 21st street, New York.

DEAR SIR—For three months past I have been using your PLANTATION BITTERS. For more than *five months* past I have been suffering from what my doctor said was nervous prostration, being unable to endure hardly any physical or mental labor without great fatigue. But I had not used the Bitters a week before I was conscious of their beneficial use as nothing else had, and I have continued to gain very rapidly since, till now I am able to be about my usual household duties. To all who are afflicted with general debility I can testify from experience that the Bitters are invaluable.

Yours truly, MARGARET B. STORRS.

MAGNOLIA WATER—imported to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Third Annual State Fair.

Ninth Day—April 14th, 1869.

The day yesterday was bright, but so very chilly for this season of the year, as to cause a very slim attendance at the Fair Grounds. The machinery was kept at work exhibiting their machinery, and the agents of the "Buck Brilliant" and "Charter Oak" stoves kept up their respective modes of advertising by cooking cake and biscuit for every body who came in receiving distance of their pagodas.

Harkin's Saloon, back of the race stand, seemed to get the full benefit of the attendance at the races, the result of which we could not wait to get.

Among the noticeable features remaining on the ground is a portable plantation cabin (two rooms and open gallery between) which has been put up in front of the bell tower, and is well worthy of the attention of planters. It is from the extensive lumber yard and building establishment of Messrs. W. W. Carre & Co., of this city, and is a specimen, we learn, of what is furnished by them for about $300.

The "Yamoka"—sweet potato manufacturer—of Mr. J. Warner, of Amite City, La., showing how the sweet potato may be desiccated and preserved for years, and the uses to which it may be converted in an interesting article for the study of visitors.

AWARDS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Best square piano made in the United States, A. E. Blackmar, New Orleans, for Chickering & Son, Boston.

Best square piano made in the Southern States, A. E. Blackmar, New Orleans, for Pease, Webb & Co., Baltimore.

Best cabinet organ made in the United States, A. E. Blackmar, New Orleans.

Best church organ made in the United States, Philip Werlein, New Orleans.

Best specimen of music printing plates engraved in the United States, A. E. Blackmar, New Orleans.

Second best cabinet organ made in the United States, Cabart & Needham.

Best statue in marble, C. H. Slocomb, New Orleans.

Best collection of specimens of minerals of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, J. K. Bailey, for the Academy of Science, New Orleans.

Best sewing machine for general work, Grover & Baker, and best family sewing machine, Grover & Baker.

Best sewing machine for leather, M. S. Hedrick, New Orleans.

Most simple motive power attached to machine for family use, and best magnetic apparatus, A. E. Dupas, New Orleans.

Second best sewing machine for family use, Wheeler & Wilson.

Best new and improved tucker, marker, etc., E. W. Ingle.

Best and largest display of sewing machines, M. S. Hedrick, New Orleans.

Best washed and ironed dress shirts and collars for special premium offered by Col. Moody, of Canal street. Mrs. Ellen Blake, New Orleans, same party as last year.

Best display of bead work made in the United States, Mrs. Dichabout, New Orleans.

Fine display of rich dry goods, D. H. Holmes, New Orleans, worthy of the highest premium.

Two horse plow, honorable mention to Thos. B. Bodley, for C. Williams, maker, Jackson, Miss.

Best cultivator for cane and cotton, diploma to Thos. B. Bodley, maker, New Orleans.

Best corn and cotton planter combined, diploma to Thos. B. Bodley, maker, New Orleans.

Best clothes wringer, Peck Bros., New Orleans. (Made in Cuba.)

Best display of surgical instruments, E. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans.

Best orthopedic instruments, H. Spillman.

Best display of artificial limbs, Louis Lock wood.

Best inhalator for lungs, J. H. Tichner.

Best sugar thermometer made in Louisiana, C. Duhamel, optician and nautical instrument dealer, New Orleans.

Finest, formosing and finest design of jewelry made in the Southern States, Hy. Goodwin.

Second best jewelry made in the Southern States, A. H. Griswold, New Orleans.

Best silver ware made in the Southern States, F. Pelzer.

