The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET.

Vol. XLV.—Whole—13,682.

BEE SHARES DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

All bills with regular advertisers should be rendered monthly.

Weekly Bulletin.

PRICE—PER COPY, [illegible] cts.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1872.

Appearances This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"At noon and night," "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Afternoon, "Progress and Poverty." At night: "Cora."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon and evening "The Boy Detective."

CONSOLIDATION FOR THE SAKE OF A BETTER GOVERNMENT.

Our observations of yesterday on the political situation in Louisiana were so plain and so unmistakable that they should have misled no one disposed to understand them. They were not liable to mis-construction, yet our cotemporary the *Times* has either mis-understood them or it wilfully mis-represents us. Our neighbor announces in a triumphant manner that the *Bee* has "struck its Democratic banner" and "surrendered to the Reformers." The *Times* is a little too fast, for we have not done any such thing. But the prominence with which the *Times* has made this announcement renders it necessary we should state to our readers, that we have not abandoned the ground which we have occupied in our late discussions regarding the Reform movement and the People's party, but still stand precisely in the attitude we have hitherto taken on that question. The mis-representation, in which the *Times* indulges against this paper, makes it proper that we should repeat in yet plainer language the suggestions we thought it advisable to offer to our readers yesterday touching the political contest to come off here in the fall, so that cavillers and sophists may be without an excuse.

The *Times* employs language which we submit is entirely inappropriate in commenting upon the article to which we refer. We have never regarded the Reformers as "adversaries" and therefore there could be no contest between them and us, nor could there be any "surrender" on the part of either. But for the sake of illustration we shall make use of the same metaphor. Now we are not aware that the approach of the Reformers to the Democratic fortress has ever gone further than a mere paper summons to surrender made from a very respectful distance. The Democrats were invited or required to disband, but they have given the same answer as the Confederates did when summoned by Mr. Lincoln to "disperse." They have courteously, but firmly refused. The language of the Democracy in declining the summons may be thus construed: Our defences are intact; the garrison is in good condition; our men are in high spirits and eager for the fray; not a gun has been dismounted and our supplies of ammunition and food are sufficient to last an ordinary siege. Why then should we haul down our flag? We beg to inform the *Times* that we have taken our position in the war under the Democratic flag, and expect to hold it until driven to change our ground, of which there is at present no indication. The *Bee*, whatever may have been its shortcomings, has never been a weather-cock and does not propose now to start in any other direction than the one towards which it has invariably looked. The rise and fall of stocks on Carondelet street or elsewhere we do not regard, nor have the movements of mere political tricksters the slightest influence on the conduct of the *Bee*, which aims to represent the views of the conservative people of Louisiana who, fixed in their own principles, do not appreciate advocates ready to plead any cause which may appear for the moment to be in the ascendant. We desire to possess the confidence and the respect of our readers, who do not tolerate contradictory and inconsistent teachings, and if they did tolerate such teachings we have too much regard for them and respect for ourselves to be guilty of trifling with matters so grave as those which now occupy their attention.

Our object in the article which elicits these additional comments was to impress the Democrats of Louisiana with the seriousness and difficulty of the enterprise which they had undertaken. We simply put in other words the ideas and suggestions put forth by the Democratic State Central Committee in their late address calling a State Convention, which contains the following paragraph:

