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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,477

THE CITY COUNCIL AND GENERAL BUCHANAN.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen at their session on Wednesday evening last, to wait upon General Buchanan and request him to name Chairmen for the Finance Committee and the Committee on Streets and Landings, as they were unable to agree upon them, did not, in carrying out the wishes of the Board, meet with any very excessive amiability on the part of the District Commander. The people of New Orleans will be glad to hear that that officer administered a fitting rebuke to the committee, and through them to the obstructive members of the Board. Gen. Buchanan made a proper answer to the request, and declined to transact the business the Board were desirous of imposing upon him, plainly stating that if they could not harmonize they should commit the public interests by resigning. This advice was not, of course, very acceptable, but it is scarcely probable that Aldermen so obtuse as to resort to such a solution of their difficulty were not severely hurt by the rebuff of the Commander. There was but one opinion expressed by the community yesterday, so far as we could learn, respecting the discreditable proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, and that opinion was one of unqualified censure. It was remarked repeatedly that if the proceedings of Wednesday evening were to be taken as a sample of the calibre of the Board, they did not augur well for the efficiency of their administration. Others said the present Board were hardly equal to their predecessors These remarks do not seem to be unjust. The white members of the Board seem to have had more se'f respect than to jump at the foolish suggestion of their colored colleagues. This part of their conduct it is impossible to account for. Persons not endowed with a capacity for business cannot be expected to manifest any, but they should never forget their *representative* character, and that we have not yet arrived at the point of calling upon the inferior race to supplement our deficiencies. Let those members of the Board resign who have need of such services.

The President's Veto of the Arkansas Bill.

We publish to-day the full text of the President's veto message on the Arkansas admission bill.

Below will be found a review of the message taken from the New York *Herald*:

Brief, moderate in language though earnest in sentiment, able in argument and carrying conviction to all minds not influenced by personal sympathies and considerations, the President's veto of the bill to admit Arkansas to representation must be regarded as one of the best State papers of his Presidency. It does not matter if Mr Johnson failed to display good policy in vetoing the measure, knowing, as he did, that it would be almost instantly passed over his objections. We regard only the position assumed by the President and the reasons given by him for the course he has pursued. Mr Johnson begins the message by declaring that his views in regard to the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction laws have not changed, but have been rather strengthened by time and circumstances. If, however, those views had changed he would still be compelled to return a bill without his signature. The great and insuperable objections overshadowing all others dwell in the proposed State Constitution of Arkansas itself, and in the assumption of power to impose it upon the people by the Constitution of the United States. The President maintains his opinion that Arkansas or any other State, at the time, and, therefore, so law was needed to admit her; he claims, as is notoriously known, that it is doubtful whether the work of the State Convention was ratified by a majority of the registered voters who attended the polls. If, however, these points could even be surmounted or explained away, there still remains that clause of the Constitution which demands that every voter shall swear to support and believe in the political equality of all men, and that clause of the bill vetoed which declares that representation consequent upon the condition that no class of citizens (meaning negroes) shall ever be deprived of the elective franchise. On the first clause Mr. Johnson argues, with much force, that if such a test oath was applied to the inhabitants of nearly all of the seven States it would virtually disfranchise a majority, and probably a very large one, of the voters of those States. With regard to the condition imposed by the bill he holds that Congress has no power to make it, and that if its violation should result in a denial of representation to the State thereby it would be a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country."

Such are the main points of the veto message. As we have remarked already, it is an admirable document, being moderately worded, convincingly argumentative and well adapted for the delicate position in which it is placed. It is, of course, wholly lost upon the Radical members of the House, and by a strict party vote the bill was passed over the veto. It now goes to the Senate, where it will become a law, and then Arkansas will be admitted to representation upon condition that every white voter in the State will consent and swear that negro is his political equal, or failing in so swearing, quietly submit to disfranchisement. The action of Mr. Johnson in this matter indicates what course he will pursue with the Omnibus bill, admitting six of the Southern States to representation. In all but two—Georgia and (we believe) North Carolina—the same equality test will be required by the constitution; so a veto may be regarded as certain.