Best display of silverware and jewelry, C. W. Fogg.

Best display of chocolate from any State and best extract of rye, Russell & Hall, New Orleans.

Best specimen of starch and barley, honorable mention, McFarlan, Straight & Co., New Orleans.

Best gentlemen's private team, best single harness gelding, best rockaway horse, best walker, trotter and canter horse, best saddle horse, best four horse plow, best two horse plow, best one horse "Calhoun" plow, best cotton sweep; best cotton scraper, Col. W. W. Baldwin, of Baldwin, Black & Co., Mayaville, Kentucky. Means. Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., of New Orleans.

Best chopped hay, Hudson, Cutting and Bailing Company, New York, Agent.

Special notice taken by the committee of the rams plant, referring to the statement of Mr. Ed. Gotthel, ex-Louisiana Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Gotthel's communication calls attention to a rams plant exhibited by Mr. Fred. Jas. Knapp, of St. Bernard parish, and to three rams China rams plants, which latter Mr. Gotthel obtained in Rodefer, Texas, and forwarded to New Orleans, to Mr. J. P. Price. Over these Col. Fields transplanted in his garden on Magazine street, and from Mr. Knapp procured the root which produced the rams plants, who as labouring hard to restore their anti war supremacy, and who will leave no stone unrevered to attain their purpose. The Radical Republicans are pitted against an intelligently superior enemy in no unequal contest. Such being the case, their defeat is only a question of time, unless other agencies are employed to strengthen them intellectually and numerically.

The Chinese immigration is doing much for our party at the South, but the voters secured from this source are fully balanced by the young Democrats who are attaining their majority every year. Manifestly, then, something must be done and done at once, if we would maintain our ascendancy in the recovered States. And as the first and all important step, we have got to draw recruits and reinforcements from the Southern whites. The party which now controls the Government must perforce employ as well elect support from those at the South who naturally drift into the Democratic party. Some must be taken to secure converts from among them.

The Republican party South must no longer be allowed to occupy its present untenable position. We know that in Georgia and Virginia particularly, our leaders are at loggerheads and have wasted war on one another. Wiser heads are needed, men who have had experience in governmental and political matters are needed, and we must be not only attracted but induced to obtain them from the ranks of the enemy. We cannot hope for years to come to make the Republican party of the South what it is at the North. We can, however, by parading a wise, liberal and liberal course, secure for it an equal share of the intelligence and of the South. And when this is done, the danger of defeat will be over.

By recognizing and rewarding Southern men who have deserted the Democratic camp, we stimulate and encourage others to do so, and in this manner we lay the foundation for a large following among the Southern whites.

We believe that the time has arrived when not only the South, but the whole country, demands the supremacy, at least for some time to come, of the Republican party. Democracy has shown its entire unfitness to regain its former ascendancy, and it is because we believe this, that we would have the necessary steps taken for preserving and perpetuating Republican supremacy.

THE TIMES ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Our cotemporary the *Times* in its issue of Tuesday, tells us we misunderstand its construed its article of Friday last on the subject of the revolution in Cuba. The *Times* repeats an expression of its sympathy with the Cubans in in their efforts to overthrow the Spanish rule their island, which was the position we understood the *Times* to take in the article referred to, and the position we understand President Grant to occupy regarding that question. He is supposed, however, to be in favor only of Cuba being annexed to the United States—not that the Cubans should establish an independent government. We think on the other hand that the views of Secretary Fish on the question, which are said to be opposed to those of the President, are more in accordance with the policy of the Government as hitherto carried out. That policy has never in any instance, we believe, been in consonance with the wishes of a large majority of the people of the United States, who have generally, if not always, sympathized with revolutionary attempts, except in that most notable instance within our own limits, when the Southern States undertook to separate themselves from those of the North. We have, no doubt that a majority of the Northern people desire the success of the Cuban revolution and are now giving it moral assistance in men, money and war material.

