THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
JOUPOUE & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $30 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named locations as may be agreed upon. In no case shall cost of space exceed 25 per cent.
All business N. Notes of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be public ed six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1867.

Register! Register!

Do not forget that the time for Registration expires at the end of the present month, and that all who do not avail themselves of the opportunity will be unable to cast a vote for the South. It is every man's duty to Register who can do so, and unless our citizens come forward and show their strength at the polls they cannot hope to have anything to do with the government of their city. There are voters enough if all would Register, and if they fail to do so the blame must rest with them. We hope the all right-minded citizens will Register at once when they can do so without trouble or annoyance.

Vincent & Co sell this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., No 31 Royal street, up stairs, by order of Hon E T Fellows, Judge Third District Court, in the matter of A Ravalet vs his creditors, the stock of fancy and assorted dry goods; also, the lease of said premises.

LOT FOR SALE—A fine lot of ground on Esplanade street, adjoining the Rodriguez property, is offered for sale in whole or part, by Mr A Roussel, No. 17 Old Levee street, opposite the Customhouse. See advertisement.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—We invite attention to the announcement of the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, in another column. This company is firmly established, on the mutual system, so that all the profits go to the policy holders, each of whom by virtue of his policy, is a stockholder, entitled to interest in the dividends which are declared annually. The company is prepared to issue policies on any of the various approved plans of life insurance that may be desired, and on the most liberal terms. See the advertisement.

We are in receipt of an invitation to be present at the inauguration ceremonies of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, on Sunday next, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Asylum in Bloomingdale, Parish of Jefferson, on State street, between Camp and Chestnut streets.

THE RACES—We beg leave to express our thanks to the Secretary for tickets to the Races which are now going on for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow, and hope to be present to-day. Considering the purpose for which these races were inaugurated, and the nature of the sport, we think that our people should attend almost in a body. The Metairie should be crowded as it has never been before, and the sum raised should be large enough to satisfy the men who have given their time money and labor to getting up the sport. Remember the race this evening, and all who can do so should attend.

A grand torchlight procession of the Republican party is announced to take place in the city, Saturday night.

Hon. John B Weller, late Governor of and U S Senator from California, has taken up his residence in New Orleans and been admitted to the bar.

Subscription in Favor of the Overflowed.

First list	$1576 50
Second list	486 50
Handed to the Treasurer	$1763 00

THIRD LIST.

J Jacquet	$ 5 00
Dante Lodge	25 00
Cash	25 00
Ocean Lodge, No 144	25 00
Polar Star Lodge No 1, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana	40 00

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA—We are indebted to Gen. Forsyth, civil commandant, for the following returns, as far as received at headquarters, of the registered voters of Louisiana:

Parish of Ascension—Total, 1196, ending 18th May, 1867.
Parish of St. Landry—Total, 1586, ending 14th May, 1867.
Parish of Baton Rouge—Total, 400, ending 12th May, 1867.
Parish of Lafayette—Total, 563, ending 16th May, 1867.
Parish of St. Mary—Total, 757, ending 10th May, 1867.
Parish of Vermillion—Total, 209, ending 10th May, 1867.
Parish of Calcasieu—Total, 121, ending 10th May, 1867.
Parish of West Feliciana—Total, 1244, ending 16th May, 1867.
Parish of Orleans—Total, 22,646, ending 22d May, 1867.
Grand total, 28,918.

The registration of this parish (Orleans) is more specifically given in another column.

One of the organs of the Republican party in this city, in a brief but severe article reflecting on the course of Gen. Sheridan, says: "a man may be an admirable cavalry officer and able to lead a hundred squadrons in the field, and yet fail ignominiously as an administrative officer." The same paper contrasts him with Gen. Pope, whom it characterizes as the boldest and most rigorous district commander in the South.

Judge Kelley's speech at Montgomery, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, was in happy contrast to his incendiary harangue in Mobile. The *Advertiser* of that city says that the modified tone of his remarks, after the sad effects of his threats and inflammatory appeals in this city "afforded quite an agreeable surprise to the few white persons and the number of colored people who ventured out to hear him."

The New York *Tribune* characterizes Gen Longstreet's presence among the Vice President at the Wilson meeting, as a manly act, calculated to encourage overtures to Northern men and Northern ideas.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The *Courier* of the Teche says, that a body of negroes, calling themselves soldiers, entered the Episcopal Church in New Iberia, and took forcible possession of the seats reserved for the white members of the congregation, causing the minister to close his bible and abandon the church.