THE CONTRAST.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 19th says:

"While justice, in the case of the clerks, was yesterday urging on to an almost monumental determination in Congress that measure, Disunion and Civil War, which threatens the stability to it, was driving about the streets with a new turn out and *liveried servants of color*. Why should a man, who is in the possession of at least $250,000 in the gift of his people and who is also in the receipt of $22,000 annually, desire to ride bonted, spurred and rough-shod over plain people in the Departments of the Government."

Louisiana Items.

THE CROPS.—We have to report a week of exceedingly dry, sultry weather, in which corn has suffered considerably, being now at the most critical period in its growth. The injury, however, may be compensated by the rapid and vigorous growth of the young cotton which, standing a month better than corn, has rather been improved instead of injured by the want of rain. Of course, the crops are everywhere clean and well advanced. An abundance of peas has been sown and they have come up finely. Seed potatoes being very scarce, the potato crop will be shorter than is desirable in a country where they are so essential and where they produce so beautifully. The meat is said to be very promising, but the crop of swine distressingly short.—*Ouachita Telegraph, June 17.*

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—Some two weeks ago a Freedman had a conversation between two others at White's mills, near Thibodaux, in which one of them said to the other that the time would soon come when they would go to Schools, and that he would be ready to rock the cradle up. To which the other responded, "that's my hand too. I have as good a gun as was ever fired and a few cartridges left. I am good for some of the black." Which soliloquy was reported to some whites by the hearer, who asserted that he would swear to the truth of it. We have heard that the negro who led in this conversation is missing, and still later, that his dead body has been found.—*Sparta (La.) Times.*

COSORNO MELITA.—We hear it rumored that steps have been taken, in a certain locality in our parish, preliminary to the organization of companies of colored militia—that captains, lieutenants, etc., have been selected. If any such thing has been going on, we are confident that some white man is at the head of it. By what authority, can be easily imagined.—*Ibid*

BUTLER AND GRANT.—These two worthies, after a brief and unnatural estrangement, have, we hear, at last confessed, like kindred sinners meeting in love one. The reconciliation is said to have been of the most affecting character, and healthy were drank with much enthusiasm. The conditions of the alliance are matters of conjecture. It is reported that General Grant makes the *amende* in the matter of Butler being "bottled up," the gunpowder experiment at Fort Fisher, and the jokes attendant on which West Pointers are so apt to make in reference to volunteer General Grant also certifies Butler to be a skilful soldier, and Butler states on his personal honor that Grant is a man of immense intellect, and a great strategist and statesman, and that the difficulties in the way of an acknowledgment of the fact from Grant, but from the relists. His card some years ago on this subject was written under a mistake. "How pleasant it is for brothers thus to dwell together in unity!"—*National Intelligencer.*

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.—Sydney Smith, the witty Canon of St. Paul's, once said it was impossible to get a joke into the head of an Egyptian bishop without trepanning him. It seems to be equally impossible to get a new idea into the heads of old fogy politicians without resorting to the same process. The thick sconces of the ancient church of the Democracy fail to comprehend the philosophy of the Chase movement. They treat it as a mere struggle between rival factions for the leadership of a party, whereas, it is the legitimate offspring of an idea, has little regard for men but much for principles, and is a spontaneous effort of the Democratic masses to reconstruct their political organization so as to meet the demands of the impending crisis. Though the Democratic idea has exerted a vast influence upon the destinies of this country for a century, it has been compelled from time to time to shuffle off its worn out sconces, and don a new dress adapted to the prevailing fashion of the season.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The derivation of the name of the Ku-Klux Klan is puzzling the philologists. The click of a gun lock, the clank of a hoe, and the outpouring of a whisky bottle have been suggested as expressing the analogy between the sound and the cause of the word.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—In an address which we made yesterday to a school girls' composition read in each of the public schools, the printer made us speak of it as a "quotation," where we wrote production.

