NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOMIN & LAMBERT, Proprietors,
No. 70 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Price of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; monthly, $1; quarterly, $4. Price of Subscription Copy—Single copies, 10 cents. The Bee Daily is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, including the fee of the regular daily circulation, $2 50 per square, first insertion, and $1 50 per square for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly advertisements will be charged to the regular rate, daily circulation.

Contract advertisements will be made by the month, with a reasonable discount.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above advertisement rates may be agreed upon for in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged in strict accordance with the above rates.

All Contracts and advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements which are inserted for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.

All letters on business or advertisements shall be addressed monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Mazeppa."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The Martinetti Troupe—"The Green Monster."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Eileen Oge" Happy and Sorry.

The official organ of the carpet-bag element is happy on account of the happy selection of Horace Greeley, and sorry because the *Bee* does not share his happiness on that subject. To make us believe that he is not a new comer the writer of the *Republican* recurs to former times in the following manner, which does very little credit either to his memory or to his information:

"We are sorry to say we have not been able to discover an honest American feeling pervading the editorials of the *Bee* since the days when Dr. Harkey wrote its chaste and classic style its editorials in both French and English.

Our lamented partner, Doctor Samuel Harby, is evidently the writer alluded to under the name of "Harkey." That he wrote in chaste and classic style, no one knows better than the actual proprietors of the *Bee*, who have been his associates and friends, but it is news to them who have successively, for the last twenty-five years, edited the French side of the *Bee*, that their late partner ever wrote the editorials for the French side, though the French language as well as the German and the Italian were familiar to him.

As to the assertion that the *Bee* has become anti-American in tone, it is hardly worth answering. The *Bee* is simply anti-administration, because the Government, both at Washington and in Louisiana, has become anti-American in its practices and tendencies.

The word "American" has not the same meaning for the *Bee* that it has for the *Republican*, and it would be a loss of time to argue on this subject with that paper.

The Press and the Nominations.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Of the five political morning papers in New Orleans, two oppose the ticket, and three support it. The *National Republican*, brother-in-law Casey's organ, is disgusted, as it predicts that Democrats will be, with Greeley's nomination. It claims that there are now more Grant Democrats than Liberal Republicans. The New Orleans *Republican* (Liberal) warmly assumes Greeley and Brown, and says that Republicans, Democrats and Reformers alike express unbounded confidence in the success of the new standard-bearers and the certain overthrow of nepotism, centralization and military intervention." The *Bee* (Democrat) thinks that the nomination is not the one with which to beat Grant, that the Democratic party will not indorse it, but will make a straight nomination. On the other hand, the *Times*, (Democrat) pronounces Horace Greeley "the embodiment and most courageous champion of peace and humanity—the most formidable adversary of the military party;" and it does not think "there can be much hesitancy among good citizens in declaring their preference for him." The *Picayune*, the old Whig organ, says that all but a few Democrats are satisfied with the ticket as affording the only "hopeful departure from the organized misery of the political situation;" and the *Picayune* expresses the hope "that the Democratic *can*, in a strictly party sense, may make no stir or ripple in this presidential campaign."

The above is only partially correct as to the views of the New Orleans press on the nominations. It ought to be well known in St. Louis that the New Orleans *Republican* is Gov. Warmoth's organ, and that the New Orleans *Times* is not a Democratic paper. It would be hard to define the politics of the *Times*, as its conductors boast of their inconsistency. Just now it is an organ of the Warmoth or "Liberal Republicans" and Warmoth Democrats who comprise the office-holders holding appointments under him and others who have been his partners in financial speculations and plundering schemes.

The *Picayune* does not represent any class of the community other than its stockholders and their friends, and even they are not satisfied with its editorial conduct. It is entirely in error when it asserts that "all but a few Democrats are satisfied with the Greeley ticket." It would have been nearer the truth had it said that "all, but a few Democrats" are dissatisfied. The Democrats of Louisiana, imitating the course of their fellow Democrats in other States, will not come to any determination on this subject until the Convention of their party called to assemble at Baltimore on July 4, has announced its decision as to putting forth or withholding a Presidential ticket in the approaching canvass.