PARISH OF ST LANDRY—Two of the oldest citizens of this parish died recently—Judge John Moore and John M. Bateman.

The total number of votes registered in St Mary, up to the 11th instant, was 873, of which only 76 were whites.

Registration in the First Military District.

Gen. Schofield recently issued a general order, prescribing regulations for the registration of voters. Among the provisions are the following:

All questions of the right of persons to be registered must be decided by the full Board, and persons who will vote only in the district in ward where they are registered. For the purpose of securing a just registration, and to prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote—three days and three entire days—the Board, or any district, shall be selected by the Board, and who shall have the privilege of sitting with the Board, but shall have no vote, and whenever it the Board, to challenge the qualification of the person challenging, is deemed sufficient for a proper reason of any of the causes set forth in the acts of Congress. Upon such challenge being made, the Board shall examine the person presenting himself for registration, and if they shall see cause to doubt the qualifications, shall administer to him such oath as the circumstances require. Evidence shall also be heard, if offered, to establish the fact of disfranchisement, or to refute that offered in support of it. In registering the voters, the names of the whites and colored persons registered shall be entered on separate columns. These separate lists shall be kept. The first shall contain the names of all persons who have been registered before (that longer ago, and the third, those who may be rejected by challenge, or within or before the time of the registration has been completed, and after ten days' public notice, the Board shall receive votes at the place of registration for the correction of the published lists, at which time additional references may be heard in reference to the name of persons alleged to have improperly registered. Boards of Registration shall have the power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress disorder and preserve the peace at and in the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities for the assistance of a member of troops, or they may, at their discretion, summon a special police force for the purpose.

A kiss, says a French lady, costs less and grounds more than anything else in existence.

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being asked to make a public meeting for a friend, gave "assent to forge."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,138.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

To one unacquainted with English politics, or with the character of the men who figure in Parliament, the recent victory gained by the Tories must appear one of the marvels of the age. There are few Americans, we fancy, who understand the present situation of affairs, or comprehend the seemingly contradictory telegrams relative to the triumps or defeats of the government. It was but a few days ago that we were informed that a division had taken place upon an amendment to the Bill, in which the government were left in a very considerable minority. This was spoken of as a decided victory on the part of the Liberals; yet when the vote upon the main question was taken the government found itself in a large majority and the Tory ministry was safe. No persons seemed to be more puzzled at this result than the Liberals themselves, and so adroitly have the Tories managed their party affairs that their opponents have not only met with a defeat, but the Liberal party is very nearly destroyed—While the matter is somewhat difficult to understand we know that this result is due to the superior tactics of the Tories. The languid Disraeli—who is very cleverly represented in the cartoons of *Punch*—proved more than a match for Gladstone and Bright together; and all parties are ready to agree that no more accommodating minister or leader has ever entered the arena of English politics. In the very outset of the Reform campaign Disraeli told his enemies that he did not intend to resign if defeated, and for a man of that stamp there is no defeat. Whatever the people may desire, they can get it just as well from the Tories as from the Liberals, and there is no necessity for resigning the ministerial benches when there is no difficulty about any kind of accommodation. This manner of proceeding is utterly new and strange that the Liberals were nonplussed; and they do not seem to have yet fully ascertained whether they have been successful or not, or whether Disraeli has not been practising some sight-of-hand upon them.

It is a well known fact that when Bright entered upon the campaign, with the fullest expectation of carrying the day and becoming Premier, it was supposed the Tories would make a strong stand against the question of Reform. It was supposed that the people were determined upon a certain measure of reform, and hence, that the question must triumph over the Tory opposition, and the Liberals ride into power upon the Reform Bill. But the Tories were not so blind as Mr Bright supposed, nor were they so stubborn that they would give up their hold upon the government for the pleasure of opposing a measure which they saw must eventually triumph. Therefore the Derby party adopted the Reform question as a government measure, taking it away from the Liberals completely, and leaving them moody and silent, without a mission. If they advocated the measure that had been introduced by themselves, they were aiding the Tories, and were ungodly thanked by Disraeli for the aid they had given the ministry. It was apparent that the people wanted Reform, and would have it. It was monstrous to think that Lord Derby and Disraeli, to stand out about so small a matter. If the people wished Reform, they could have it certainly.

But the joke of the matter is that, being deprived of their chief cost thunder, in not being able to abuse the Tories, or even to piece them, the Liberals had to turn against their own measure, and go to the length of universal suffrage. The English people would not stand this, with the American example before their eyes, and after a few ineffectual attempts to get a band of followers in Parliament, or adherents in the country, the Liberal leaders were forced to confess that their occupation was gone, and therefore died as gracefully as they could.