The examination of the school of the Hebrew Educational Society, situated on Delord street, between Camp and Magazine streets, takes place to-day. The examinations will be in the German, Hebrew and French Departments. The school we learn has about 150 pupils under the able supervision of Mr. Mead, formerly principal of the Jefferson public school.

Mrs. M D. Cooper, who was for a number of years before the war the popular principal of the Barracks street Girls' School, is now one of the assistant teachers in the school of the Hebrew Educational Society. In her accession to the latter the public schools lost one of their most efficient and deserving teachers.

General Buchanan has appointed J. Q. A. Fellowes, Esq., Alderman of the Third Ward of the City of Jefferson, in the place of G. F. Belden, resigned.

Mayor Conway has appointed Noel Magoon, Commissary of the Vegetable Market, and S. S. Salleck, Commissary of St. Mary's Market.

General Buchanan announces in special orders that the term of ten days, within which, by the laws of Louisiana, a party contesting an election is required to present his petition to the court, shall date from the 18th day of June, 1868, the day on which the returns of the election were filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The De Soto Girls' School.—The following is the programme of the very interesting exercises at this school, which is under the supervision of Mrs. Virginia Dreaten, acting Principal, a very accomplished lady, who is ably assisted by Mrs. Bell and Misses Pichot, Marshall, Coutois, Lovillous, Coulon, Maureau, Kennedy, Fitzgerald and Gallagher, and Sections Miss S. is the accomplished organist of St. Mary's Church. The school is one of the largest and best conducted in the Third District. The examinations and exercises were of a high order of excellence taken as a whole, and so uniformly good that we content ourselves with giving the programme without drawing distinctions:

Music, "The Merry Sunshine;" Recitation, Opening Address; Recitation, Rat and Mouse; Recitation, Alone in the Brave; Composition, The Trials of a School Girl; Recitation, What is meat Beautiful; Music, "The World is Full of Beauty;" Recitation, Domestic Grammar; Recitation, The Six Wives of Henry VIII; Recitation, The Examination Day; Recitation, L'Amour Maternel (French); Composition, Study; Recitation, Cramming is Ill Feeding; Music, "Hide!;" Composition, Modesty; Recitation, Fashionable Requirements; Recitation, Eve at Maria (French); Recitation, School Girls' Tribunal; Composition, Live to do Good; Music, "Brightest Eyes;" Recitation, Sister Plead ing for her Brother; Recitation, Nick Van Stann; Composition, The Early Days of Ann; Recitation, Forgive and Forget; Recitation, The Model School; Closing Address by Miss L. Power; Music, "The Maiden's Prayer;" Recitation, The Yan Party.

Exercises of the Central High School.—The semi-annual exhibition of the Central High School, came off last evening at the Lyceum Hall in the Municipal Building. The spacious room was densely crowded long before the exercises commenced—so crowded that hundreds had to go away, not being able even to obtain standing room. Rarely have we witnessed such a throng of beauty as was assembled last evening.

The Central High School may justly be esteemed an honor to the public school system of New Orleans. This is the second exhibition of the kind which has taken place since the organization of this Central School by the Board of School Directors, and the success attending each instance attended them is proof conclusive of the wisdom of the action of the Board in the matter. We hope to see established ere the dawn of a Central High School upon a similar plan for the girl.

The corps of teachers of this school are: Mr. John Percival, Principal; Jos. W. Calhoun, Professor of Ancient Languages; F. V. Hopkins, Professor of Natural Sciences; J. E. Seaman, Professor of Mathematics; W. D. Harper, Professor of Drawing and Book keeping, and Jules Lambert, Professor of French. The number of pupils is 140.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Marks and all the members present.

The committee appointed to wait on Gen. Buchanan, reported that they had been courteously received by that gentleman, and declined to interfere in the proceedings of the Board and expected the Board to organize without his intercession.

On motion of Alderman Kaiser the Board accordingly proceeded to the election of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Streets and Landings Committee respectively.