WHERE DID THEY GET THEIR INFORMATION?—We should like to ask Messrs. Morton, Whittaker and Fusilier who it was that "endorsed the nominations with enthusiasm", and where they get their authority to speak for Louisiana.

We find this telegram in the New York *Tribune*:

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED IN LOUISIANA.—Cincinnati, May 4.—Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, has received the following telegram from New Orleans:

Your nominations are indorsed with enthusiasm.
GEO. L. NORTON,
W. R. WHITTAKER,
GEO. A. FUSILIER.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO CARROLLTON.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, the active, energetic and gentlemanly General Superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, has determined that the splendid low pressure steamer Franklin, late of Morgan's Lake Coast and Mobile line, shall make, every Sunday, a pleasure excursion to and from Carrollton, for the accommodation of those of our citizens who are unable to leave the city. A cool and delightful trip on the river, at the low fare of 25 cents each way, will be a god-send to the numerous members of the Can's-Get-Away-Club. For further particulars see Mr. Bayley's advertisement in another column.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—The last of the series of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Southern Historical Society, the present season, will be given this evening in Lyceum Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock, by B. I. Sage, Esq., a member of the bar of this State. The subject for this evening is the following proposition: "Can American liberty and the abolitionism of Washington co-exist?"

Mr. Sage is one of our profoundest thinkers and writers on constitutional subjects, and we would recommend to the young men of the city to give him their attention. The only living issue now before the people of the United States is that which involves their right to govern themselves. "Local self-government" is an ever-living issue, and the question to be determined by the result of the approaching Presidential election is simply this: Shall we be governed by our own representatives, or shall we be ruled by Federal officers? Mr. Sage has thought much and deeply on this subject and will discourse learedly upon it.

BENEFIT OF MR. RITTITCH.—It is only necessary to announce the popular favorite of the Academy of Music will take his benefit on this, the last night of the season. Mr. Kittridge deserves well of the patrons of this theatre, and we hope they will express their appreciation of his efforts to amuse them, in a substantial manner.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER sweeps them out of existence. Try it—Sold by druggists everywhere.

INVALIDS.—The most irritable and invalid stomach can take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, quiets the nervous system, and is a mild tonic. Try it.

Heritage Bell Ales are plentiful in the river. Fine Cider, Cheese, the finest sugar cured hams, lard in tierces, and other provisions for sale per thousand, by Hy. Phillips, 66 Gravier, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are in great request by many Mrs. Whitcomb's friends.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1872. 20th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,667.

Speech of Warmoth at St. Louis.

Gov. Warmoth had the audacity to make the following assertions in a speech delivered by him in St. Louis a few days ago. People abroad should understand that Warmoth has no right to speak for Louisiana. He was forced upon this State, and those who supported him then are now his bitterest enemies:

The South was under the control of strangers who had no identification with the people and no sympathy for them. It might be said he was one of these strangers, and he did not deny it. He went there seven years ago, and he had been elevated to the highest rank in the gift of the people; but it was not true, as had been asserted by the press of the country, that he had been a party to the outrages and indignities which had been heaped on these people.

He had gone there to assist the Southern people to redeem themselves; and he had done everything in his power to bring about a change in the political power of the State. He had tried one way, then another. He hoped he would be eventually successful.

Whatever of failure there was in the matter of reconstruction in the South arose from the fact that the President made between himself and the good people of the South a gulf, across which he would not pass himself nor allow them to pass.

