POLITICAL NOTICES.

—R. D. Hubbard is a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court, subject to the decision of the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—Harry T. Hays is a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans, subject to the nomination of the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—Please announce D. C. Byerly as a Candidate for CLERK OF THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

—For Clerk of the Third District Court—CHARLES ARROYO, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—Please announce Mr. Wm. Henry Rice a candidate for the Clerkship of the Third District Court, subject to the action of the National Democratic Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

—Clerk of the Second District Court—Captain P. E. O'ROURKE is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the Parish Convention of the National Democracy.

—For Clerk Second District Court—Please announce Col. D. A. WILSON, Jr., a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court, subject to the action of the Democratic Parish Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

—Clerk of the Second District Court—The friends of J. V. GOURDAIN announce him as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—For Clerk of the Second District Court—Colonel HENRY B. KELLY, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—National Democratic Party—S. P. DuLABARRE, candidate for Clerk Second District Court.

—Clerk of the Fourth District Court.—Colonel JOSEPH HANLON is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Fourth District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—Richard C. Rose—Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

—D. F. Mitchell, (late Justice of the Peace,) is a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, subject to the Democratic nomination.

—George W. White—Candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court. Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—Please announce J. J. Lane as a candidate for CLERK OF SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, subject to nomination by the Democratic Convention.

—A. B. Bacon will be presented to the National Democratic Parish Convention as a suitable Candidate for CLERK OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, of this parish, at the ensuing May election.

—I. N. Philips is a candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court, Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—For Clerk of First District Court—NORBERT TREPAGNIER, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

—L. M. Arnauld, Candidate for Clerk of THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—Charles Bienvenu, present incumbent, is a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.

—For Sheriff, Parish of Orleans—ADOLPHE MAZUREAU is a candidate—subject to nomination of Democratic Convention.
VOICE MAJORITY CITIZENS.

—We are authorized to announce Saml L. BISHOP for the office of STATE TAX COLLECTOR of the First District.

—J. G. Clarke is a candidate for District Attorney, parish of Orleans—subject to the nomination of the Convention of the National Democratic party.

—For District Attorney—Charles M. BRADFORD, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

—For District Attorney—Ad. Dupre, Jr., subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—For Coroner—Dr. A. Chastant, Subject to nomination by the National Democratic Convention.

—We are authorized to announce Dr. E. S. DREW for CORONER, subject to the nomination by the Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—Mr. Editor—Please announce Dr. Chas. DELERY as a Candidate for the office of CORONER, subject to the approval of the Delegates of the National Democratic Party. The election will take place the first Monday of May.

—We are authorized to announce Victor G. DE LISLE as a Candidate for the office of CORONER at the election to take place on the first Monday of May.

—For Coroner—Dr. James Burns respectfully announces that he will be a candidate for the office of CORONER at the ensuing election, subject to nomination by the Parish Convention of the National Democratic Party.

—For Coroner—Francois H. Alpuente, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—For Coroner—Dr. J. Bessadon is a Candidate for the office of Coroner at the ensuing election.

—Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of Mr. WM. H. HOLMES as a Candidate for SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. As a gentleman of sterling integrity, filling all the requirements of the position, he will be cordially supported by
MANY FRIENDS.

—For Constable—First Justice Court—P. H. DEGRUY is announced by his friends as a candidate for this office, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

—Major William H. Toler is a candidate for CONSTABLE of the First Justice's Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party.

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Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 105 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 3 o'clock.

An order book is open at the office.

A Card.

It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much other and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that such generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or may be left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.

S. HEDGES, Rector St. Luke's Church, N. O.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1866.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE.

In our last number we repeatedly alluded to the Ursuline Nuns Convent in our city in former times, at present situated in the lower part of the parish of Orleans. We find in some historical works upon Louisiana, that the first members of this religious sisterhood arrived very early in the establishment of the colony, together with the male religious association, the Father Jesuits, whom we have already made mention of as being very active in erecting the first agricultural farms, both on the Gentilly Ridge and the site above the city proper, afterwards the suburb St. Mary. In the few historical notices that we have been able to get a glimpse of, it appears that the first buildings, erected somewhere in the year 1733, on Ursuline street, for the use of the religious order above named, is that same old structure still extant, but at different times somewhat renovated, which may be seen in that locality, between Condé or Chartres, and Old Levee streets, in close proximity with the old French fish and game market, or there about. Our readers, should they happen to inspect this venerable relict of ancient times, will find above the doorway of that chapel, a small marble slab, indicating in almost illegible letters, the time of its erection or renovation. This, then, was the original and first edifice belonging to the service of the Ursuline order; and in former times, we have witnessed divine services performed in this particular place; at present, however, a new structure, fronting on Condé street, replaces the former chapel. As for the vast edifice occupied by the Ursuline nuns and their pupils before removing to their new buildings below our city, it was no doubt erected much later than the mere prayer office or chapel already enumerated. This fine looking architectural work has also been increased by being prolonged towards the Barrack street aisle, and at present is destined for the residence of the Archbishop of Louisiana and his numerous suite and retinue.