The *Times* intimates that President Grant has put himself on the platform upon which it stands, and therefore its support of him is consistent with its previous course. So far so good. We doubt, however, that President Grant has any wish to see the Southern States restored to their old relations to the Union and relieved from the oppression to which they have been subjected. Until he does that, we submit he should receive no support from this section of the country. Since his accumulation of power he has shown himself no more kindly disposed to the South than the Radical leaders. He seems to look upon this section as the legitimate hunting ground of the carpet-bag freebooter, and insists in by appointing to office in this city with the work. He has not said one word in favor of relieving the South from the heavy pressure of taxation under which she labors, or removing the obstacles to her or in favor of effecting a real restoration of its people to the Union. We cannot conform to say the appointment troubling Gen. Grant's course. We were willing to hope he would have the sense to avail himself of the fine opportunity events would furnish, to disavowal him the conservative strength of the country, and the nerve to resist the men who are rushing the country to destruction. But we know he had not the ability or the broad-heartedness to play such a role, and we now look upon the prospect as a dismal and "half half" improvement during his administration.

Honorable mention to Leeds & Co., made by them.

Honorable mention to E. Williams, parish of St. John Baptiste.

Best sugar kettle, premium to Leeds & Co., made by them.

Best rice pounder, premium diploma to Leeds & Co., made by them.

Best cotton seed huller, premium diploma to B. J. West, made by him.

Best corn and oats crusher, premium diploma to B. J. West, made by him.

Honorable mention to Stauffer, Kent & Co., Joyce's patent.

Best grain cradle, premium bronze medal to Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Wickliffe Demurrer Case—The Demurrer Overruled—Yesterday morning Judge Abell, in a lengthy opinion, overruled the demurrer presented by G. M. Wickliffe against three informations filed against the latter in the Criminal Court.

The accused was charged with a violation of the twenty fifth section of an act passed by the General Assembly and approved March 13, 1855, and entitled "An act to regulate the office of Auditor of Public Accounts," which section reads as follows:

"Sec. 25. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That should the Auditor knowingly issue any warrant upon the Treasurer not authorized by law, or should he wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by law, or be guilty of any oppression or extortion, or receive any fee or reward for the performance of any duty not allowed by law, or should he, by color of his office, knowingly do any act not authorized or in any other manner than is required by law, or illegally use or misapply any money belonging to the State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years, and be dismissed from office."

Mr. Field, one of the counsel for Mr. Wickliffe, contended that his client being a constitutional officer and liable to be removed by impeachment, was not subject by law to indictment and punishment for criminal offenses in the ordinary courts of law, especially for acts of violation of official duty, until he had first been impeached.

Judge Abell decided that the Act of March 1854 being a special one relating to the Auditor could only be applied to him. The 97 article of the Constitution clearly indicated the power of the State to carry into effects her laws making the proposed amendment, both before and after impeachment, though judgment in case of impeachment shall only extend to removal from office, and the further disqualification.

Judge Abell held, there was a conflict between art. 97 of the Constitution and Sec. 25 of the act of March 13, 1855, and that impeachment does not exclude a criminal proceeding in the courts.

The opinion was a lengthy one, fully covering all the points in the case, and ended by overruling the demurrer in the three several cases, Nos. 880, 881 and 879.

There are four indictments against Wickliffe containing nine charges, including extortion, the issuance of unauthorized Warrants, etc., etc.

City Drainage.—The Board of Engineers appointed to mature and recommend some general plan of drainage for the city recommend the building of a protection levee, or mounting on the river bank above and within seven miles of the city limits, where the Metairie Ridge approaches the river, thence in a direct line to said ridge, thence along the ridge to or near the crossing of the Jefferson and Lake Ponchartrain Railroad, thence along or near the line of said road to the lake shore, thence along the lake shore to the junction with Lafayette Avenue, thence to the intersection of the Fishermen's Canal with Florida Walk, thence along the upper line of said canal to the river, and along the river to the place of beginning. The levee thus built will enclose the city to be two feet above the highest water known, and wide enough for a carriage road.

The drainage, then, of course, to be made by artificial means, and the Board recommend the adoption of improved machinery, or the modern system for carrying off the water from the drainage canals. The Board recommend the gradual substitution of underground sewerage, the machinery necessary to pump out three sewers found to be but of little more power than that required for surface drainage. The Board recommends that the new system be applied to the district lying between the river, Delord street, the new canal, St. Peter street and Canal Carondelet.