Before ninety days passed, that far away down South, where they were all supposed to be rebels and disloyal, would be found coming one solid army to St. Louis, telling the Democratic party that they indorsed Greeley and Brown. Then the Southern States would take places in this Union to which they were entitled by the right of being States in the Union; their position would be restored, and the people of those States would have a voice in the administration of the Government, and be conciliated and made happy and prosperous.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—An Irish drama which we believe is a recent production, "Eileen Oige," is being given at the Varieties. The play is not brilliant, but with the capital scenery, the interest of the plot and the efforts of Miss Thompson, who renders Eileen, and the able corps of artists, who are cast in the performance with her, the entertainment affords a very pleasant evening's recreation. It is a decided merit, in the play, that it departs from the beaten track of buffoonery and boisterous vulgarity, which characterize the average dramas, picturing Irish manners and Irish habits, and is entirely free from burlesque or caricature.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night Mr. Kittridge, the Treasurer of the Varieties, who for so many years that he has been coming in contact with the people has been constantly acquiring popularity, by his urbane manners and courteous disposition, takes his annual benefit. The bill for the occasion is a good one, and we confidently anticipate that the attractions of the entertainment and the merits of the beneficiary will fill the Varieties to its utmost capacity.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Martinetti-Ravel Troupe continue at the St. Charles, and draw the most numerous audiences of any artists giving representations in the city at present. To-night Mr. Paul Martinetti has his benefit, when he will excite the extraordinary feat of riding a velocipede, in mid-air, from the extreme back of the stage to the second front circle, an exploit, in which it is said, that he alone, of all who have attempted it, has been successful.

The pantomimes of "The Mystic Gift" and "Robert Macaire" will also be played. The little Cubaloe, four years of age, and her brother, young Ignacio, who is but six years, will dance the can-can, something which they have been doing several nights with a perfection that has amazed those who have seen them. Mr. Huntley will give his banjo performances and a ballet sketch. "The Tyrolean Echo" will be given by Mlle. Désirée, M. Marrotti and J. Lehman.

NOTICE TO BRAZOS SANTIAGO AND ROCKPORT SHIPPERS.—The steamer Mary having received her full complement of freights will leave Brazhear on the arrival of the 8 a. m. train Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad (as advertised) Saturday, May 11th.

The steamer Morgan will follow, and receive freight the day at Morgan's Ferry Landing, foot of St. Ann street.

Disheartening to Accept Amnesty.

We commend to those who consider Mr. Greeley's advocacy of universal amnesty as constituting a claim to their support, the following utterances of Mr. Jefferson Davis on this subject:

"I have not the least heart or soul in any party that denies State sovereignty and the supremacy of the white man, on which calls it amnesty to restore Southern rights, or is in any way implicated in the effort to equalize with negroes. We wish to treat civilly that which, in great and even childlike simplicity of good nature, is kindly meant. In severe logic, these propositions are insulting. The mass should not yield vital principles for a temporary gain. It debauches or demoralizes every time. Nowhere is an open enemy *is less injurious than half-way friends*. A platform of principles that expresses or implies the criminality of the Confederate struggle, strengthens the extreme Radicals, but weakens all other parties. The Democratic party, in National Convention or through its prominent leaders, never has made any such declaration. This was the rock on which the Philadelphia Convention of 1866 split. Mr. Raymond, chairman of its Committee on Resolutions, said that unless they denounced the rebellion as criminal, their ticket would fail at the North. The question was fought over for two days and nights. It was finally so modified as to say that the parties who organized the Confederate Government and commenced the war by firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, committed a crime. This was voted down, and from that time the whole movement was a failure. That rock is there yet. The Southern people made a noble struggle for their rights—often without food; almost without clothing, shelter, military resources or pay. Their heroic bravery, fidelity and endurance astonished the world. They were finally borne down by the overwhelming weight of numbers and resources. Whatever the future may bring, their heroic struggles will fill a bright and glorious page in history—*provided they do not disgrace, dishonor and brand themselves as criminals by accepting amnesty.*"

The New York Herald—the Salaries it Pays.

The editorially staff of the New York *Herald* consists of one chief, one managing, one financial, one city editor and eight editorial writers. The ship news, foreign news, domestic news, statistical matters and business department in each have a chief, with such assistance as he may require from the city department. The city department is conducted over by a chief who must have gone through all the gradations of the reporatorial department.

This force consists of twenty-seven reporters who cover all the news points in New York, New Jersey, Brooklyn and contiguous places of easy access to New York. The salary of managing editor is $3000 per annum; and financial editor $2000 per annum, and the writers, or sub-editors, from $40 to $60 per week; reporters $25 to $30 per week.

In the composing room seventy-five men are employed, whose pay depends upon the skill and expedition of their labor, some making as high as $44 per week.

The clerical force of the paper numbers about twenty, divided into relays for day and night work.