> This call for a Convention is made in no strict party spirit, nor to maintain or advocate the ascendency of political partisanship. At a time when the material interests of the State have been made the object of the Legislative and Executive robbery, when every household in the State is afflicted by the ruin which has resulted from the desolating legislation of the past few years, when the poor man and the rich man are alike made the victims of Legislative and Executive spoliation, when the absorbing question is that of taxation, and the universal cry of the people is immediate redemption from local and State misgovernment, the duty of patriotic citizenship is to silence the voice of mere party warfare. The Democratic party being composed of those whose material interests are deeply and directly affected by misgovernment is by the very fact of its existence a party of reform. Its purpose, its object, its cardinal principle, its platform, is reform. The vigor of its unceasing attacks against corruption is the moving principle of political action, and it will meet out its stern rebuke to all corrupt officials whether they be Republicans or Democrats. No party or powerful organization can be efficiently used as an agency to accomplish reform. It has been a most potent auxiliary, which in its meetings will, as it has done before, make terror in the midst of the present dispensers of a corrupt government, and inspire with new hope the earnest, working and voting classes of our people. The issues in the approaching contest will be more sweeping in striking evil than any which could be offered. Though the Democratic party cherishes its time honored principles and will ever due honor to national and State rights, it will consider it its duty to the moment by uniting them in solid phalanx against the overwhelming power of the present misgovernment, and in shaking Federal politics to the profoundation of our oppressed State from their basis. The necessity for such a political harmony was never more imperative than at this time. The Democratic party, growing out of its political power and deformity, is not to relinquish the responsible mission to restore to the people their rights of manhood and equality. To divide itself in sudden or ill advised political experiments, now will be the most prompt the suggestion of its dissolution and early birth.

The subordination of party to the higher interests of the people which the address inculcates, was the idea we desired to enforce. This does not mean that the integrity of the party ought not to be preserved or that such a sacrifice is now called for but only that the placing in the field of candidates for State offices should be held subject to the more important end in view—that of driving from power the men who have so unmercifully plundered the people while installing honest men in their place. If to waive this indispensable object it be necessary to concede to the Republicans a representation in the Government, we think the prospect of making this concession deserves to be considered, but it is a question which we are not ready to have pressed upon us. We have no idea of the success of voting not per Democrat and are not likely to have pressed upon us by the Republicans choose to gamble. They are in a position to stand fast while we may bet be. If so is it not about time we were about something of our own account?

The *Times* will perceive that we had no thought of the "Reformers" who are now in power in the State. We know of but two parties—the Democrats and the Republicans—and we meant to urge it as the duty of the good men of both organizations to unite their efforts to redeem the State from the hands of those who have corrupted both, and whose system of misgovernment and plunder bids fair to consummate the financial misery which has long threatened and will surely fill their future with unspeakable gloom.

[illegible] Hospital [illegible] Yallejo, California.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The extraordinary boy actor, whose performances, considering his age, are among the most remarkable ever seen on the stage, will appear at the matinée to-day and at night, in the exciting drama of the "Boy Detective."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The "Romance of a Poor Young Man," the charming production of one of the most charming stories ever written, which has been given with so much eclat during the week, at the Varieties, will be repeated to-day, at matinée and at night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The deservedly popular Wyndham connection, who are performing at this house, will play "Progress" and "Debutante," two capital pieces, at matinée to-day, and that favorite military drama, "Cora," at night.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—*Law Department*.—The commencement exercises of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana will be held in the Lyceum Hall, in the municipal building, Lafayette Square, on Monday next, April 1st, at 12 noon. The programme includes the customary addresses—the salutatory being assigned to Mr. Garrett Walker, and the valedictory to Mr. Geo. W. Lane. The address to the alumni will be delivered by Mr. Samuel P. Blanc.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend, politely transmitted to us by the Invitation Committee.

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children many a doctor's bill can be saved and much suffering averted.

"Stop My Paper."—An Indignant Georgian Goes for the Courier-Journal.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

STARKVILLE, GA., March 24, 1872.

Stop my paper! Stop it! I do not, can not, will not allow you to pursue the course which has characterized your paper since I became a reader of its columns twelve months ago, without ordering you to stop it.

Sir, you have charged loyal men in high official positions with corruption. You have never exposed, in season and out of season, to indulge in scandalous magnatism towards our President; even charging him with a disregard for the present established by Washington in his letter to James McHenry (vol. eleven, page 4th, of his life and writings by Sparks) so far as that letter alluded to Major Lewis. Stop my paper!

You have used irreverent and opprobrious language towards gentlemen from New England and other Northern localities who have come South as political investigators. Stop my paper!

You have charged that robberies and other high crimes and misdemeanors were protected, fostered and encouraged by the Government. Stop my paper!