The triumph of the Tories upon this question was undoubtedly due to the consummate ability of Disraeli, and to the admirable tact with which he handled the political wires. A leader of less ability would have failed; for it requires no ordinary man to cope with Bright, to say nothing of Bright and Gladstone together. It was a masterly stroke to make the Liberals assist in their own defeat, to defeat them upon the very question which they had introduced, and to break up their party by concession alone. Almost any other leader would have lost control of his party, but Disraeli had the tact to lead the question on slowly, but surely, giving the Liberals just encouragement enough to secure their valuable aid until the end was reached. It was only a few days ago that the leaders understood their position. Some four or five nights ago an amendment was to be voted upon, pertaining, we believe, to a lodger franchise. A vote was made by the opposition. Disraeli resolved to meet it by submitting to a compromise, and in his self-pride he was entirely successful. Notwithstanding the slashing attacks of Gladstone and the rabid denunciations of Bright, the compromise was carried by a majority of sixty six, amid loud cheering, and the Derby ministry had won a victory that held them safe in office for all the question of Reform.

The battle is not yet fought, however, for the present. The Liberals have their measure, but have not the office they sought with it. It seems pretty certain now that the opposition party is thoroughly disorganized; and, considering the present unpopularity of Bright, there is very little hope of an immediate revival. The brilliant political success on the part of the ministerial leader, however, has managed it with the success of Lord Stanley in settling the Luxemburg question and of guaranteeing the peace of Europe, gives the Derby ministry great present popularity. It is a remarkable fact that in time of war, or in any great crisis affecting the well being of England, the Tories have been called upon to take charge of the government. The Conservatives have ruled in time of peace, but when trouble come they have invariably resigned in favor of the Tories. On this Reform agitation England was near a greater crisis than she imagined, and it was well, indeed, that the Tories were at the helm to guide the good ship through the storm. Few men who have spent some years in America would wish so ill of England as to wish for her that political pest, universal and unqualified suffrage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop Elect of Georgia—The parishioners of the Rev J. W. Beckwith, Bishop elect of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Georgia, are endeavoring to induce him to remain his charge in this city. Mr. Beckwith, in consequence, we understand, is undecided whether he will accept the high ministerial office to which he has been chosen or not. We hope he will find it consistent with his sense of duty to his church to remain in our midst.

The Firemen's Festival—Presentation of Prizes—There was a gathering of the representatives of the winning companies of the Fire Department at the recent festival, in the rooms of the Firemen's Charitable Association, Bank Place, to witness the presentation of prizes. I N Marks, Esq., President of the Association, being called to the chair, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, I feel honored here to look on and to enjoy the pleasure resulting from your individual success, and to take part in the ceremony. In one sense I have been called upon to preside. I will state that it affords me great pleasure to be the medium through which these splendid prizes are to be distributed. I do not think there have ever been an occasion in the history of the Fire Department of New Orleans in which a more kindly feeling among brother firemen has been exhibited in competing for prizes. They have exhibited a marked respect for the laws of the land, and a regard for order, at a time when intense excitement fills the public mind, while cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any department on this continent. Such a fact must redound to the credit of our gallant firemen, and silence the base insinuations against them.

It is not the intrinsic value of the prizes, gentlemen, which I will be awarded you to-night that you should be proud of; it should be your pride that these are mementoes of a festival in which you exerted yourselves and a band of brotherly, generous rivalry, together for a noble and charitable purpose—the aiding of the widows and orphans of the Department in one of the most trying years, financially speaking, of our existence. I am proud to say that the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

Mr Marks, with appropriate remarks, then presented each company, consisting of various articles of silver plate, to successful companies. The remaining prizes—gold and silver medals, watches, medlins, etc.,—are not yet ready for delivery.

Order Extended—The operation of the late order of Gen Sheridan, relative to carrying arms in this parish, has been extended to Allgiers and Greenville.

Legal Proceedings—Messrs. T P. May and on an affidavit made by Mr. Hoss, agent of the U S. Treasury Department, have proceeded to commenced suits in the First National Bank of this city. They were brought before the United States Court, and gave bond in the sum of $25,000 each, to appear and answer in the November term of the Tribunal and well-known gentlemen became their sureties.

Rescinded—Gen Wells has revoked his order for the suspension of the freedman Denis, which we published a few days ago. The order was rescinded with the First National Bank, of this city. They were brought before the United States Court, and gave bond in the sum of $25,000 each, to appear and answer in the November term of the Tribunal and well-known gentlemen became their sureties.