Alderman Kaiser nominated Alderman O'Brien, Democrat, and Alderman Pesson nominated Alderman Poynot, Radical. On the first ballot Alderman O'Brien had 5 and Poynot 4 votes. Alderman O'Brien was declared duly elected.

Alderman Brady nominated Alderman Shields, Democrat, and Alderman Poynot nominated Brady, Democrat, for Chairman of the Streets and Landings Committee.

Alderman Brady declined, but Alderman Poynot insisted on his nomination. The first ballot resulted, Shields 5 and Brady 3 votes, blank 1 vote. Alderman Shields was declared duly elected.

On motion the Chair was requested to appoint the other members of these committees.

The following were appointed:

Finance Committee—O'Brien, Zacharie, Poynot and Shields—O'Brien being Chairman.

Streets and Landings Committee—Kaiser, Bogusile and Pesson—Shields being Chairman.

A committee was appointed to inform the Mayor that the Board was now fully organized.

On motion of Alderman Kaiser all the unfinished business of the old Board was referred to the respective committees. The committee to wait on the Mayor reported that they would remain in session until 9 o'clock, and could receive communications to make.

On motion of Alderman Shields a resolution was adopted for a joint session next Tuesday night, to elect city officers.

The Board then adjourned.

The Grand Levee.—At a special meeting of the Board of Levee Commissioners, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The bids for building Grand Levee having been carefully examined, are all found to be at prices which this Board deem as exorbitant, of such a nature coming from persons wholly unable to perform so large a work; be it

Resolved, That all the bids for building Grand Levee be rejected, and the committee appointed at the last meeting of this Board to contract with J. T. Theberge for building Grand Levee be authorized to contract with any responsible person or persons to build the said named levee, at not over thirty cents per cubic yard, payable in cash, or sixty cents per cubic yard, payable in levee bonds at 80 cents on the dollar. The contractor to execute a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of said contract, which will be in addition to the security of 20 per cent on each estimate for work done held by this Board, and that this Board reserve the right for sixty days to say whether they will pay cash or bonds.

Messrs Van Winkle, Ong, and the President of the Board constitute the committee to carry out the foregoing resolution.

The Alleged Heavy Fraud.—The following is a copy of the affidavit made before Recorder Becker against J. C. Forbes and E Parkman, previously alluded to in the papers:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS }

Personally appeared before me, Jotham L Warner, of this city and State, who being duly sworn, says that on the 5th day of March, 1868, he was the owner of seventy-one barrels of whisky and fifty four barrels of spirits, valued in the whole at $10,451 25; that on the said 5th of March, 1868, he left the same on storage in the stores of J. C Forbes & Co, on Front and Fulton streets, in this city, subject to the order of this affiant, for which will more fully appear from the receipts of the said J. C Forbes & Co., copies of which are hereto annexed; that on the 20th of June, 1868, affiant applied to said J. C. Forbes & Co to delivery of said spirits left with them, and was told that it was useless to inquire further about the whisky as it had been disposed of, and that affiant has not been able to learn anything further from the said J. C. Forbes & Co. or their clerks or agents concerning the same, or to obtain possession thereof. Wherefore affiant says that they have wrongfully said, disposed of, concealed and embezzled the same, all in fraud and violation of law and contrary to the statutes of the State, and prays for their arrest.

[Signed] J. L. WARNER.
[Signed] J. P. BECKER,
Recorder.

The accused were yesterday required to furnish $20,000 bonds each for examination the 30th inst. In default of bail, which they will probably furnish, they were sent to prison

Murder at Victor's Restaurant.—Major Frederick Mauney was out by an unknown man at Victor's Restaurant, early yesterday morning. He fled taking supper there, and had a few words with Mr. Victor, after which he returned to the front window, where two men approached him, and one of them, after a few words, stabbed him three times with a dagger. One stab went to the heart, one in the breast and one in the left hand, and the wounded man advanced a few steps towards Mr Victor, and fell to the floor dead. He was from Nashville, Tennessee; had served gallantly on Garibaldi's staff in Italy, and on the Confederate staff of Gen. Mauney, during the last war. His death has been telegraphed to his brother, who resides in Memphis, Tenn. The stabber and the man with him escaped.