It must be remembered that the high dignity of the Archbishopric has been conferred upon our city only since some twenty years; before which time the residence of the bishop was confined in the building adjoining the cathedral, and belonging to what is called the St. Louis church.

With respect to the order of the Ursuline nuns, they have been of very great usefulness to the community of our city; for in their midst have most of the ancient Creole families received not only their religious instruction, but also a most accomplished female education in every respect. Nay, it must be said to the commendation of this particular female order, that the Ursuline sisters, in all countries of the globe, have been distinguished for their devotedness toward the education of the young of their own sex—so much so, that there is but one universal acclaim in according to them the meed of approbation, not only among our countrymen, but wherever this religious sisterhood has exerted its beneficial influence. The extensive establishment belonging to this religious order, in the lower part of the suburban district of our city, is situated some distance above the present barracks of the United States government. The buildings, mostly of ordinary wooden materials, do not attract any particular attention by their architectural merit. They are much more intended for the comfortable usefulness of their construction, than their exterior elegance or architectural symmetry. At present, besides the number of the religious sisters, some hundreds of young pensioners are inhabiting the premises; which latter being enclosed by a high wooden fence, made of solid plank, are yet very distinguishable or discernable from the elevated levee dam or dyke, right in front of the properties. Since the extension of the lower rail car tract towards the government quarters, the gardens and orchards of the convent have been divided or separated by the opening in their rear, for the thoroughfare of the car company; and we have been informed that on account of this new, quasi disturbance in their secluded, or private habitations, the sisterhood has had it in contemplation of removing their establishment to the other side of the river, where certainly they would be less exposed to the inconvenience of renewed encroachments upon their privacy, for the sake of public utility. As it is, these world retired nuns find themselves again—as in 1820 or '22, when they quitted their city residences, on account of the ever increasing neighborhood round about their habitation—in pretty much the same predicament. Indeed, such inconveniences are actually insuparable from the vicinity of an emporium like our city, which for centuries yet, will gradually encroach upon the neighboring surroundings.

It is out of our power to state the actual number of the religious sisterhood comprising this estimable association, nor are we able to say what part of them may be natives of Louisiana, or from what other foreign climes the inmates of this convent may have originated. We know, however, that one of the most worthy of these sisters, the venerable Sister Angelo, is generally considered as being the actual superior or prioress of this institution, although verging nearly upon ninety years of age. More than upon one occasion in the history of Louisiana has mention been made, the most honorable, with regard to the services rendered by this religious association in times of great public distress, sickness, war and other calamities. General Jackson indeed had a special paragraph in one of his proclamations, (resolution of the legislature, 1815,) thanking the sisters for their unwearied exertions in alleviating the pains and sufferings of the wounded soldiers during the military campaign of 1814-15. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the esteem in which this institution is held is deservedly a general one; besides their many other acts of charity and devotedness to the public weal, this association extends gratuitous education to a number of young females, whose families have not the pecuniary means of satisfying the regular amount of admission fees for the educational course, followed for several years in this religious institution. In giving these somewhat unsatisfactory details, for want of more ample information, we have had in view to exhibit to the unacquainted stranger one of the most ancient institutions of our city, and which, in fact, may be counted as the most stable and most permanent establishment in our very midst, from the very formation or foundation of our community. Unlike the father Jesuits, they have never been disturbed in their quiet possession, and at this present time they are in the receipt of ample revenues, but which is all worthily employed and invested for the benefit of education and divine service or religion. We cannot refrain upon this occasion from the reflection that the expulsion of the congregation of Jesus in 1763, which followed the general proscription of that order throughout Christendom, was for the country of Louisiana not only a pecuniary loss, but, indeed, with respect to agricultural progress, a decided disadvantage. Had this event not taken place we hold it a certainty that the culture of the sugar cane, so very advantageous to the lower delta of the Mississippi, would have met with much greater encouragement. For it was principally by the exertions of this religious association that seed canes from St. Domingo, then a most flourishing French colony, and from the other prospering West India islands, were introduced into Louisiana, and this valuable sample product reared upon the several farms, first established by these active (and laborious pioneers, and afterwards superintended by them, whilst directing the labors of the untutored sons of the African wilds.