The editorial force meet daily in the council room, which is the establishment. The meeting is presided over by Bennett, father or son, as the case may be, or in the absence of both there is a chairman, then by the senior writer, Dr. Cochran, Mr. Leslie. At this council all the current questions of the day are discussed, all formality in speaking or writing is avoided, and it partakes more of the character of a family gathering. Mr. Bennett, after carefully looking over his memorandum points, breaks silence, and the conversation takes a special turn and continues for upwards of two hours. In the interim, each editor is assigned to write a special article. Mr. Bennett, Sr., has not written an article in the *Herald* for upwards of three years, yet he identifies himself with the editorial columns by suggesting to the editors to keep the tone and style of their articles within certain editorial points.

Mr. Bennett has a telegraph wire (nine miles long) connecting the *Herald* office with his residence at Fort Washington; also a sheriff's wire (three miles) to his house on Gramercy park. By this means he is in communication with the office. Important news from Europe and, indeed, from any part of the world, is transmitted to him, and he reads the points for a leader over the wires, the telegraph key being manipulated by the gentle hand of his beautiful daughter, Jeanette.

The foreign correspondence on the *Herald* is now in charge of a gentleman in London, who receives a salary of $5000 per year in gold. He pays, and instructs his correspondents at the various European capitals.

The receipts from advertising range from $1,000 to $1,500 per day, according to the business in the busy season of the year.

The monthly income from his real estate is $4,000 per day, amount, $48,000 per annum.

He is in his 70th year of age, yet his brain is as active as it was twenty-five years ago. He thinks it was twenty-five years since he commenced, and of a very subscribers good humor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An unknown colored man, who seemed to be about thirty years of age, was run over by the Jackson Railroad, at the levee line of Kenneville, and was instantly killed. He is supposed to have been drunk for he made no effort to get out of the way of the train. The body was completely cut in two.

We acknowledge an invitation from the teachers of the Magnolia School to a picnic, which will be given by the teachers and scholars, at the Oakland Riding Park to-day.

Daniel Whitfield, watchman on the U. S. monitors anchored below Algiers, jumped into the river on Wednesday morning, and drowned himself.

John Hein was brought before Recorder Makthar, yesterday, and gave security for his appearance to answer a charge of having assaulted and cut H. Cohen, of No. 177 Poydras street, in an auction establishment on Chartres street. The wound is slight.

The body of Mr. William Dochez, the Chancellor of the French Consulate, who was accidentally drowned in the lake, on Sunday, was picked up by a schooner, and, having been brought to the city, was interred yesterday.

A schooner, which came from the lake, on Wednesday, through the Bayou St. John and the canal on Taylor Avenue, and thence to the draining canal leading into the Park, landed her cargo of wood at the Park.

The boiler of the donkey engine on the British ship Athena, at post 29, exploded yesterday, scalding severely Joseph King, a sailor on the vessel, and bruising Wm. Parker, the cook.

First District Court—Thursday, May 9.—George Holland, accused of stealing satinetas, the property of Samuel Cohen, was convicted.

Wm. Green, colored, was found guilty of kicking a white child named Philip Seim.

In the case of John O'Donnell and Dave Allen, accused of larceny, *nolle prosequi* was entered.

An application has been filed for a new trial in the case of Lizzie Owens and Phoebe Williams, convicted of the larceny of $1800, from B. F. Howland, in the stew, of which they are inmates.

Wm. Clark was found guilty of the larceny of two mats, valued at $6, the property of A. A. Maginnis.

The Currency—A View of the Question.

[From the Brooklyn Guardian.]

The total amount of both greenbacks and national bank notes is less than seven hundred millions.

How is it disposed of?

To what purposes and in what order of preference is it applied?

Of this total (less than seven hundred millions) of currency the preferred claim, that which is certain to receive first its full amount is the claim, for seven hundred millions of dollars of Federal and State taxation.

The auction power of this engrossing claim is perpetually draining this fund. It is gathered by collections of taxes and deposited in banks, to lie there until by dribblets it is paid out to the creditors of the several governments, Federal and State.

Then all the banks, railroad, insurance, gas and other dividend-paying corporations have to accumulate in bank and have ready the amounts to be paid in dividends.

The banks have three hundred millions of dollars, that being the amount of their capital.