Rescinded—Gen Wells has revoked his order for the suspension of the freedman Denis, which we published a few days ago. The order is rescinded because the legal delay allowed by law for taking an appeal, had not been granted.

FIRE—About 5 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the house of Bazinyra street, between Broad and Hagdenhorn streets, occupied by Mr. Lemarque, owned. The flames extended to the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Baker, and both were entirely destroyed. The fire is said to have originated in a chicken-coop, and it is supposed to have been the work of incendiary. Mr. Baker, we learn, was insured.

Adjudication—The contract for furnishing the Mobile Police with 500 Remington and Smith and Wesson old cons, has been awarded by Quartermaster Morton to A. J. McCullough, at the rate of $6 50 for new pieces, and $4 50 for shooting old cons. The contract is yet subject to the action of the Council.

The Races for the Overflowed—There was a fine attendance of ladies, though not so large an attendance in the aggregate as was expected at the Metairie track yesterday, to witness the races for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in the South.

The races will be closed to-day, when the programme will be equally, if not more, interesting, if we may judge by the spirited bidding at the pools last night. Considering the noble object in view, we hope the attendance will be larger than yesterday.

Views of New Orleans for Paris—About two hundred photographic views of principal objects of interest in our city, have been taken by Mr. Theo. Lilienthal, photographist, on Poydras street, to be forwarded to the great Exposition in Paris. Photographs of the Mayor, members of the City Council, and other public personages, will also be forwarded to the Exposition.

Registration—Official—We are indebted to the courtesy of Acting Assistant Inspector General Forsyth, Civil Commandant, for the following:

TABULAR STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, LA., ENDING MAY 22, 1867.

	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.
First District,	3409	4351	7760
Second District,	1876	3595	5471
Third District,	1872	3190	4962
Fourth District,	1843	1239	3082
Right Bank,	272	1189	1461
	9073	13,573	
Grand Total			22,646

New Orleans and the Northwest—We take pleasure in laying the following correspondence before the public, as eminently worthy of consideration:

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1867.

Messrs. S. H. Kennedy and others, Committee Exchange of Commerce:

Gentlemen—Allow me to express through you to the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, my thanks on behalf of the movement which I have the honor to represent, for the marked courtesy and earnest spirit with which you have received me and my mission.

I have been pleased to mark the prompt and earnest manner with which you pledge full and hearty co-operation with the Great Northwest in its efforts to secure the best and cheapest outlet for its vast and ever increasing productions.

Situated as you are at the mouth of our great national highway of commerce, a river whose navigable arms extend through a territory unrivaled in mineral and agricultural capacity, and embracing an empire whose area exceeds that of England, France, Spain, Austria, Prussia, European Turkey and the Italian peninsula combined, we feel that you are part of us; our interests are the same; and we are gratified to find you so prompt to aid us in securing the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of this great river and its tributaries, thereby turning our commerce into its legitimate channel.

We feel that the time has come when we of the Mississippi Valley have a right to be heard in the National Congress, in the interest of our united commerce.

The States represented in the St Louis Convention, and whose Central Committee I have the honor to represent, contain two-thirds of the millions inhabitants, and pay one half the taxes of the United States.

We have long been silent, while we have suffered a heavy tax upon our commerce, from obstructions in these navigable streams, which a small appropriation from the General Government could easily remove.

But modesty in asking these appropriations has ceased to be a virtue, and through the spirit of that convention, and with the support of the Mississippi Valley, we shall enter the Fortieth Congress to claim our rights.

I am delighted, let me repeat, with the courtesy with which you have received me, and shall take pleasure, on my return through the Valley and Lakes of the Northwest, to represent the marked fraternal feeling which you have so freely expressed for them, and be assured your expression will be most heartily reciprocated. Situated as we are, and bound by commercial ties, the strongest which can bind communities, we feel assured that in the identity of our interests the bonds of amity will be strengthened, and we shall stand together, as nature made us, one.

Permit me also to express my thanks to you for the very able and courteous committee into whose hands you have committed the special task of aiding in accomplishing our work, who, I am satisfied, will be of great service to the cause.

M. A. BRYSON,
Rep Cen. Com of Ill'ny Con.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1867.

To M. A. Bryson, Representative Central Committee appointed by the Mississippi River Convention:

Sir—The undersigned, a committee authorized by the Chamber of Commerce of this city to confer with you upon the subject of your mission, take pleasure in expressing their approval of the kind sentiments conveyed in your note of this date. They assure you that the citizens of New Orleans feel a new courage in the office who have come to demand at the hands of Congress the removal of national account of obstacles to the outlet navigation of the Mississippi.