The Board recommends the building of an underground outlet sewer on Canal street, ten feet wide, to empty into the river. The work can then be commenced at once on the river bank, and be gradually extended, while the rear of the city continues to be drained by surface canals.

Appointment—Col. Casey, the new Collector of Customs for this port, has appointed Mr. Chas. E. Ingalls Deputy Collector. The appointment is a good one, Mr. Ingalls being one of the most efficient as well as courteous officers who has been connected with the Customhouse for years.

Fire Last Night.—The fire which broke out between six and eight o'clock last night, destroyed several small frame houses on Locust near Gasquet street. Loss considerable. Cause of the fire unknown.

Fire.—The fire fly which an alarm was rung at half past three yesterday was an old shanty belonging to Mr. Lecour, on Lecour near Esplanade street, passed by the stove falling on the floor. There was considerable blaze but little damage.

A small building on the same square the Charity Hospital was also burned yesterday.

Reportorial Repetory.—A man named Thos. McGovern, was robbed of $110 on Monday at the corner of Dauphine and Dumaine streets. Two men cut off his pocket with a knife, and the thieves made off with the money.

On Tuesday the house of Mrs. Armstead on St. Andrew, between Dryades and Havoine streets, was entered and robbed of clothing to the amount of $150.

The grocery house was robbed on Sunday night of over $200.

The house of Mr. C. Gahney, No. 313 Canal street, was robbed.

CUBA.

It seems Dulce is getting tired of his no-quarter policy, and has written to Consuelo, the rebel General, that he wants to stop the flow of blood. Consuelo has acknowledged the receipt of the Captain General's note, and says "I deplore as much as your Excellency the destruction of all the elements of wealth existing in the privileged island through the effects of the war which the Liberators of Cuba are waging, but it is not my fault, your Excellency, if at the pronounciamento of extermination which is declared against me for the only reason that we have raised on our native soil the banner of liberty. I have already resorted to every means for the purpose of avoiding reprisals, but the Spanish chiefs who have been and still are, operating in this department and in the Central, in their vanity and unequalified pride, have absolutely ignored my communications and persisted in burning everything in their way, destroying plantations, slaughtering domestic animals and burning their dwellings upon the highways, and even capturing our women and children. We have met their acts by retaliation on our hands to spare our homes, to show those who have no regard whatever for the practices which in all places sacrifice to secure the desired end—that our campaign we have entered upon I repeat, therefore, that neither myself nor the army which I command will be responsible for the retaliation shall destroy the elements of wealth possessed by this country."

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday illustrate the utter madness of these days than this—at the same time that the Cubans propose to throw off the yoke of the despotic church, the Jamaicans have petitioned Englishmen to rule them and take away from that island even the right to elect a tide waiter or constable. For thirty years they have had "universal suffrage" in the West Indies and the result is so destructive, that the white people of Jamaica now propose, as the only escape, to transfer the rule to the negroes, which, though it will not save them, is some millions of times over better than the former. Such is the condition of the island, that this thing should happen now, when the American Revolutionary fire prostrate under the feet of the invaders, and when the Congress at Washington, and it would be an infinitely greater blunder to recognize the their revolution, for that would involve a social revolution in the most probably would end in expelling the white people from the island, as in the neighboring island of San Domingo. Beecher and others got up a Cuba meeting in this city a few nights since, and carried away with the usual cant, hypocrisy and declamation of Mongolians. It is wonderful, indeed, to witness the indecent audacity of this quack Beecher, who, a part of the beastly despotism which emboldens wrong, wrong, wrong against God; and crimes against humanity in single day in South Carolina, than Spain can possibly do in Cuba in a year, dares to get up and talk about liberty and morality to a New York audience. Well, well, the mills of the gods grind slowly, but oh! how surely, in the case of these audacious hypocrites.—[*New York Day Book.*