Dangerously Stabbed.—A boy named Jim Paincent was arrested yesterday evening, charged with stabbing and dangerously cutting a man named Peter Belcola, a barber, at a fruit stand on Poydras street. A difficulty occurred between them about cutting water-melons, and Jim, we learn, claims that his affair was accidental and that he had no intention of cutting the man.

The facts will doubtless be developed this morning before Recorder Becker.

Public Schools.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors at the office of Public Schools, this evening at 7 o'clock.

First District Recorder's Court.—Mike Carey Mike Needon and Henry Cockmeyer were sent to prison yesterday for examination this morning, on charge of burglary and assault with intent to kill and murder Henry Hodge, the 22d of June.

J. Considine was remanded to prison to await examination the 5th of July, on a charge of having murdered Eugene Pichard, by stabbing him, the 21st of June, at the corner of Priour and Palmyra streets.

Wm Wade and John Hally, alleged vagrants, were remanded to prison, or required to give $1000 bonds of each.

The case of J C Forbes and E Parkman, charged by J. L. Warner, with fraud, was continued till the 30th, as also there notified.

Fourth Recorder's Court.—Police officer Donegan was examined yesterday and sent before the First District Court, on a charge of maltreating a prisoner. Judge Kremble conducted the prosecution.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Kroeger, charged with fraudulently obtaining money under a pretence of having drawn the capital prize in the Havana lottery, was also sent before the First District Court.

The Cowhiding Affair.—We yesterday noticed a cowhiding affair which occurred at the Post-office building. The man who was so insulted went behind the news stand kept there by Mr. J M. Bussel, who was absent at the time, and is in no way interested in the affair. Mr. Bussel, we are assured, is a gentleman, who would not be concerned in such transactions, and we make the statement in justice to him, lest the public may have been led into some misapprehensions to his prejudice.

We would further state in justice to one of the parties that the cowhiding was at the expense of a gentleman not interested in the newspaper stand, who, we are assured, bears a good reputation, and who certainly acted with great deference to the matter in terminating the unfortunate affair as quietly as he did.

Burglaries.—On Wednesday night the residence of Mr Britton, No. 201 Constance street, between Richard and Orange, was burglariously entered and robbed of something over $100. Johnny Hogan, Johnny Holly and Wade are suspected. The last two have been arrested by Lieut. Schreiber and special officer Meyers, but the former, though pursued, succeeded in making his escape. The entrance was effected through the kitchen with an outsider.

The burglars tried three or four keys with the outsider before they succeeded in getting in. This is the same house that was occupied by Mr. Lilienthal when his safe keys were stolen A young lady residing in the house saw one of the men in her room. She gave the alarm and Mr. Britton shot at them from the gallery, but without effect.

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—Philip Wikita was tried yesterday and convicted of manslaughter, in the killing of Samuel C. Sorensen the 2d of June last, in the sash factory of L. Hoetl, near the Old Basin.

A true bill was found against a juryman for attempting to intimidate or corrupt the balance of the jury in the case of Antoine Picone, tried for arson, in which case the accused was acquitted. Lard testified that he wrote the foreman that he had found an inquiry that Picone was really guilty, and wanted him to so inform the jury, especially the colored members.

Shooting Affray.—A young man named Joseph Scott, was shot in the hip Wednesday, at Milneburg, by another, we learn, named Austung Bennett, who was arrested by officer Trieon. The wound is not considered dangerous. The affair, it is stated, grew out of a trespass by Scott on the premises of Bennett.

The Democratic Nominee—The Consul Man.