In this respect that famous association would have left a monument in even our country of what combined effort, joined to persevering genius, is capable of effecting, as has been proven by the wonderful organization not only of labor system, but whole socialistic order movements, inaugurated and successfully carried out by their devoted priests in the South American States and provinces. Popular or monarchical prejudices being ever directed against this celebrated society, people would not make the distinction between what was really beneficial to society, and what was so necessary in the new countries of America, to wit: Organization of Indian labor and negro civilization—and what might have been a flagrant abuse of monarchical power or influence in the effete, worn-out monarchies of old Europe. Had a proper distinction been made, America and other foreign parts of the world would have revolted, or earned the beneficial results of the persevering labor and never-flagging ardor of the Jesuit association. At this present day, no doubt these efforts can and will, in great measure, be replaced by other combinations, both of capital and intelligence; and that to this effect our country should regain more than ever before, the united forces of modern society, will appear plain to the simplest comprehension, when we reflect that no such social revolution can be cited in all the world's history as the one which our country now is undergoing. Indeed, we stand aghast when we reflect upon the social transformation, the gigantic domestic upheaval, which we are witnessing at this present moment in our very midst, and which will leave undoubted traces of a social revolution behind, of which our children's children will only be able properly to appreciate the mighty, all-pervading consequences.

Good Friday.

Good Friday, the Friday of Passion Week, next before Easter Day, as to-day is, our readers know to be commemorative of the Crucifixion, as Easter Sunday is of the Resurrection. It is one of the most solemn fasts of the Christian Church—Protestant, Roman, Greek, Abyssinian or other. It has different names in different countries. In Holland and Germany it is called "Mournful Friday;" in Sweden, Norway and Denmark it is called "Long Friday;" in Bohemia and Poland, "Great Friday;" in Italy, Spain, France and Portugal, "Holy Friday." In England it is one of two days, Christmas being the other, on which all business is suspended. In this country it is observed with not quite so much solemnity, and in some parts with a great deal less. In New Orleans the churches will be more crowded than they have even during the preceding days, and the greater proportion of business places will be closed, or at least, only nominally opened.

The ceremonies which have attended the celebration of the day have been very various, and in many cases of impressive pomp. They are so still in Roman Catholic countries, such as Italy, Spain, Mexico, and the Spanish and Portuguese-American republics. Their great feature was the representation of the Pas-ion, and of the body of the Saviour, and the adoration of the latter. Gifts of corn, eggs, and "singing bread," were presented to the body, and it was interred with magnificent funeral pageantry.

Among the ceremonies observed in England was the blessing and distribution of cramp-rings by the sovereign. This was done with the observance of elaborate rites, and with the fullest confidence in the efficacy of the rings as preventives and cures of cramp. The overwise may scoff at this as an evidence of hypocrisy or superstitious simplicity, on the one hand, and of duped credulity on the other; but it is not impossible that the galvanic current produced by certain metals used in rings having been observed to produce beneficial effects, may have led to the custom; and that this became effete only because the *modus operandi* was not known, and therefore could not be scientifically applied, and frequently was merely aped and necessarily proved fallacious.

As among the Jews it is a custom to preserve one of their *matsoes* or unleavened cakes from one Passover to the next, with a belief in its being an efficient cause of good, so in England a substitution prevailed with regard to bread baked on Good Friday, that if similarly kept a few gratings of it in water would prove a specific for any ailment, but especially for diarrhea. Here is another case in which an apparent absurdity may really have had an excellent foundation; for it is a fact that flour may be so prepared and administered as to prove a very useful remedy in certain forms of the disease specified.