You have disturbed the peace and quietude of distinguished Southern politicians by denouncing them as the same and dream which had been upheaved by the boiling of the political cauldron, and gravely intimated that not one out of four of the loyal Southerners in Congress could spell "unintelligibility" at sixteen trials. Stop my paper, sir; stop it!

You have further charged, you slanderer, that not one in twenty of the aforesaid Congressmen has intelligence enough to make a third-rate sheriff, responsibility enough to be admitted into "good middling" grog-shop society, or honesty enough to be permitted to associate with a genteel company of New York sharpers. You have said it in substance, and you must stop my paper!

You have stated that the deservedly oppressed, rope-deserving rebels of the South, struggling beneath the heel of power which, in the decade of its unceasing mercy, yet spares them—you have stated that these rebels would not rush with frenzied madness upon the block for Jeff Davis' neck, in case he fails to pay for the little aid he gave them in the Alabama business. You have maliciously denounced, defamed and vilified the Kuklux bill and the majority report, and opposed the righteous political doctrine of allowing the President to jeopardize the peace in the Grant family, and its inner offices to become pauper and prostitution in the hands of the sodality of Grants, Grantors, and Grantees. Stop my paper!

You have denied that the words "ourselves and our posterity" in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States had any reference to the blacks; denied that they were capable of political self-government; have sustained those wicked and unholy misconceptions and members of the Colonization Society who assert that, if left to themselves, instead of relishing the wisest and noblest of governments, they will relapse into the lowest order of heathenish barbarism, painted and tattooed and bedecked on boards and tiles. You awful sinner, you have said all this in substance, and you must stop it pause.

Sir, when with the light of history you look upon the present, and harbor a single doubt that under the auspices of our most benign Government the freedmen the blessings of free government are destined ere many years to cover the earth as the waters cover the face of the deep—to make bread their phylacteries until they embrace the north pole, the south pole, and all the balance of the pine poles and oak poles and polecats and tadpoles—when I say, you do "all this and more," with what sanctorum sounds can I use appropriate language in rendering into English the rebellious and unrepentant save the fat—stop my paper! STOP IT!! STOP IT!!!

In the name of Jefferson, Jackson, Philanthropy, and Spinner, I order you to stop my paper—at Starkville, Lee county, Georgia—once a week from the present moment until

"Heaven's last thunder shakes the earth below"

and may you find mercy for your soul and the two-dollar bill which is inclosed for the benefit of your body.

RUTHERELL J. WARREN.

Estimate and Reality—Fisk's Estate Melting Away in Settlement.

[Rochester Democrat New York Letter.]

Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk has become for the first time a resident of this city. For several years she has lived in Boston, where the records of her husband's free life were weakened by distance, and by the style which she was enabled to maintain. She is now, however, surrounded by the full details of his violent career, and is compelled to witness the breaking up of the once golden idols, his estate. Mrs. Fisk is the legal executrix of her husband's affairs, and this will be found a most annoying and perplexing task. Here she comes to be harassed to collect taxes and insurance and repairs in bills past, in addition to enormous sums of money to be paid to the holders of bonds and mortgages. Here, too, are perplexing matters of stock in railroads and steamboats, whose liquidation will awaken the sullen spirit of enemies, and every advantage will be taken to diminish her claims. All of Fisk's associates were complicated in the same affairs, and confederates in robbery, hence they will count on really from his estates as against the claims of the executrix for first disappointment in this duty in the sale of the equestrian establishment. Probably she will resist the appointed appraisers. I passed a gentleman, who is well informed, on the street, and he says the sale, if the horses would bring their fair value, would reach $50,000. "I will give $5,000 each for the eight," said a prominent man to me. "Not for sale," was the answer. Mrs. Fisk has expended much time at the sale, and I presume that a similar sum will be spent in the disposal of the appointments. The disposal of property means in no trifle in this condition of the market, and sacrifice must and can only be effected by great loss and cost. At this moment the property will melt away and only afford retention for those who have the deepest interest in it. Such loss is not to be considered, as economy is better managed than ever before. I know an opulent merchant, who was a grandson of one of the pioneers in one of the greatest railroads in the State. He was estimated by experienced men in his acquaintance as worth from one to a million of dollars. Upon the sudden bereavement of leaving his family, it was supposed in an independent condition, but I learned subsequently the reverse of a fortune was only realized.