The fact is, and an investigation properly made, would more than confirm the statement, that the aggregate loans by all the banks on stocks and bonds are to the full extent of every dollar of all the capital of all the banks.

Again, the clamor of landlords for rent and of capitalists for interest on bond and mortgage absorb a large amount which lies in bank waiting the gradual withdrawal by the current expenses for their families of these capitalists and landlords.

Now with all these incessant drains upon the great pool of the currency, who will give its any clear estimate of the reliable supply to those producing industries which really have to pay all the taxes, Federal and State, all the dividends of all corporations, all the rents to landlords and interest on mortgages?

Does not the simple statement of these fixed fagts carry to every mind the question that may be asked, whether no law exists, is both injurious and corrupt?

Can any one doubt the propriety of securing to productive industry preference, by excluding non-productive loans from the banks?

Ought not every facility of access to money be secured, both in amounts and rates of interest, so that the largest production and at lowest rates may be secured? Very large production with corresponding sales will lower the price of commodities without lowering the price of labor, as may then be made apparent.

If a manufacturer should sell one hundred plows at ten dollars, and make a profit of one dollar on each, he would clear one hundred dollars on the whole; while his neighbor, who should make and sell a thousand at nine dollars and five cents, both paying the same wages the last, though making only ten cents per plow, would make the same profit; if he should sell at nine-and-a-half dollars, he would make five hundred dollars. Though selling at fifty cents per plow less than the other, he would make five times as much money.

Our banks have to such an extent come under control of stock and bond speculators, that productive industry is habitually forced into the market to be shaved at rates ranging from 8 to 20 per cent, while loans on bonds and stocks range from 3 to 7 per cent.

Banks should be strictly prohibited under severe penalties from lending a dollar on bonds and stocks.

The very moment a bank says it cannot lend its funds to productive industry, it confesses there is no occasion for its existence. The sole justification for giving to a bank corporate privileges is to secure the application of its funds to the best productive industry purpose. Private bankers, needing no corporate privileges, can loan on stocks and bonds quite as well in every respect as corporate banks. It is wholly unnecessary to incur the enormous expense which corporate banks pay in rent, in extravagant salaries and clerk hire, to do nothing whatever which could not be as well done by individuals.

The Press on the Nominations.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We make no comments on the ticket presented yesterday at Cincinnati, as people without distinction of party are considering it, and will in due time indicate their judgment on them. The platform has been to us throughout an object of much greater solicitude than the nominations, and our interest has centred in what should be the great principles of free trade. There is honest and serious difference among Republicans and Reformers on this question. Our convictions are strong on one side; others, at least equally patriotic and intelligent, hold opinions antagonistic to ours. We did not wish the Convention to say that we were right—we did not see with what propriety, to what profit, it could pronounce us in the wrong. To declare for either protection or free trade would repel some, perhaps many, from the support of the Liberal movement, while it would win over no opponent to that movement. We therefore urged the Convention simply to remit this question to the people as one on which we are not agreed, asking them to pronounce judgment thereon in choice of members of Congress by whom, and not by the executive, it must be discussed and decided. This view, we rejoice to say, has prevailed; but its prevalence is no triumph over free trade, much less over revenue reform. If the majority see for free trade, or against it, they are in no wise precluded by the liberal platform from making their judgment known and respected; on the contrary, they are expected to do so, with the assurance that their wish, thus authentically expressed, shall not be overborne by executive power. This is as we think it should be, and we do not see why any who have faith in the people should be alienated or offended by such reference of the subject.

[From the New York Times.]

This sad farce, however—for it is a sad one and not wholly laughable—rightly considered, should produce one good result; it should lead the Republicans of the Republican party to consider their responsibilities to the people, to study the demands of the hour, and make their proceedings at Philadelphia worthy of the present crisis. We mention this in our opinion each men as Grant and Colfax are infinitely superior to Greeley and Brown. They are honest and sensible men, and they will not plunge the country into civil disorder or into any new troubles; they will not harrass the commercial classes by vexatious experiments; in their hands we shall run no risk of finding ourselves embroiled in endless disputes or embarrassed by absurd freaks with financial questions; but it is for the Republicans to decide whether it shall attempt to carry out. We earnestly trust that the wisest minds in the party will be sent to the settlement of measures which shall be at once just and liberal towards all classes and all sections in the Union, which shall be worthy of the progressive spirit and intelligence of age, which are calculated to increase the labor and resources of the country, and promote happiness and prosperity to the people.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The *Herald* welcomes Greeley into the campaign as a man the people will vote every time with and against. Whether we shall support or oppose him must be decided by Horace. He has received his nomination, and it he avoids certain fallacies that have impaired the usefulness of his career, we shall support him; but in this we shall await the developments of the canvass and the attitude in which the platforms of all conventions will stand before the people.