We are now satisfied that the threatened abrogation of our legitimate commerce over other and rival routes will be arrested, and that those relations which formerly existed between this city and its sister cities, and the lower river and its tributaries, will be restored, never again to be interrupted. We feel this confidence because the voice of the seventeen millions of people represented in the River Convention cannot be silled in Congress, nor the just right of access to the ocean and markets of the world be obstructed by physical or political obstacles. You will, therefore, we trust, be the bearer of those whom you represent that they may rely upon the cordial co-operation of the whole South, without distinction of party or opinion, in our laudable efforts to remove every obstacle to navigation.

We will, upon our part, do everything in our power to promote the great object. We will prepare and submit to Congress ample evidence of the vast value of our commerce to the nation, and of the national obligation to protect a national interest from an evil which affects more than half the Republic.

We will facilitate the transfer and transportation of the commerce which you represent, with as little delay and cost as any competing port or highway.

With united effort we are confident that every obstacle to navigation, from the Rapids of Des Moines and the Falls of Ohio to the bars at the Balize, will be removed, and that the commerce of our great valley will flow like the river that bears it, free and untrammeled from its source to the sea.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

S. H. KENNEDY,
W. M. BURNELL,
J. S. COPAS,
C. T. BUDDECKE,
J. H. OGLESBY,
Committee.

Receiving Stolen Goods—A. Israel, storekeeper, corner Girod and Rampart streets, charged by Joseph Konnys, No 81 Rampart street, with having had in his store $75 worth of shoes, stolen from the house of the latter, was examined before Recorder Ahern yesterday, and sent for trial before the First District Court. Portions of the boxes which contained the shoes were found on Israel's premises, and identified by Konnys's private marks thereon, which marks the accused is said to have sown off when his attention was called to them, thereby increasing suspicion against him. A witness testified that on the night of the larceny, the 6th inst., he saw a boy named Delamore leave Konnys's store with two bogus, which he carried to the store of Israel.

Alleged Indirect Killing of a Child—E Hanson was arrested yesterday, charged with indirectly causing the death of an infant in question, by assaulting Mrs Caroline Gerhardt about the 15th of the month, and causing premature birth and death of the child. Hanson keeps a barber shop on Girod street, near Baronne. Mrs Hinchey lived at the corner of Delord and Franklin streets. At the time of the assault she was at Hanson's, and for some reason he violently forced her to leave the premises.

Burglary—The residence of W. A Hanney, at Kockerille, was burglariously entered Wednesday night, and the following articles stolen: A silver dessert, marked "Hanney;" 8 large and 14 small silver spoons, marked "W. A. H;" one silver ladle, two silver candlesticks, two silver cups, and six sapkin rings.

Case Discussed—The case of Captain James Hawthorn, of the schooner Fanny, charged with having on the 14th instant, while employed by S Wallenburg, No. 190 Tchoupitoulas street, pilfered $1065 from M. Tranouiaz, being balance due on a cargo of fruit, and embezzled the same, was inquired into yesterday before Recorder Genella, and dismissed as a matter for civil jurisdiction. Mr W has taken the necessary steps to sue by civil process.

United States Supreme Court.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT CONFIRMED.

May 16—Thompson & Thompson vs. Riggs & Co.—The plaintiffs in this case claimed to have made special deposits in gold with the defendants prior to the Legal Tender act. Subsequent to the passage of the defendants offered to pay in kind, but made tender of Treasury notes, which plaintiffs refused to accept, and brought their action to compel payment in gold. In order to show on the trial a special contract to pay in gold, evidence was offered of an arrangement made generally in the District of Columbia, where the legal tender was broken, between depositors and their bankers, at the time gold commenced rising to a premium, by which degrees were to be paid in kind. This evidence was excluded, and the Legal Tender act being held constitutional, judgment was given for the defendants. The cause finally came here.

Mr. Justice Clifford now read the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment below, holding that the evidence offered was properly excluded, as the judgment below was that the Legal Tender act was constitutional.

The affirmance is equivalent to a direct finding by this Court to the effect, that, although the question is not discussed further than to say that the deposit was payable in legal money of the United States, meaning thereby the notes, which were tendered by the defendants.

TEXAS DIRECTLY RECOGNIZED AS A STATE IN THE UNION

The State of Texas ex. rel. White et al—The State of Texas sought an injunction to restrain certain parties who purchased Government bonds, taken from her treasury at the outbreak of the war by the rebel authorities, from receiving the value thereof from the Government. The Court have allowed a temporary injunction, with leave to the defendants to move to dissolve it at the next term of the Court, the question of Texas as having a standing in the Federal Court.