Unless a man has considerable money to turn, and has secured himself, he will dwindle fearfully when estimate is changed to reality.

How Two Tennessee Cases Broke Down.—It appears that the bit of evidence in the Tennessee cases which finally broke down the chainsaw was that of a negro who testified that he was a member of the Ku-Klux Klan, and was sworn in by the Attorney General. It was proved by a number of witnesses that he was in the penitentiary at the time he said he was sworn in. Lord Bacon says that "a witness that is subject to many exceptions, and full of contradictions, is not worthy to be believed, though he be not directly proved to forswear himself." This witness was not directly proved to forswear himself, but he was proved to be unworthy of belief, and his testimony was thrown out of court. The Attorney General, who is a lawyer of ability, knew this, and he knew that without the testimony of this witness he had no case. He therefore threw up the case, and the prisoners were discharged. The Attorney General is a lawyer of ability, and he knew that without the testimony of this witness he had no case. He therefore threw up the case, and the prisoners were discharged. The Attorney General is a lawyer of ability, and he knew that without the testimony of this witness he had no case. He therefore threw up the case, and the prisoners were discharged.

TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 29.—The rebels have retreated before the forces of Versailles under the Commune.

Liverpool, March 29.—Arrived—Steamer City of New York.

Berlin, March 29.—Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, will visit his parents-in-law, Queen Victoria of England and the Queen of Holland.

Madrid, March 28.—A Republican party called the "Advanced Democracy" has, in its extreme inflammatory language, and its object to subvert the Government by force, been declared illegal by the Cortes, has been ordered to disband in this city. The society is mainly composed of workmen engaged in making preparations to carry out its purposes.

Madrid, March 29.—The Republicans in every quarter of Madrid openly express their dissent from the views entertained by the chief of their party.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, March 29.—The Spanish frigates Gerona and Arapiles, sailed yesterday, destination not stated.

Business entirely suspended on account of holiday.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, March 29.—A regular outbreak among the Cazingas, principally on the 27th affirms the re-occupation of Matamoras by the revolutionists, and reports the possible advance of the latter upon Monterey has been dispersed by Gen. Cortina.

Gen. Cortina is cut off from his base of supplies at Brownsville, and is encamped in open prairie, with his command in a very destitute condition. He is reported to be after the loss of the greater part of his forces.

Eight hundred infantry with two pieces of artillery left Encarnacion for Linares to meet three hundred men and two pieces of artillery from Monterey, and join Gen. Quiroga's forces to advance on Monterey.

Juan Manos, with about two hundred Lancer partisans, crossed the Sierra and attacked Nuevo Laredo, on the 26th inst., but were defeated and retired, leaving their killed and wounded in the hands of the revolutionists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 29.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Secretary of the Navy is organizing another interoceanic ship canal survey to the Isthmus.

Neither House of Congress was in session to-day, Sunday.

Investigating Committee were in session on sale of arms, navy and District of Columbia. Nothing startling elicited.

Washington, March 29.—The President has finally declined to interfere in a local manner in Louisiana politics. The clerical interviews were considered unwise.

The Secretary of the Treasury has revoked the order recently issued prohibiting the clearance of vessels with cotton or goods from the Atlantic to Mexican ports north along the Mexican border. This matter was before the Cabinet to-day, and the revocation of the previous order is in accordance of the decision made in the Cabinet meeting.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 4.30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling west of and throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly to easterly winds, and increased cloudiness and probably threatening weather during the night, it will gradually extend its influence on Saturday to the upper lakes over the Ohio Valley and southward, becoming partially cloudy but pleasant weather will prevail Saturday from the lower lakes and eastward to the Atlantic, with light and fresh winds. Dangerous storms are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 29.—Francis Horne has been arrested on a charge of presenting false vouchers to the Internal Revenue Collector in the Treasury, for the purpose of defrauding the Government out of pension money not due.

Twelve new cases of small-pox and three death reported to-day. The Police Board have resolved to continue free vaccination.