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated Havana, 31st of March. Rear Admiral Hoff forwards to the Department a list of American citizens, some with their families, who are in the interior, and for whom he has asked a safe conduct to Nuevitas through the Spanish lines. The Captain General of Cuba promptly complied with the request and issued the necessary order. The following is a list of persons: Robt. K. Bruce, Charles McCormick, Patrick M. Carvill, John Titus, Alex. Crowly, Chas. Smith, John Kemple, John Dalton, George Foster, Robert Stevens, wife and family, Henry Shory and family, John Carnell, Thomas Ross, Dr. Simmons, John Donahue, John Fulton and Mrs. Josephene Del Risso. Near Nuevitas, Mrs Agrasouts and Stephen Blake and wife. At Nuevitas, Robert Hutchinson. The want of vessels prevented the admiral from affording transportation to these people to Havana, from which point they could easily reach the United States. If, however, they could find their way to the coast through the lines of both Cubans and Spaniards, he hoped to be able to relieve them at an early day. Mr. Corrington, consul at Jibara, on the northern coast of Cuba, who had been arrested by the Spanish authorities on suspicion of conspiring against the government, has been released at the instance of Admiral Hoff and the Vice Consul General at Havana.

The Admiral, under date of April 1st, reports the distribution of the vessels of his squadron as follows: Contoocook, flagship, at Havana; Nansemond, at Key West; Penobscot, at Trinidad, south side of Cuba; Nipsic, at sea on the way from Aspinwall to relieve the Penobscot, south side of Cuba; Yantic, cruising in Haytian waters, and Gettysburg, at Aspinwall, having relieved the Nipsic about the 24th of March.

Some of the Quakers of Pennsylvania are advising their brethren to resist paying the militia tax. But the rascals hounded on the negro war. It was all right for the youth of the country to spill their blood to turn the darkies loose, but it is all wrong for the Quakers to pay the taxes which have come from the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Speech of Senator Sumner.

The President Orders Registration in Texas.

Severe Frost in Alabama.

Movements of ex-President Johnson.

FROM HAVANA.

Cubans Taken Out of an American Vessel.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

Washington, April 14—Nominations to-day: Charles C. Crew, of Ala., Governor of New Mexico.

Wentworth, Marshal of Northern Florida. Sam T. Carroll, Marshal, N. C.

Stephen Mason, Receiver of Public Moneys, Mobile; Wm. H. Dingly, ditto, Montgomery, Alabama.

Registers of Land Offices—Starns, at Mobile, and Anderson, Montgomery.

Postmasters—Lewis, Pulaski, Tennessee; Johnson, Griffin, Ga.; Sears, Stanton, Va., and Wheeler, Wilson, Nixon.

The monitor Sangamon sails for Cuban waters in twelve days.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons, payable on the first day July next, will be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

[signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Chandler and Morton desired to debate the Alabama treaty with open doors, but failed.

Sumner made a two hour speech. He said England should be called upon to admit that she was in the wrong in permitting the Confederate belligerents Rebel cruisers were built in British ports, equipped with British arms. Avenue, through the Indian country, to be made under British colors, sheltered and provided with stores in ports of British islands and colonies, and through still known to have first escaped so as in violation of England's neutrality law, were permitted by British vessels of war to pursue their career of destruction without molestation.

Chandler made a fierce attack on England and her course, and expressed the belief that there was not room enough on this continent for any nation which had so grossly insulted the United States. He had long believed the strip of world some over Canada, and he now believed it would come in his day.

Fessenden endorsed the views of Sumner that the treaty on this subject should rise to the full dignity and importance of the international questions involved, and that the nation with a due regard to its own honor could not negotiate it upon any lower grounds.

The President has direct ed the Secretary of War to order Gen. Reynolds to proceed with the registration in Texas preparatory to an early election. It is understood, but not known, that similar orders have been issued regarding Virginia and Mississippi. It is also stated that the President will be governed by the advice of the commanding generals regarding the proper time for elections.

Great importance seems to be attached to points of the Constitutions which shall be submitted to separate votes. The Walk party of Virginia are here in strong force convassing the matter.

The absence of the Virginia nine and the moderate men from Texas and Mississippi paralyzed the Sumner on these vital questions secures comment.