We are curious to know how many feet in female arithmetic go to a mile, because we never met with a lady's dress yet where shoe was not, to say the very least, "a mile too big for her."

A young lady who fainted at a "bare idea," was last week seen covering her naked eye.

How a man may be known from a fatigued dog. One wears a shirt, the other pants.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Counsel for Surratt.

Cabinet Meeting on the Reconstruction Act.

Stanbery's Opinion Reported Approved.

The Post Office Gas Explosion.

Cotton Steady.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, May 23—Hon A. R. Riddle, of Ohio, is to assist in prosecuting Surrat. The trial commences on Monday. Congressman Bingham refused to assist in the prosecution.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $1 23, 000

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, at which Gen. Grant assisted. The meeting was very long. The members considering Stanbery's opinion of the Reconstruction act. It is stated that the Cabinet and Gen. Grant approve the opinion, and that it will be promulgated to-morrow.

The State Department has received information that the quarantine at St. Croix has been raised, and that communication between St Thomas and St Croix is unrestricted.

The committee appointed to investigate the recent gas explosion at the Post-Office, by which one person was killed and two others severely injured, report that the accident occurred by opening leaks, by some unknown person. The committee, however, thinks the machinery and material dangers, and recommend that some other mode of lighting the building be adopted.

Washington, May 23 — The names of no Southerners are among the lost on the steamer Wisconsin.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times*, alluding to the Sanitaria, De Cuba disaster, says that nothing unusual occurred until the storm was off Hatteras at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, when a slight shock was felt by persons on deck, which gave them the impression that the steamer had struck ground. The off-reers, however, deny that such was the case. Tuesday evening was quite foggy, but after twelve o'clock at night it had become clear and the stars were running. The vessel struck off Atlantic House, at about 4 in the morning. The passengers attribute the disaster to the gross negligence of Captain Bichen, and other officers are afraid that intoxication had something to do with it. It is thought by some that the whole affair was brought about through bribery, the Santiago de Cuba being of an opposition line. No efforts were made to launch the boats until 7:30 A. M. At that time the life boat was got ready, and Kelly and a number of lady passengers reached the shore in safety. Another boat then was launched, of which Captain Patton took charge—this also reached shore without accident. One of the boats was then returned to the steamer and took a line to the beach, but for some reason the line was not made tight and could not be used. Soon after this the other boat with Kelly, returned to the steamer and took off eleven passengers

When within fifty yards of the shore the boat capsized, and four ladies and two officers were drowned. When assistance reached the boat two ladies were discovered clinging to the inner cross pieces, and were nearly exhausted, but recovered on application of the proper remedies. A raft was sent off from the steamer, which was washed to the shore in good order. When going back the raft with one man washed overboard and was drowned. The remaining men clung to the ears and pieces of timber, and were picked up. Nothing more was done to save passengers until the wreckers appeared. They immediately set to work, under the superviision of Capt. Fewsand, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon all on board were on dry land

New York, May 23—Money very easy at 6 to 7 per cent on call. Gold closed at 138¼ to 138⅝, on rumors of lower quotations on Bonds in Europe to-day. Exchange is weaker Bills 109¾ to 109⅞.

The failure of a dry goods firm is reported, and several banks are named as being in trouble, but the reports lack confirmation.

Stocks are dull and lower.

The receipts at the Sub Treasury to day were $2,690,000. Payments $3,143,000. Custom receipts $3,26,000. Gold exports $100 in notes.

New York, May 23 — Arrived, steamship Europa, from Havre.

Stocks—Railway shares active. Government dull. Gold 138⅞. Money 6 per cent. 5-20s of '62, coupon, 109⅝ to 109¾, of '64, 108, of '65, 108⅝, new issues 108 to 108⅛, 10 40 s, registered, 107¾ to 108, 10 40 s, with coupons, 108⅝, 7 30's, first series, 108⅛. Tennessee 6s, new issue, 63.