The leader of the Eastern Democracy is Horatio Seymour. His age, abilities, services, and attractive personal qualities have assigned him to this position by the general consent of his colleagues. He was the Presidential candidate towards whom the eyes of the party in this section of the country instinctively turned. His refusal to allow his name to be presented for the office has thrown the Democracy of the East into great perplexity. Their natural hostility to the nomination of Mr. Pendleton has produced a deep impression upon the party, while his own withdrawal from the canvass has stimulated the friends of other Eastern aspirants to urge the claims of their favorites with redoubled zeal.

The President's Message, vetoing the Omnibus Admission bill was received, and the bill passed notwithstanding the veto—105 to 30. Recess

SENATE—The Appropriation bill was discussed all day. An amendment increasing the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, from $2500 to $4000, passed. The said Treasurer receives $50,000 annually. Without concluding this bill, the Senate passed the Omnibus Admission bill over the veto by 35 to 8, and adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Veto of the Omnibus Bill.

The Bill Passed the Senate and House by a Two-Third Vote.

Paine Withdraws His Militia Bill.

Amendment to the Tax Bill Passed.

Gov. Bullock Convenes the Georgia Legislature.

Steamer Selma Sunk.

The Marriage of Senator Henderson.

The Democrats Eight Thousand Ahead in Mississippi.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 25.—Paine asked leave to introduce a bill supplying the militia with arms. Elcridge demanded that the bill be read. Paine then withdrew the bill.

The bill dividing Illinois into two Federal Judicial Districts passed, and goes to the President.

The Tax bill was resumed. The amendment forbidding the removal of whisky from distilleries until the tax is paid, anything in the bill to the contrary notwithstanding, and allowing fifty cents drawback on exportations, passed.

The President's Message, vetoing the Omnibus Admission bill was received, and the bill passed notwithstanding the veto—105 to 30. Recess

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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 25.—The Omnibus bill having become a law, Governor Bullock, who is here, issued a proclamation convening the Georgia Legislature July 4th

The President's veto message is very brief The objections to the Arkansas bill, without recounting them, apply to Nevada, Colorado, and Alabama in which case, in addition, the bill violates the plighted faith of Congress

The President has sent special agents to Georgia to report the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of citizens of Columbus and Atlanta.

It is understood that the Ways and Means Committee have determined to let all purely financial questions affecting currency, bonds and banking to go over to next session.

The President nominated Collector Smythe, of New York, as Minister to Austria.

The President has pardoned George W. Wellington and Jno. C. McBrayer, of Ky., for violation of revenue laws

Schenck thinks they can drive the Tax bill through the House this week

The wedding of Senator Henderson and Miss Mattie Foote, at the National Hotel, is a very brilliant affair. The hotel parlors are beautifully and tastefully adorned with flowers, the bridal flowers including magnolias from Florida much larger than the native bouquets. The President, Cabinet and Senate, with their families, are among the notables present. The Senate postponed meeting at 2 o'clock in honor of the event. The bridal presents are numerous and generally very costly.

The Arkansas Senators cast their first votes against the confirmation of Cox for the Austrian mission.

The Committee on Roads and Canals considered to-day without action, a bill granting the aid of the United States Federal endorsement of the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for $15,000,000. The directors claim the construction of the main stem of navigation and bridges necessary between Covington, Virginia, and the Ohio river.

Washington, June 25.—Creditable parties state that important changes are pending among Federal officials in New Orleans.

Interested parties say it will take ten days for the States admitted by the Omnibus bill to notify and return the formal prerequisite to seating their representatives.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Jackson, Miss, June 25.—The election in this State, so far as heard from, gives the Democrats 8000 majority. Returns come in slowly, but the majority will be increased by counties yet to hear from. Radicals claim that some frauds are being perpetrated Full reports cannot be obtained for several days.

Augusta, June 25.—Governor Bullock issued a proclamation, dated Augusta, June 25th, convening the Legislature of Georgia at Atlanta, at noon on Saturday, July 4th, under authority granted by act of Congress.

Savannah, June 25.—It has been raining almost steady since yesterday morning. Reports from crops very favorable.