Washington, April 14.—Executive session to day commenced the Darien Canal Treaty without action. Sumner's speech occupied the time. The course of debate indicates that the matter will be postponed.

Among the confirmations to day were Adam, Attorney for Southern Mississippi, and S. F. Lee, Marshal for Eastern Texas.

Commander Fillebrown, commanding the U. S. steamer Narragansett, reports from Havana, 31 inst., the particulars of two passengers, Cubans, taken from the barque of Danielle and schooner Lizzie Major, ten leagues from the coast of Cuba, by the Spanish frigate Fernando Catolico. The persons were named P. Santiago A. Annible and Don Santo Ramon Cabellos. They took passage on the Lizzie Major at Havana for New Orleans. The schooner touched at Remedios, took cargo, and sailed on 20th ult for her destination, and was boarded the same day by the Spanish frigate, as above stated. The prisoners were carried to Remedios. One was a lad of ten years of age. They were visited in prison by the U. S. Consular agent, who sends a detailed report to the commander of the province for their release. The commandant did not feel authorized to comply without instructions from superior authority. Mr. Hall, U. S. Vice Consul General of Cuba, ordered a thorough investigation.

The ground of arrest is that the passengers carried contraband of war.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, April 14—Ex President Johnson accompanied by the committee, arrived here at 6 o'clock this afternoon by special train on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. He was met at the depot by a vast concourse of people and escorted in procession by the firemen, police, the municipal authorities and an immense number of citizens to the Gayoso, on horseback and on velocipedes. After passing through the principal streets the procession halted in front of the Overton Hotel, from the balcony of which he was welcomed by Dr. Leftwich and introduced to the audience.

He spoke about ten minutes, simply returning thanks for the honor shown him on his return to the old home after escaping from the slavery in which he was suffering from fatigue, and spoke in a very low tone. He speaks at the Opera House to morrow afternoon, and on Friday night will be present at a banquet tendered him at the Gayoso. Governor Brown, who came from Nashville here he who met by crowds at every station. At Humboldt, Brownsville, and Mason's he appeared in answer to calls, and responded briefly.

Business is almost entirely suspended.

Montgomery, April 14—Yesterday a slight frost fell, and this morning a more severe one, seriously damaging the new cotton and fruits, rendering replanting necessary.

The South and North Railroad is now under contract, insuring the completion and equipment of the whole line by December, 1871.

The anniversary parade and celebration of the Fire Department passed off quietly.

Charleston, April 14—The Legislature at its recent session passed an act appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of wards lands and their sale to actual settlers on a credit of five years. Under this act the Governor has appointed Gen. F. Leslie, Land Commissioner, and the land office will be opened immediately.

Savannah, April 14—Weather very cold. It is reported that heavy frosts in the interior materially injured the crop, necessitating replanting.

Wilmington, N. C., April 14.—W. Bentley, who presented a forged draft for $1750 to the First National Bank in this city on Saturday, was arrested near Darlington Courthouse, S. C., brought to this city to-night, and committed to jail. All the money was recovered but five dollars.

Albany, New York, April 14—The Senate to day ratified the fifteenth amendment by a strict party vote. No action yet by the House.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 14—Evening—Cotton quiet and more active; sales 5000 bales; middling uplands 28¾ to 29c. Flour dull; State and Western $5 50 to $8; Southern dropping; sales 1000 bbls; extras $5 30 to $7. Freights steadier—Cotton by sail ¼d; by steam 3 16d.

New York, April 14—Evening.—Money closed easier at 7; currency. Discounts 10 to 12. Sterling 107¾ to 107⅞. Gold 132⅞. Stocks closed dull and heavy. Louisiana Levees 71. Governments closed strong and advancing. 5-20s of 62, 109⅛; of '64, 110⅜; of '65, 111⅞; do new, 114⅛; of '67, same; of '68, 114; 10-40s, 105⅛.

Mobile, April 14.—Cotton demand good; prime firm; low middling 27c; sales 2000 bales; receipts 297 bales; no exports.

Cincinnati, April 14.—Family Flour $6 25 to $6 60.