[From the N. Y. Express.]

The *Express* says of the nomination: The old white coat will take a large portion of the rank and file of the party with him. As to the question whether the democrats will indorse the ticket, we can only say, that Greely has at times abused us all roundly, but we are a forgiving race of men, and shall do what is best for our country.

Tweed is reported to be writing a poem to commemorate the recovery of the person of Wales.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

[SUBMARINE DISPATCHES.]

Paris, May 9.—A dispatch from Versailles says that Rimes, who is to be tried by the tribunals in the Department of Meuse, The Government has not brought up yet to report any attack that may be made upon the city.

Paris, May 9.—Commission on capitulation arrangements the officer who commanded at Metz, at the time it surrendered, from military, at the time it surrender, is to be tried by a court martial to consider him for failing to destroy war materials in the fortifications. The Commission report that the garrison at Amiens at the time it capitulated was not in sufficient numbers to withstand the attack of the enemy and that therefore capitulation was justifiable. Gen. Lafer, the commanding officer, of the charges made against him.

Paris, May 9.—Marshal Bazaine surrendered himself Tuesday night to stand trial by court martial.

In the Assembly to-day Gen. Chanzy moved that the preamble of the bill granting the court martial be amended so as to recite "that this court is convened on demand of the Commission on Capitulations."

The preamble, as submitted by the Government, states that the court martial is called on demand of Marshal Bazaine.

The Minister of Marine, Gen. Chanzy, opposed the amendment, but it was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. It is believed this vote will force Gen. Chanzy to resign.

London, May 9.—A grand banquet was given last evening to Mr. James Hall, in honor of the anniversary of the Association of the Literary Fund. Some four hundred persons were present, all or nearly all of them distinguished men, in the world of letters. The King of Belgium presided, and many interesting addresses were made.

The Great Western Telegraph Company which intends laying a telegraph cable from Norfolk to England, via Bermuda, has paid Messrs. Hooper, who are manufacturing the cable, the first installment of one hundred thousand pounds.

London, May 9.—The strike among the sailors which originated at Southampton has extended to this city, and threatens to interfere with the shipping business. The strikers contemplate parading to morrow.

London, May 9.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased over £700,000.

Madrid, May 9.—Marshal Serrano shoots all insurrectionists in Seguimiento, who are found from the Spanish army to the cause of Don Carlos. He spares the lives of all other prisoners. Government troops attacked a band of Carlists under Palacios, and completely defeated them. Twelve of the insurgents were killed.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, May 1, via *Havana*, May 9.—We scarcely now provide in the General Western Mexican Railroad. It appears that the present revolutionary movements are for the purpose of making the accompany the Government for plunder and the seizure of the revenue.

Public attention has been turned to the operations on the Rio Grande, and the Government has received dispatches considerable excitement at the capital. Juarez blames the Government for the difficulties in Matamoras, and the Government publishes extracts from American journals unfavorable to Juarez, and to show what the James administration is bringing the country to. The market has been in confusion and animated and Congress discussions and speeches have been made on a resolution to grant Juarez additional facilities. A test vote resulted in a tie, and a decisive vote is expected to be made apparent.

The Government has paid all civil employes on American projects, and railways and canals are being paid forward.

The American Minister and Ministers interceded to save the lives of the Revolutionists Benito Mayer, Francisco Carrillo and Ignacio Ramirez, who are condemned to death at Puebla. Counsel-sent Guzman goes to Washington to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 9.—At a meeting last night, Fred Douglass, speaking, the following letter from Vice President Colfax was read:

Vice President's Chamber,
Washington, May 6, 1872.