A custom which yet prevails in England of eating "hot cross buns," as they are called, has led to some interesting speculations. The buns are marked with a cross. One suggestion is that as in an ancient sculpture representing the miracle of the five barley loaves, each of these is similarly marked, the custom is to be traced to that. Another is that the "eating of the hot cross buns" is to be traced back to a Pagan custom of worshipping the Queen of Heaven with cakes—a custom to be found alike in China and in ancient Mexico, as well as many other countries. In Egypt the cakes were horned, to resemble the sacred heifer, and thence called *boun*, (ox) which in one of its oblique cases is *boun*—in short *bun*.

For full particulars on these subjects, and other similar ones, such as that of "Washing Molly Grimes," "The Mystery Play of Good Friday at Monaco," "The Holy Coat of Treves," the "Penitent with Crown of Thorns," etc., we must refer to such authorities as the Chambers's, Hone, Brand, Brady, etc.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Machine will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord and embroider with perfect satisfaction. Wilcox & Gibbs' are repaired and warranted at No. 5 St. Charles street. Please call and examine.

The most economical washing soap ever brought before the people is Pyle's O. K. soap, pure and hard, made similar to French soaps, and does not unnecessarily waste in use; is good for the laundry, bath or toilet. One pound will make three gallons of good soft soap, by the simple addition of water. Pyle's blueing powder is also the best washing blue in use. Manufactured by James Pyle, New York.

The friends of the Mexican republic in Washington have printed a statement of the comparative financial condition of Mexico under republican and monarchical rule. It shows that the total foreign debt, as recognized in 1862, was $82,000,000, less than $3,000,000 of which is due to French, nearly $9,500,000 to Spanish and the remainder to English subjects. While the annual expenditures of the republic, as established by Congress in 1861, is stated at $11,000,000, those of the so-called empire are said to be nearly $50,000,000. It is further asserted that, in addition to the $150,000,000 as the amount of the public loans put out for Maximilian in France and taken by French subjects, there have been expended from the public revenues of France up to the end of the year 1865, in this attempt to propagate monarchial institutions on the American continent, $150,000,000 more.

The United States consul at Liverpool informs the State Department, by letter, dated March 9th, that all the steamers and emigrant ships leaving that port for the United States are filled with emigrants. Ship owners and others say that the emigration to the United States will be enormous, and the indications are that it will be greater this year than at any time since we have been a nation.

Local Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.—Acting Mayor Clark yesterday made the following appointments:

John Steib, commissary of the Ninth street market.

Justin A. Fromenax, keeper of the insane asylum, vice F. Flechier relieved.

Michael Hughes, keeper of the public pounds of the Second and Third Districts.

RECORDER AHERN.—Attorney General Herron, in reply to a communication from Mr. Wm. J. Ahern, recorder elect of the First District, gave the opinion officially, on Wednesday, that as the act of 1855, consolidating the city, provides that recorders shall be *ex-officio* justices of the peace, no commission from the Governor is necessary to empower them to perform the functions of their office, and all that is required to qualify them for their magisterial duties, is to take the oath prescribed for public officers by the Constitution. Under the sanction of this opinion, Mr. Ahern dispensing with the commission which he was refused by the Governor, yesterday took his seat and entered fully into the discharge of his duties as a committing magistrate. He announced the following as the officers of his court: James Coffee, first clerk; Stephen O'Leary, affidavit clerk; Frank J. Ames, index clerk. These gentlemen have all held public positions before, and have proved themselves capable, faithful and efficient officers. Major O'Leary, after battling through a life of more than ordinary vicissitudes, finds himself in the same position he occupied twenty-eight years ago.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Among the appointments made by Acting Mayor Clarke yesterday, we find that of Mr. John Steib as commissary of the Ninth street market. A personal acquaintance with Mr. Steib, of long standing, enables us to commend the appointment as one of the best that could have been made. Mr. Steib is one of the oldest residents of the Fourth District, and is universally respected there.

GOOD FRIDAY.—This being a legal holy day, by the statutes of the State, all the courts and public offices will be closed.

BURGLARY.—Night before last, the jewelry store of Mrs. Bohne, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, was entered, and an assorted lot of articles was carried away. A partially successful attempt was made to break open the safe, but the thief probably becoming alarmed, abandoned the job.

ACCIDENT.—A carpenter, named Jacob Spearer, fell from a building on Felicity Road, between Annunciation and Chippewa, on which he was working, and broke his leg. The sufferer was removed to his residence, corner of Fourth and Chippewa streets.