New York, June 25.—Governor Seymour delivered a speech to-night at the Cooper Institute to a crowded audience. A large portion of his speech was devoted to the financial question, on which he repeated and enforced his views well known views—opposing repudiation in any form—declaring contraction impracticable, and urging the maintenance of notice, faith and credit inviolate, and expected to bring the bonds up to their par value This, he thinks, can be done only by the triumph of the Democratic party He concluded by a protracted appeal for unity of action, pleading as it did political powers in the hands of untutored classes, and giving them millions of blacks more Southern than fifteen millions of whites. He urged a general amnesty and the restoration of suffrage to the whites in the South.

Governor Seymour no where takes ground for any particular candidate for President, but says none of the most prominent men who have been mentioned for some time past would be objectionable.

His conclusion he was loudly cheered.

Galveston, June 25.—The steamer Selma, bound for New Orleans with cattle, sunk at 2 p. m. yesterday one mile from the mouth of the bay. J. Thomas, captain, John R. McGlesa, steward, two Chinese cooks and one passenger, name unknown, were drowned. The body of Capt. Thomas was found and buried at Galveston.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 25—Evening.—Cotton is freer; sales 10,000 bales. Orleans 11¼d; receipts 12,000 bales. Corn 34s 3d. Sugar active—96.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 25—Afternoon.—Cotton more active, and prices 1/8c higher; sales 1900 bales; middlings 30½c to 31c. Flour more active; prices unchanged. Wheat heavy at 1 to 2c lower. Corn 1c lower. Mess Pork heavy at $28 25 to $28 45. Lard quiet; kettle 17½ to 18c. Whisky quiet. Rice dull. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull. Turpentine 45 to 46½c. Rosin $3 to $7. Freights firmer—Flour by steam 1 to 1½c; Corn 4½c; Wheat 5 pence. Government stock firmer. Gold 144½. Sterling quiet. Southern Bonds active.

New York, June 25—Evening.—Money unchanged; demand freely met at 3 to 4 for call loans and 5 to 6 for prime discounts.

Mobile, June 25.—Cotton market closed firm. Sales 150 bales; middlings 27c. Exports 538 bales.

Charleston, June 25.—Cotton firmer; sales 778 bales; middlings 29c; receipts 42 bales; for the week 269; sales 670; exports coastwise 1078; stock 6100, of which 1070 are on shipboard not cleared.

Savannah, June 25.—Cotton firmer; more doing; sales 175 bales; middlings held at 29 to 29½c; receipts 19; exports to the coast 944; exports 1689; stock 4845.

Cincinnati, June 25.—Flour dull—family $9 50 to $9 75. Wheat $2 65 to $2 15. Corn 87 to 90c. Oats 73 to 76c. Pork $28. Bulk meats—shoulders 11¾c, clear rib sides 13¼c, clear sides 13¾c Cincinnati Hams 18¼c to 19¼c. Lard 16¾c. Butter 2c lower.

St. Louis, June 25.—Tobacco heavy—logs to dark leaf—$7 50 to $15 50. Flour unchanged. Wheat $2 to $3 25. Corn 80 to 87c. Oats 70 to 74c. Pork $28 25 to $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 12c, clear sides 17c. Lard 18 to 19c.

Louisville, June 25.—Sales 141 kegs Tobacco—lugs $7 to $9 75: medium to common lead $10 to $20; manufacturing $25 75. Corn 90 to 93c. Oats 73 to 80. Wheat $1 75 to $1 85 for red. Flour—superfine $7 50 to $8. Mess Pork $28. Lard 17¾ to 17¾c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16¾c to 16¾c; clear sides 17¾ to 17¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 15c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 25, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind northeast, fresh. No arrivals. No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, June 25.—River rising steadily.

Louisville, June 25.—River falling—5 feet 10 inches in the canal.

Weather clear and pleasant.

[Western Telegraph.]

Southwest Pass, June 25.—Barometer 29.55. Wind northeast, fresh.