New York, May 23—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales 1127 bales. Flour dull—declined 10 to 15c. Sales 8100 bbls. $13 70 Southern $13 25 to $18 Corn—Mixed Western, sold at $1 31 Oats $1 08 to $1 08½ Provisions quiet and dull. Rice firm Carolina, 10½ to 12c. Sugar quiet—Muscovado 10¾ to 10¾c. Coffee and Molasses quiet. Naval Stores—Rosin quiet, Spirits Turpentine, 52¾c to 53¾c. Hay unchanged freights dull and lower. Cotton to Liverpool, ¼ Grain by steamer, 2½ to 3

Baltimore, May 23—Cotton dull and nominal at 7c. Prime Rio Coffee held at 14¾ to 15¾c for gold—sales light. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn Brmer—White $1 12 to $1 15, Yellow $1 15 to $1 20 Oats firmer at $1 09 Provisions steady and unchanged Meas Pork $23 62½ to $23 75. Western Lard 13¾c to 13¾c. Bulk Shoulders 8c. Sides 8c. Whisky $1 35 in bond.

Augusta, May 23—The Cotton market to dull, Strict Middlings 24c. Sales 144 bales receipts 87.

Charleston, May 23—Cotton dull and unsettled; sales 60 bales; Middling Uplands 25c Receipts 589 bales. Receipts for the week 2600 bales. Exports 1497 bales. Stock on hand 15,320 bales Receipts for the season 224,293 bales.

Louisville, May 23—Sales 192 bhds Leaf Tobacco at $2 50 to $12 15 for selections. Super flue Flour dull at $9 75 to $11. Wheat $2 80 to $2 90 Corn dull at $1 to $1 03 for shelled, delivered. Rye in bulk 85 to 90c Oats 55c in bulk. Meas Pork $22 25. Bacon Shoulders 9 Middlings raw whisky, free, $1 32 bond in barrels 12½c. River falling, 5 feet 6 inches in the canal.

St Louis, May 23.—Tobacco steady and unchanged Cotton dull and nominally lower—Middlings 25c. Flour dull—Fall Superfine $10. Extra $12 to $12 50. Wheat—Fall to $2 87. Wheat dull—Spring $2 50 to $2 56 Corn dull and lower—Sacked $1 02 to $1 08 Oats quiet at 90 to 93c Rye $1 05. Provisions quiet. Lard—Prime in tierces 12½c, kettle rendered. Whisky nominal.

Cincinnati, May 23—Flour more active—Superfine $11 50 to $12 75; Family $14 to $15; Fancy $15 50 to $16. Wheat unchanged and firm Corn higher—No 1 mixed, 90c. Oats 74c Whisky dull and nominal—32c in bond. Cotton quiet and nominal—Middlings 24c. Provisions. Provisions unchanged and firm Pork, $22 50. Bulk Sides, 10c. Bulk Hams 12c. Groceries firm at full prices. Sugar a shade higher. Coffee quiet and firm.

Mobile, May 23 —Cotton closed dull at 23c for Middling Uplands. Sales 300 bales Receipts 72 bales.

Galveston, May 23—Cotton quiet and nominal. Gold 135.

London, May 23, noon.—Consols 93; Bonds 72

Liverpool, May 23, noon.—Cotton quiet—Middling Uplands 12d; Middling Orleans 11¾d. Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Corn declined to 30s. Provisions quiet.

Liverpool, May 23, 2 P. M.—Cotton steady. Lard declined 1s

London, May 23, 2 P. M.—Bonds declined ¼.

London, May 23, evening.—Consols advanced ¼—93¼. Bonds 72.

Liverpool, May 23, evening.—Cotton closed quiet at 1s to 2d lower. Uplands 12d; Middling Orleans 11¾; sales 10,000 bales. Lard 50s.

London, May 23.—Her Majesty, the Queen, has issued her royal proclamation, declaring the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under one Government, to be called the Dominion of Canada. Appended to the proclamation is a list of the Senators appointed by the Queen to the Upper House of the new Canadian Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of the bill of Confederation recently passed by the British Parliament

St. Petersburg, May 23.—Ice in the Neva has broken up and is fast disappearing, and the river is now open to navigation.

Vienna, May 23—Evening.—The Austrian Minister at Washington has been instructed by his Government to enter into negotiations with President Juarez, of Mexico, with a view of securing the safety of Maximilian in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

London, May 23—Evening.—The English Government has made representations to the leading powers of Europe, urging a general disarmament.

Frankfort, May 23.—Evening.—U. S. Bonds closed at 77¼.

Liverpool, May 23 —Steamship Demark, from New York 11th, has arrived.

Southern Pine, May 23, 6 P. M.—Pt s weather, wind northwest, barometer 30.10. 11 A. M.—No change. Arrived: Steamship Austin, from Galveston and Indianola, with merchandise to C. A. Whitney.

Bark Kate Stevenson, hence for Galveston, sprung a leak the second day out, and returned for repairs.