Louisville, April 14.—Sales of 220 hhds Tobacco, $5 to $27 50.

St. Louis, April 14.—Flour $4 to $5 25.

Chicago, April 14.—Flour $5 50 to $6 25.

RIVER NEWS.

Cairo, April 14—Passed up: Virginia at 9 P. M. yesterday; Louisiana at 7 this A. M., Olive Branch at 1 and Norman at 4 P. M. Down: Darling at 9 P. M. yesterday, Marble City at 3, Mississippi at 3 and Richmond at 6 P. M. to-day. River fall six inches.

Memphis, April 14.—Weather clear and cool. River rising. Departed: City of Alton, for St. Louis; Cahoon, for Cincinnati; Belle Lee, for Louisville; Swallow and Bismarck for New Orleans.

Vicksburg, April 14—Passed down—Vicksburg at 7 P. M. yesterday, and E. W. Stander at 3 A. M. to-day. River rising.

Louisville, April 14—River rising, with 9 feet of water in the canal.

St. Louis, April 14.—River rising slowly.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, April 14, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind N. E. and strong. Weather cloudy and cold.

No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Austin.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-A-L'Outre, April 14—Evening.—No arrivals. Sailed—Brigs Eliza Stevens and Constitution. Steamship Pacific still on the bar. Wind East and fresh. Tide low.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, April 14—The civil war in Japan is raging with increased violence.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, April 14—The *Press* says the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the U. S. Senate will be the cause of great protests against the United States in Europe.

Madrid, April 14.—It is reported that Prim will go to Cuba as Captain General, accompanied by large reinforcements of troops for the suppression of the insurrection.

London, April 14.—In the House of Commons this evening the married women's property bill was introduced by Russell Gurney, and was read the second time.

London, April 14.—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 84.

Liverpool, April 14—Evening—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¾d., middling Orleans 12¾d.

Havana, April 13—It has rained all day. Steamship Yucatan from New Orleans arrived to day. Sugar closed firm.

Paris, April 14.—Bourse strong 71.05.

Frankfort, April 14—Bonds firmer, closed at 87⅞ to 87⅝.

Havre, April 14—Cotton closed active and unchanged.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

London, April 14—noon.—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 84. Tallow 4s at 46s. Common Rosin 6s to 6s 3d, fine 16s 3d.

Liverpool, April 14—noon.—Cotton opened active, uplands 12¾ to 12¾d; Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d, sales to-day 12,000 bales. Lard 71 6d.

Paris, April 14—Cotton market firmer, both on the spot and afloat. Sugar firm at 47f.

Havana, April 14—The journals here praise the course of the United States towards Cuba. It is reported to-day that a schooner has been captured on the south coast of the Island with arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

New York, April 14—A Havana special to the *Herald* says: The authorities here will be advised of any movements of an expedition under Stoedman.

New York, April 14—Money active at gold. Sterling 9 ⅝. Gold 132⅝. 5-20's of '62 120⅝. N. C. 6's, new 18⅞. Virginia 6's, new 59. Tenn. 6's, new 65⅝. La. 6's, levees 71.

Rome, April 12.—The Pope pardoned many political offenders on Sunday.

Boston, April 14.—Yesterday executed twenty dollar bills on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation.

New York, April 14—Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull, demand very poor. Corn heavy, in lower. Pork quiet, new mess $28 50 nominal. Lard nominally unchanged. Cotton steady, receipts 18½ to 18¾c for steam ordinary. Cotton to-day former middling uplands 28¾c. Turpentine firm at 42½c to 43½c per gallon. Freights dull.

Southern Pass, April 14—12 M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind N. E. and strong. Weather cloudy.

Arrived—Steamship Bienville, at 8 o'clock last evening; from Brazos, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Steamship Blackstone, at 8 o'clock last evening, Galveston to order. Steamship Bienville, to Wm. Creary, Bark Netherton, Brodhunter, master, 10 days from Rio, with coffee to Richardson & Kingsland. Bark Wilhelmina, Hunter, master, 8 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to C. E. Langsland.

Sailed—bark Hawthor