SUSPICIOUS.—John R. Shelby will at the proper time have to answer a charge made against him by citizen Smith, who looks after the security of the City Hotel, of being found there under suspicious circumstances. Shelby will have every opportunity of freeing himself from the suspicion of evil intent, and if he does not Recorder Ahern will require him to take the consequences.

ARRESTED.—David Hennessey, the ex-special police officer who is charged by J. T. Conden with assault and battery, and stabbing and wounding him, was arrested by Lieutenant Manning and Sergeant Graham. The examination of Hennessey and McLaughlin and O'Donnell, who are also accused of the crime, will take place on the 6th of April.

FIENCE.—Martha M. Fielding was taken into custody yesterday by officer Roig, of the First District police, on a charge made against her by her liege lord. Recorder Ahern will in due time adjudge the nature of the marital difficulty, so far as the responsibility to law, if any, has been incurred by the accused.

CRICKET.—The second match of the Crescent City Cricket Club took place yesterday on the Delachaise ground. The game proved to be an exceedingly interesting one, the weather being most favorable, the field in excellent condition, and the players animated by a sense of rivalry no less earnest than courteous. The eleven were chosen by the president and vice president of the club, and victory on this occasion was won by the eleven of whom the latter officer was captain. The next match to be played will fairly inaugurate the season, and we shall take pleasure in giving a full report of the playing and the score. The arrangements of the club to receive their friends yesterday were made as usual under the inspiration of the most genial hospitality.

WARDEN OF THE WORKHOUSE.—The newly appointed warden of the workhouse, Capt. Frank Andress, has entered upon the discharge of his duties. One of our old citizens, liked by all who know him, energetic and intelligent, we are satisfied he will perform the duties now devolving upon him in the most capable and trusty manner.

TO BE HELD.—Richard Murphy, who was present when the murderous assault was made upon Capt. Fred. Gruber, was taken into custody last night by officer McCann and citizen Bannon, on a warrant issued from the criminal court. We understand that he is an important witness, and that the authorities deem it right to hold him until he gives proper security for his appearance.

IN THE WRONG PLACE.—John Bell, colored, found in a house on Rampart street under suspicious circumstances, was arrested by officer Burns and carried to the First District police station. The case, from the information we have at present, looks dark as the prisoner, but he may be able to brighten it up somewhat.

FIRE.—The alarm last night was occasioned by the breaking out of a fire in the two-story kitchen of the residence of Mr. Galop, on Customhouse street, between Marais and Tremé. The frame premises were destroyed. We understand that the fire was the result of accident.

RECORDER AHERN'S COURT.—On complaint of James Brown, J. H. Rayne was committed to the work house for two months, as he was charged with succeeding in the operation of picking Brown's pocket of one hundred and eighty cents.

Patrick Henry who disgraced a revered name, according to the charge made against him, that of committing an assault on Mrs. Henry, was fined ten dollars, and in default of paying, was ordered to be imprisoned for twenty days.

Jim Lally and John Leary, who do not appear to have been brought up in the way that youths should go, were detected, according to the evidence, in stealing cotton from drays, were ordered to be taken charge of by the superintendent of the House of Refuge for the next thirty days.

J. F. Jacobs and Albert Burton, colored, charged with a similar offense, were committed to the workhouse for thirty days, so that they will have a chance of reflecting on the alleged evil of their ways.

Michael Cronan was committed for trial to the Criminal Court, on a charge of larceny preferred against him by Leopold Loeb. The prisoner was accused of stealing a case of silk dress goods, a portion of the cargo of the steamer Fung Shuey. The evidence was very direct against the prisoner. He brought the goods to the auction store of Hoffman & Marks, to sell for him. They believing that he had authority to do so, honestly, did not dispose of them, and they were subsequently identified by Mr. Loeb as his property, consigned to him from New York.

RECORDER GASTINEL'S COURT.—John Hairs, Thos. Collins and Wm. Collins, who were charged with having an idea altogether erroneous in regard to the conduct that should characterize peaceful citizens, were charged $15 each for their wrong ideas.

M. Joy, who attempted to set the police authority at defiance by trying to rescue a prisoner, was charged $10 for making the mistake.

Pierre Levy, who forgot himself so far, as was alleged, as to pitch into a citizen so violently as to leave himself open to a charge of assault and battery, was fined $20.