Bark Transit, Heller, 98 days from New York, to G A. Fredick, went ashore on the 6th March on Hassell Bank.

Was assisted off by wreckers and put in to Nassau to repair damage and settle salvage. Left Nassau on 12th May.

Arrived down: Ship Southern Queen. Went to sea: Steamships Cuba and Kensington.

Wind at up in town: Barks Transit and Kate Stryker and brig Etta M Tucker.

The ship Susan Hinks, of Boston, Capt. Hallet, dragged her anchors ashore in Pensacola harbor in the squall of the 21st.

The revenue cutter Wilderness, Capt. Freeman, tried to haul her off, but owing to the low tide did not succeed.

New York, May 23—Arrived: steamship More Castle, from Aspinwall, 18th. The Government is about to sell the Ocean Home, to satisfy a claim of $17,000. She was abandoned by her owners. The American Consul has referred the matter to Washington.

Manzanillo, of literary reputation, shot his wife and her mother in the court room at Matanzas, during the progress of a trial for alimony.

Gen Dulce and family have gone to Spain.

Vera Cruz dates of the 13th report Miramon badly wounded in attempting to force the Liberal lines on the 27th ult.

Castle of Chapultepec was captured by Gaudanarra on the 14th ult., after a fierce struggle.

The Imperialist Don Simon Peon, was executed at Puebl.

Washington, May 23.—John S Walton is appointed Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

Senator Wilson has arrived and gone North. He speaks warmly of the general courtesy he met with.

Butler, in print, protests in his charges of doubtful practices regarding Booth's diary and the pardoning of West Virginia deserters.

He claims to have himself originated the famous phrase, "Bottled Up."

San Francisco, May 23.—The billiard tournament is closed. A W. Harmon, of Virginia City, won the champion cup.

New York, May 23 —Flour 10c lower on common grades. Corn 1 to 2c better. Pork full—Mess $22 90 Lard 12½ to 13¼c. Whisky quiet.

Cotton quiet, without decided change Freights dull. Stocks active, with a downward tendency.

Gold 138½; Sterling, 60 days', 109⅞; 5-20's, '62 coupons, 109⅝ to 109¾.

The State of Parties in Louisiana—Threatened Defection in the Republican Ranks.

It is beyond contradiction that there are, at the present time, two Republican parties in Louisiana, no matter what claims to unity the United Congress may set forth. It is true that as yet there is no open rupture, but there is, as parently, a disorganizer which threatens to be healed except by great concessions on the part of the white Republicans The factious are already known as and have been designated by the Radicals, as the branch composed mostly of white citizens may be called, which gave them the impression that the steamer had struck ground. The off-ficers, however, deny that such was the case. Tuesday evening was quite foggy, but after twelve o'clock at night it had become clear and the stars were running. The vessel struck off Atlantic House, at about 4 in the morning. The passengers attribute the disaster to the gross negligence of Captain Bichen, and other officers are afraid that intoxication had something to do with it. It is thought by some that the whole affair was brought about through bribery, the Santiago de Cuba being of an opposition line. No efforts were made to launch the boats until 7:30 A. M. At that time the life boat was got ready, and Kelly and a number of lady passengers reached the shore in safety. Another boat then was launched, of which Captain Patton took charge—this also reached shore without accident. One of the boats was then returned to the steamer and took a line to the beach, but for some reason the line was not made tight and could not be used. Soon after this the other boat with Kelly, returned to the steamer and took off eleven passengers

When within fifty yards of the shore the boat capsized, and four ladies and two officers were drowned. When assistance reached the boat two ladies were discovered clinging to the inner cross pieces, and were nearly exhausted, but recovered on application of the proper remedies. A raft was sent off from the steamer, which was washed to the shore in good order. When going back the raft with one man washed overboard and was drowned. The remaining men clung to the ears and pieces of timber, and were picked up. Nothing more was done to save passengers until the wreckers appeared. They immediately set to work, under the supervision of Capt. Fewsand, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon all on board were on dry land

New York, May 23—Money very easy at 6 to 7 per cent on call. Gold closed at 138¼ to 138⅝, on rumors of lower quotations on Bonds in Europe to-day. Exchange is weaker Bills 109¾ to 109⅞.

The failure of a dry goods firm is reported, and several banks are named as being in trouble, but the reports lack confirmation.

Stocks are dull and lower.

The receipts at the Sub Treasury to day were $2,690,000. Payments $3,143,000. Custom receipts $3,26,000. Gold exports $100 in notes.

New York, May 23 — Arrived, steamship Europa, from Havre.

Stocks—Railway sh