Judge Benedict refuses a motion for the arrest of judgment in the case of John Talbot, pointed out of contempt.

Dispatches from Connecticut report the hard work of the campaign almost over. The indications are that the vote will be light. The Republicans claim superior organization, on which they base their hopes of success; but the Democrats believe if they can bring out a full vote they will carry the State. It is not thought the Labor Reform or Prohibitionists can materially affect the result. Their combined vote is not expected to exceed 20,000, drawn about equally from the Democratic and Republican parties. The total vote of the State will probably be about 90,000.

The *Tribune's* editorial on the call of the Liberal Republican Convention, says: The letter of certain New York Republicans to Col. Grosvenor is the first unequivocal movement from the East to the Governor of the Liberal Republicans of the West for consultation at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, May 1st. Others will soon follow. There is no longer an excuse for doubt that the Convention will be held and be respectably attended.

We presume that, should any important action be taken at Cincinnati, those present from each State would designate a portion of their number to cast the vote of their State in that convention, but no one is excluded from attending, and the invitation is so broad that many will doubtless be present who have not heretofore been invited. Cincinnati prefers to all a general welcome, whether the conventions will determine to put forth a declaration of principles to present a national candidate or adopt some other form of appeal to the country. No one is entitled to forecast. Whatever it shall do or propound will necessarily drive all its force from its accord with political sentiment. This convention speaks with no authority, claims no power and does what it may be accepted worthy of its purpose.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following call for a liberal Convention:

To Col. Wm. Grosvenor, Chairman Executive Committee, Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the movement initiated lately set forth by the Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the ordinary channels of party action, solely from a sense of the the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal ends, and so cannot be a free expression of opinion upon the important matters which the conventions whom you represent have called before the people of the United States.

We believe the time has come when political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that citizenship should be protected in the rights guaranteed to it by the Constitution; that the tariff should be adjusted as to make the burdens upon the industry of the country light as possible; that reform in the civil service should be made, which will secure public officers from the influence of political partisanship; that the right of suffrage should be guaranteed and the encroachments of Federal power checked. We believe all this aims a specific blow at the evils which we seek to do away with corruption in office. Its exposure recently made in this State have brought to light evils and grievances of one party, of which the most discreet dangers more formidable than any which the Republic has encountered.

With the hope that the movement so auspicious in Missouri may meet through all the States, and influence every political party. We accept the invitation to meet in National Convention at Cincinnati, and the first Wednesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans of New York who agree with us in principle to join our action.

Among the signers are Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Carl Schurz, Sinclair Tousey, Stephen Fiske, Wendell Phillips, and other well known persons.

New York, March 29.—Gold opened at 112¼ and closed at 112¼. Sales during the day at the above rate. Clearings $20,000,000. Customs receipts to-day $1,000,000. Sub-Treasury paid $1,000,000 in gold and received $1,000,000 in currency. Money 6 per cent. Exchange 9 per cent. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and steady. Southern securities dull and steady.

New York, March 29.—Petroleum dull. Crude 15½; refined 30 cash; 30½ seller April; 30½ seller May; 31 seller June; 31½ seller July; 32 seller August; 32½ seller September; 33 seller October; 33½ seller November; 34 seller December; 34½ seller January; 35 seller February.

Pittsburg, March 29.—Monongahela 3 feet 10 inches in the channel and falling slowly. The Allegheny at Oil City is 2 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. River rising.

Memphis, March 29.—Departed—Steamer Cotton Plant, for Cairo; Mary D. Cheston, for Cincinnati; Ben Hur, for Vicksburg; Cotton Plant, for Cairo; Mary D. Cheston, for Cincinnati; Ben Hur, for Vicksburg. River rising.

Pittsburg, March 29.—Monongahela 3 feet 10 inches in the channel and falling slowly. The Allegheny at Oil City is 2 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. River rising.

Louisville, March 29.—Cotton quiet; sales 100; middling 15½; receipts 1077; shipments 1271; stock 15,175; stock same time last year 10,100; stock Memphis 610 bales.