RECORDER LETTEN'S COURT.—Richard McDonald, charged with being a deserter from the United States navy, was returned to the vessel he was accused of leaving.

The charge against Wm. Holdridge, of committing an assault on Mrs. Bailey, was investigated and dismissed.

John Jackson and Frank Boline, two colored youths, were arraigned on a charge of having committed an outrage on the person of a child named Ann Swecke, aged about six years. They were remanded to await examination.

RECORDER VENNARD'S COURT.—A colored feminine named Mary was brought up for committing an assault and battery on her daughter, Josephine Baptiste, was required to give bond to behave in a more maternal manner for the next six months.

Victor Smith was charged with assaulting Julia Cross with bricks, having entered her yard for that purpose. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

LOTTA'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT AT THE ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The gorgeous fairy spectacle, "Seven Daughters of Satan," or "The Birth of the Butterfly in the Bower of Ferns," is to be produced in magnificent style. Lotta's engagement is one of the most brilliant of the season.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J S Atkinson, Washington; Miss M H Foy, Ala; L LeBourgeois, La; B F Whiteman and wife, Miss Lotto and mother; E C Baily and daughter, Boston; F Anderson, New York; A W Spenser, W Phillips, Boston; W J Graham, G W Johnson, New York; T Ong, T Cooke, La; C H Kilgonr, M Wright, Cinn; Mrs J F Lyon and child, Mobile; J S Green, J Patice, New York; T O Pressly, S Bardwell Miss; J P Martin, city; J Willy, Halifax; T W Reynolds, T N Ewitt, Vicksburg; Mrs Matlock, B F Williams, city; W Ellison, Alabama; E Bergman, Baltimore; A B Cramer, Baltimore; M Field, N Y; J G Playpool, R M Haydock, Paducah; G W Jones, Mount Sterling, Ky; W S Morley, St Louis; J J Morgan, do; H W Landreth, Chicago; W M Smallwood, St Louis; L G Bowers, Ga; Miss J E Bowers, do; A H Lozare and family, N Y; C W Kellogg, do; Mr Wiltgluistein, do; J A Kendrick, Augusta, Ga; H S Jacobs, do; Mrs G M Hillyer, Natchez; J W Arnold and wife, Montgomery; W M Luch, Natchez; R Winn, Ark; M N Baillet, city; A T Ionkin, Tex; D C Jones, San Francisco; J H Blanchard, Miss; H G Jackson, Galveston, S W Holmes, St Louis; W W Webb, USA; H A Scott, Texas; J T Hoyt, N Y; W H Childress, France; E C Cubell, Ara; W Reed, Washington; L Kayase, N S Williams, La; J A Brace, Ind.

ST LOUIS HOTEL.—J M McLean, G McLean, N Y; F J Bright, J M Roberts, Manchester, Eng; Mrs E Peet, Miss M Peet, Mrs L Tibbet, J M Williams, D M Williams, N Y; D J Mattison, Chicago; F Neale, U S A; C C Marsh, Mobile; Mrs Vance and children, Miss M Vance, Mrs E C Bates, San Antonio; F A Starring, J T Tucker, M Boullemet, city.