Dear Sir: Having voted against the Senate upon the amendment to the bill to which you refer, I voted most cordially against the bill. I have always held sections always speak more loudly than words, but if that vote needed justification it is to be found in the traveling experience of your delegate to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, so detailed by Frederick Douglass in his journal. Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To Messrs. E. S. Atkinson, G. F. Dowling, F. Douglass, Jr., J. W. Johnson and F. S. Brodnax, Committee.

Washington, May 9.—The Committee on Naval Affairs will hold a meeting tonight to arrange their business previous to asking the House to suspend the rules next week for the consideration of various bills already reported by them. Twelve bills have been reported on opportunity of reporting to the House.

Among these measures is a bill providing for the retirement of Admiral Farragut, as suggested by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and apart from any recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, not only the Committee on Naval Affairs, but distinguished officers of the navy heretofore consulted by the Committee, together with the Secretary of the Navy, are fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient corps, as our present force is inadequate for outlying service in case of emergency; besides, it is a fact that we are building the navy of the future, and yet we have no officers to man our ships. They are all, so to speak, of one country, and possessors of religious sentiment all over the habitable globe. The speaker concluded by an earnest eulogy of the American Bible Society and the people of America. Father Gavazzi was also to speak.

New York, May 9.—While the pavement on the corner of Wall and Broad streets was being laid, a gang of men, who were busy boring deep by eight to hasten it, a portion of the wall gave way, burying Thomas Johnson, Martin Ott and Daniel Lary in the ruins—all are badly injured. Johnson will probably die.

New York, May 9.—The London runner that Col. Scott was to be President of the Erie Railroad is unconfirmed here; it is believed, however, that such a plan has been talked of.

Three hundred and fifty bales of cotton were burned to-day in West street, and the loss in the building and cotton is heavy demand; the loss thereon ranging from five to forty per cent. per bale. Messrs. H. Thomson & Co. have only an insurance on general merchandise of $2000.

Besides the cotton, there was a large quantity of grain, belonging to the Messrs. Grace of the building No. 91, 93 and 95 West street, which was all damaged considerably by fire and water. The building is a large one, and it is thought probable that it was the result of incendiarism. The loss will be quite heavy. The Messrs. Grace are unable to know where their loss will fall.

New York, May 9.—The State Colored Convention adopted an address urging the people to vote for the Philadelphia nominees, and recommending the Liberal Republicans to support Greeley. Frederick Douglass, Jr., and Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, were delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

New York, May 9.—Twenty-one Hessian missionaries sailed for Europe to-day.

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WASHINGTON REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, May 7, 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer north of Lake Ontario continues moving northeast. Cloudy and threatening weather, and probably rain will prevail over the Northern States Friday, and possibly over the northeast. Rising barometer, northerly winds and clearing but partially cloudy weather will prevail over the Middle States, and probably over New England to-night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 9.—The anniversary of the American Bible Society was held today. Rev. Lake H. Wiseman, a delegate from the British and Foreign Society, at tended, relating to the missions entrusted to his century and the call in this country, returned to the Alabama Claims, which he affirmed would ultimately be settled peacably between the two countries, for he himself could say from what he knew and had seen that the people of England were nothing sentiment but one alliance with the people of America. They are all, so to speak, of one country, and possessors of religious sentiment all over the habitable globe. The speaker concluded by an earnest eulogy of the American Bible Society and the people of America. Father Gavazzi was also to speak.

New York, May 9.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased over £700,000.

Madrid, May 9.—Marshal Serrano shoots all insurrectionists in Seguimiento, who are found from the Spanish army to the cause of Don Carlos. He spares the lives of all other prisoners. Government troops attacked a band of Carlists under Palacios, and completely defeated them. Twelve of the insurgents were killed.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, May 1, via *Havana*, May 9.—We scarcely now provide in the General Western Mexican Railroad. It appears that the present revolutionary movements are for the purpose of making the accompany the Government for plunder and the seizure of the revenue.