Norfolk, March 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 15½; receipts to-day 1077; shipments to-day 1271; sales 100; stock 15,175; stock same time last year 10,100; stock Memphis 610 bales.

Wilmington, March 29.—Cotton quiet; receipts to-day 101 bales; sales 40; stock 2700; net receipts of the week 731; exports coastwise 610 bales.

Memphis, March 29.—Cotton receipts to-day 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 5,000 bales; shipments 5,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

Baltimore, March 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 16; receipts to-day 1,000 bales; stock 11,000 bales.

Providence, March 29.—Cotton steady; middling 16½; sales 300 bales.

Charleston, March 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 16; receipts to-day 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 7,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

Boston, March 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 16½; sales 300 bales; receipts to-day 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 7,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

Cincinnati, March 29.—Cotton quiet and steady, with a moderate demand; middling 16½; receipts to-day 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 7,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

Louisville, March 29.—Tobacco very active; prices firm; sales 1,000 hogsheads; Common leaf 3½@4½; middling 5½@6.

St. Louis, March 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 15½. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; white 57; yellow 57. Oats quiet and firm; white 37; yellow 36. Whiskey firmer at 90.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Receipts for the month and U. S. ports.....
Total receipts since Sept. 1st.....
Receipts at U. S. ports.....
Do. same time last year.....
Total receipts since Sept. 1st.....
Receipts at U. S. ports.....
Do. same time last year.....
Receipts at Liverpool.....
Do. same time last year.....
Receipts at Britain.....
Do. same time last year.....

RIVER AND WEATHER.

Vicksburg, March 29.—Passed down—Jos. P. Knox, 2 tows; Mollie Able, 2 tows; Up—Jennie Rowell, 7 A. M.; City of Alton, 12 M. Weather mild. River rising.

Memphis, March 29.—Departed—Steamer Cotton Plant, for Cairo; Mary D. Cheston, for Cincinnati; Ben Hur, for Vicksburg. River rising.

Louisville, March 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 15½; receipts to-day 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 7,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

Memphis, March 29.—Cotton receipts to-day 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 5,000 bales; shipments 5,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

Augusta, March 29.—Cotton quiet; receipts of the week 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 7,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

Norfolk, March 29.—Cotton quiet; receipts to-day 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales; receipts of the week 7,000 bales; stock same time last year 10,000 bales.

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Pittsburg, March 29.—Monongahela 3 feet 10 inches in the channel and falling slowly. The Allegheny at Oil City is 2 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. River rising.

Jackson, March 29.—The Civil Rights bill was brought up in the Senate as a new bill and passed two readings and on the third was lost—yeas 19, nays 20—the power of reconsideration by the Legislature. On the final vote three Democrats and one Republican were absent. The vote stood 19 to 19. Those voting for the bill in their denunciation of those voting against it, were not very complimentary to their constituents.

Savannah, March 29.—Arrived, Steamer Ben Hur, from New Orleans. Sailed, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. Cleared, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. The river has risen nearly 2 feet in the past 24 hours. Weather clear.

Brunswick, March 29.—Arrived, Steamer Wyoming, from New Orleans. Sailed, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. Cleared, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. The river has risen nearly 2 feet in the past 24 hours. Weather clear.

Jacksonville, March 29.—Arrived, Steamer Wyoming, from New Orleans. Sailed, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. Cleared, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. The river has risen nearly 2 feet in the past 24 hours. Weather clear.

Galveston, March 29.—Arrived, Steamer Wyoming, from New Orleans. Sailed, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. Cleared, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. The river has risen nearly 2 feet in the past 24 hours. Weather clear.

Galveston, March 29.—Weather cloudy and mild. River stationary. Arrived, Steamer Wyoming, from New Orleans. Sailed, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. Cleared, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. The river has risen nearly 2 feet in the past 24 hours. Weather clear.

Galveston, March 29.—Weather cloudy and mild. River stationary. Arrived, Steamer Wyoming, from New Orleans. Sailed, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. Cleared, Steamer Wyoming, for New Orleans; Merrill, for Charleston; Steamer Ben Hur, for New Orleans. The river has risen nearly 2 feet in the past 24 hours. Weather clear.

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