CITY HOTEL.—C Shackleford, Ky; D M Salmon, H B Baker, city; B Thompson, Boston; L Haskett, Port Hudson; D H Driscoll, St James; G S Sharkey, B W Whitehead, West Baton Rouge; J F Marshall, Ala; D L Smith, Brashear; J Thorp, Ala; C Thorp, C Goodrich, Memphis; J Harrell, Texas; C Kendrick, A A Kendrick, Texas; J M Walker, Camden; J C Dunn, Va; G S Whitcomb, Va; M Spire and wife, N Y; J J Guen and wife, Miss; M Powers, Salt Spring; C G Gordon and wife, J R McGan, E B Gordon, Miss; F A Cross, Mrs Dr Cross, Mississippi; R C Kelly, Mississippi; Mrs B Davis, W Green, Mrs A Rosy, Mississippi; W F Nabors, Miss; J Strong Miss; Miss E Strong, Miss M Strong, Miss E Thompson, Texas; P McCann, N Y; J B Vansny, coast; J A A Cresswell, city; R M Gover, St Louis; A S Armstrong and wife, St Louis; H H Armstrong, St Louis; W L Miller, Texas; J F Dickson, Ala; T M Latham, Miss; T Pickering, city; P Bethea, Port Gibson; Miss M Bethea, Port Gibson; W W Lusk, Miss; W Smith, Memphis; A Butler; W S Moreley, St Louis; D Cortines, Espana; G W Graves, Ala; F P Madpin, Texas; T W Miller, Texas; W H Getzendonnier, Texas; Miss M Neel, Texas; J Q Joynes, Vicksburg; J Newman, Maine; G W Breckinridge, Texas; J H Wicks and wife, Texas; H M Seale, La; Wm Acy, Jr, La; L Kayse, La.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—P C Hana, Mobile; J H Downing, A Edgar, W D Downing, P Q Quinn, H P Hyams and wife, J T Means and wife, Miss M Means, B Hogan, R M Tregevant, Shreveport; J Van Horne, C M Harvey, city; J Compton, Mexico; J H Griffin, L Rice, N Y; L J Wilson, T Winborn, Texas; R Bergman, A B Cornet, Baltimore; R W Harris, F Y Graves, G M Fleshman, Mrs Rose, Miss; B Greene, J H Wingfield, Jackson railroad; G Jasper, H C Tryer, Texas; M F Thaler, W E Sims and wife, Miss N Sims, B G Lackett, E L Matthews, Miss; A Bagley, La; E R Perry, S H Tobey, J L Nolan, Ark; J Underwood, Ala; W Muckle, Texas; M B Sommerville, Ala; Mrs Harris, Miss Britton, Miss; A C Lemuron, Ark; J B Gresham, Miss; J J Lee, Ala; J Flynn, N Y; W T McLemor, Alabama; P S Williams, Texas; H B Shepard, Texas; M H Hill, Georgia, P Palm, city; W G Rolfe, B Coleman, J H Thomas, H Lamkin and wife, Ark; J W Hooper, Ga; Dr J D Collins; J S Pelton, F McGelly, Texas; O H Swingley, Mount Morris, Ill; B B Wilkins; S S Thompson, Lexington, Ky; W L Stewart, Iowa; W A Oliphant, G H Scott; L C Miller and wife, Yazoo City; Mrs A M McAlister, Miss Smith, C B Clarke, B T Penney, Miss; A Lenoire, St Louis.

Marriages in New York are decidedly on the decrease. Familiarity breeds contempt. Beauty is quite too cheap in New York. The liberality of the sex leaves but little to dispose of at marriage. It is a great subject of complaint with Northern scribblers, especially with the writers of such periodicals as the Tribune, that the ladies of the South are singularly cold, particularly when their eyes encounter with those of the gallant, gay Lotharios, the ardent, passionate, volcanic heroes of Yankee land. It might be better for the virtues in their own homes if, like their fruits, their beauties could be packed up in ices. "The Southern ladies," says the New York Tribune, "look as if they never had been kissed." Verily, we think this one of their recommendations. It is the misfortune of too many of the Northern ladies that they look as if they had been kissed once too often. There is a perpetual chaffering of lips going on among them, to their great discredit among the chaps.—[South Carolinian.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE NEW PARTY IN AMERICA.—The London Times, after some observations on the progress and result of the war, proceeds to say:

The triumph of the North became the triumph of abolition. It has needed all the firmness and good sense of Mr. Johnson to mitigate the consequences of this triumph, and his attitude on the negro suffrage question has, of course, increased his unpopularity with the advanced Republicans. This party, led in Congress by Mr. Stevens, has already come to an open breach with him, and the President is carrying on the great work of restoration in the face of a determined and unscrupulous opposition. The result is the gradual development of a new "Administration party," pledged to stand by the moderate policy of Mr. Johnson—a policy which, carried out with great moral courage and honesty of purpose, has won for him the respect and sympathy of this country. We have had little experience of civil war, and it is possible we may not have made allowance enough for its exigencies; but we know something of political, social, and financial difficulties, and can appreciate that problem of reconstruction which involves them all on the grandest scale and in the most complicated form.