Public attention has been turned to the operations on the Rio Grande, and the Government has received dispatches considerable excitement at the capital. Juarez blames the Government for the difficulties in Matamoras, and the Government publishes extracts from American journals unfavorable to Juarez, and to show what the James administration is bringing the country to. The market has been in confusion and animated and Congress discussions and speeches have been made on a resolution to grant Juarez additional facilities. A test vote resulted in a tie, and a decisive vote is expected to be made apparent.

The Government has paid all civil employes on American projects, and railways and canals are being paid forward.

The American Minister and Ministers interceded to save the lives of the Revolutionists Benito Mayer, Francisco Carrillo and Ignacio Ramirez, who are condemned to death at Puebla. Counsel-sent Guzman goes to Washington to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 9.—At a meeting last night, Fred Douglass, speaking, the following letter from Vice President Colfax was read:

Vice President's Chamber,
Washington, May 6, 1872.

Dear Sir: Having voted against the Senate upon the amendment to the bill to which you refer, I voted most cordially against the bill. I have always held sections always speak more loudly than words, but if that vote needed justification it is to be found in the traveling experience of your delegate to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, so detailed by Frederick Douglass in his journal. Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To Messrs. E. S. Atkinson, G. F. Dowling, F. Douglass, Jr., J. W. Johnson and F. S. Brodnax, Committee.

Washington, May 9.—The Committee on Naval Affairs will hold a meeting tonight to arrange their business previous to asking the House to suspend the rules next week for the consideration of various bills already reported by them. Twelve bills have been reported on opportunity of reporting to the House.

Among these measures is a bill providing for the retirement of Admiral Farragut, as suggested by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and apart from any recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, not only the Committee on Naval Affairs, but distinguished officers of the navy heretofore consulted by the Committee, together with the Secretary of the Navy, are fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient corps, as our present force is inadequate for outlying service in case of emergency; besides, it is a fact that we are building the navy of the future, and yet we have no officers to man our ships. They are all, so to speak, of one country, and possessors of religious sentiment all over the habitable globe. The speaker concluded by an earnest eulogy of the American Bible Society and the people of America. Father Gavazzi was also to speak.

New York, May 9.—While the pavement on the corner of Wall and Broad streets was being laid, a gang of men, who were busy boring deep by eight to hasten it, a portion of the wall gave way, burying Thomas Johnson, Martin Ott and Daniel Lary in the ruins—all are badly injured. Johnson will probably die.

New York, May 9.—The London runner that Col. Scott was to be President of the Erie Railroad is unconfirmed here; it is believed, however, that such a plan has been talked of.

Three hundred and fifty bales of cotton were burned to-day in West street, and the loss in the building and cotton is heavy demand; the loss thereon ranging from five to forty per cent. per bale. Messrs. H. Thomson & Co. have only an insurance on general merchandise of $2000.

Besides the cotton, there was a large quantity of grain, belonging to the Messrs. Grace of the building No. 91, 93 and 95 West street, which was all damaged considerably by fire and water. The building is a large one, and it is thought probable that it was the result of incendiarism. The loss will be quite heavy. The Messrs. Grace are unable to know where their loss will fall.

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[Telegraphic Supplement.]

Paris, May 9.—The counthouse and clerk's office burned. The records were saved.

New York, May 9.—Stockwell's paper mill burned.

There will not come of consolidation pulp day.

Hospitals' warehouses, 88 West street, filled with cotton, caught fire this morning, and is still burning. The loss will be heavy.

Madrid, May 9.—General Marjon, who defeated the forces under Don Carlos, at Corcuquita, has been promoted Lieutenant General.

The insurrection in Navarre is now believed to be over. 3000 insurgents in that province have come in and surrendered to the Government.

Rain is reported over all other points where there are bands of Carlists in Biscayne, but a full restoration of the authority of the Government.

Chicago, May 9.—A meeting of Democratic citizens, representing eighteen wards, resolved to await the action of the National Convention, and then, if the Democratic nominees are endorsed, they will receive the hearty support of the Democratic press of Illinois.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 9.—It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Hendricks is not committed to the support of the Cincinnati Convention, but will be governed by the Baltimore Convention.

Palace Theatre Overthrown.

Walter under a very well-attended performance, very others from their under stories, and one of the proprietors died. The sick are no longer and all they tried, nor guard with memory, nor prevent the sick from being taken out of their