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK AT WOODBURN.—At a sale of blooded stock, by order of the Fayette Circuit Court, in the suit of Reuben Parsons against James Sly and others, by Speed S. Goodloe, commissioner, at the farm of R. A. Alexander, Esq., on Wednesday last, the half interest in a number of blooded horses brought the following prices:

Blue Bonnet, $250 R. A. Alexander.
Alice Jones, $225, R. A. Alexander.
Luna, full sister to Asteroid, $750, R. A. Alexander.
Bonnet, $600, R. A. Alexander.
Australian colt, 2 years old, dam Alice Jones, $450, R. A. Alexander.
Bay filly, weanling, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, $350, R. A. Alexander.
Gray Cripple, $300, R. A. Alexander.
Asteroid, yearling, $1250, R. A. Alexander.
Asterisk, $750, R. A. Alexander.
Lancaster, 3 years old, $2000, R. A. Alexander.
Colt, 3 years old, dam Alice Jones, full brother to Asteroid, $750, R. A. Alexander.
Asteroid, $4000, R. A. Alexander.
(Lexington Standard.

The Nashville papers are full of news items pointing to great social disturbance and uneasiness throughout Tennessee. In [illegible] was dragged from her horse [illegible] a white girl was shot while cooking [illegible] in one of the camps. In the Jackson [illegible] of the 10th instant, we also find the following: "On last Saturday night a negro staggered up to Mr. John Fry, and told him that he was stabbed to the heart, and fell dead. It is not known who did the deed. We learned on yesterday of another murder, where a negro boy was knocked in the head by another negro and instantly killed."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OBSEQUIES OF SENATOR FOOT.

Fenian Meeting at Richmond, Va.

BANK FAILURES IN PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGION.

Negro Celebration of Emancipation at Richmond

COTTON, GOLD and PRODUCE MARKETS

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Leaf tobacco steady; sales 168 hhds. lugs 4@9 cents. Flour and corn unchanged. Oats 45c. Bacon, shoulders 13c., clear sides 15c. Lard 18c. Whisky $2 24.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Cotton firm at 35c. Flour and wheat more active and unchanged. Corn 62@70c. Oats and pork unchanged. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 19c. Whisky $2 24.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Oats 44c. Whisky $2 24. Mess pork $25 25. Lard 18c.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate was occupied with the obsequies of Senator Foot.

RICHMOND, VA., March 29.—A large Fenian meeting is in progress.

The colored people here announce their purpose to celebrate the 9th of April as the anniversary of their freedom.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton closed dull at 41c. Whisky $2 27. Corn 77c. Coffee dull. Sugar steady; Cuba Muscavado 11½c. Molasses dull. Pork $26 25. Lard 19½c. Money is easy at six per cent. Sterling exchange nominal at 107¾. Gold 127¼.

The failure of Calver, Penn & Co. has caused the temporary suspension of several banks in the Pennsylvania oil region.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The yeas and nays being called in the House, the bankrupt bill was rejected by 73 against 59.

Mr. Stevens asked consent to introduce an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that Congress shall have the power to levy duty on cotton exported.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, objected.

The Supreme Court has sustained the government in all cases which came before it by their decisions. The government and captors secure not less than two millions. The opinion of the Chief Justice relative to the Bermuda and Stephen Hart, enforces the validity of the capture of vessels in ports island on their way to British islands with cargoes for insurgents.

The court applied the rules of war to American vessels captured and adjudicated in British prize courts in former wars and renounced by Lord Stowell.

Gen. Baker is sentenced to pay one dollar and costs in the Cobb case. A *nole prosequi* was entered in the other indictments against him.

In the examination of Gen. Lee, before the Reconstruction Committee, the following questions and answers indicate the substance of his testimony:

Question—I understand it to be your opinion that generosity and liberality towards the entire South would be the surest means of regaining their good opinion?

Answer—Yes, and the speediest.

Question—I understand you say generally that you have no apprehensions of any combinations among the leading secessionists to renew the war, or anything of the kind?

Answer—I have no reason in the world to think so.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Fenian excitement continues. Meetings are being held and new circles are forming. The subscriptions to the loan of the Fenian bonds are liberal.

MADISON, WIS., March 29.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the act of 1849, giving negroes the right to vote, is constitutional.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President, in replying to the New Jersey committee, indorsing his policy, said: "You must take my public act for a reply. My line of policy is unmistakable, and I have advanced too far in life to make any retrograde movement."

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamships City of Baltimore and Fulton, from Liverpool, have arrived. News anticipated.

The Secretary of the Treasury gave permission to admit here a cargo of South American hides, if they came from regions free from the cattle plague.

TORONTO, March 29.—Orders have been given to muster out the surplus volunteers. Ten thousand will be kept as a stand