Arrived—brig John W. Burns, Priest, from Havana, to A. F. Cochran.

Sailed—steamship Texas, Wind, barks Eva and Lizzie Kold, brig Consuelo and schooner Florence Rogers.

Arrived at Pass-a-l'Outre — British bark Princess Ashley, to Dymond & Lelly, and schooner John Metlee, Rantan, to E. Morgan.

Vicksburg, June 25—Passed down—Pauline Carroll at 3, and Belle Lee at 10 p. m. yesterday. River falling half an inch on beam.

Richmond, June 25.—The following letter has been written by Senator Sumner to a citizen of Norfolk:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1868.

Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 18th inst., in reference to the eligibility of a colored man to Congress.

I know of no ground on which he could be excluded from his seat if duly elected, and I should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress as the final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Till this step is taken our success is incomplete.

[Signed] CHARLES SUMNER.

Washington, June 25.—The Speaker decided that the Arkansas members are entitled to pay from the date of their election.

They claim pay from the commencement of the session. The Speaker referred the dispute to the Judiciary Committee.

Havana, June 25.—Venezuela advices to the 7th state Gen. Managas was before the gates of Caracoas, demanding its unconditional surrender.

Liverpool, June 25—noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 9000 bales.

London, June 25—afternoon.—Consols 94⅝ to 94¾; bonds 73¼ to 73¾.

Liverpool, June 25—afternoon.—Cotton firmer and more active; sales 12,000 bales; prices unchanged. Lard flat. Pork 79s. Tallow 44s 6d.

New York, June 25—noon.—Gold 140¼. Old bonds 113¼, new 112¾. North Carolina, ex coupons, 75¼; do new 75. Virginias, ex coupons, 67½; do new 67½. Tennessees, ex coupons, 77½; do new 77. Governments on the street lower.

Flour unchanged. Wheat drooping. Corn favors buyers. Mess Pork and Lard quiet Cotton firm; middling uplands 30 to 30½c. Freights dull. Naval Stores dull.

The Liberti, with all its Democracy, is not too Jacobin to applaud the following act of the Empress, on the late journey to Rome: may it be her permitted to recollect the episode of Becky Sharp and the black drought?

Eugénie asked M Apoil, the Havre deputy, to offer her a glass of water. The consort of Louis Napoleon's sense of their Norman apples! But as she had just been refreshing herself with a more generous beverage, she caused Apoil vexation to suggest that she might be imperially incommoded by the mixture of the elder with the previous champagne.

"Do you fear for my head or my stomach?" asked the Empress.

"Neither for your majesty's bond!"

"Then I am not afraid. I have a stomach as firm as a soldier's."

And the glass of elder—a very big glass indeed—was emptied at a draught. The homage to the local drink pleased the natives extensively.

A gentleman once said to Rowland Hill: "It is sixty-five years since I first heard you preach, and the sermon was well worth while remembering. You remarked that some people are very squeamish about the manner of a clergyman in preaching, but you then added, 'Supposing one is hearing a well read, expositing to receive a legacy, I should be inclined to listen to criticising the lawyer's manner while reading it! No; you will give all your interest to ascertain if anything were left to you! Just so with us. Let the Gospel be read, then, be the way in which you listen to the Gospel.'"

The Washington correspondent of the Albany *Argus* says that the Ohio friends of Mr. Pendleton will assent to the passage of the two third rule in the New York Democratic Convention, if they succeed in the operation of the rule, to nominate their candidate, they will use their power under the rule to vote the nomination of Chief Justice Chase.

There is one sovereign of Europe who affords an example of liberalism and self-denial, which we hope will be followed by other royal heads. The Prince of Lichtenstein, whose contingent to the forces of the old German Confederacy numbered ninety men, has seen fit, had abolished his army, thus freeing his subjects from apprehensions of armed collisions with other powers. When will France or Prussia or Austria be equally magnanimous?

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that the resolution favoring qualified negro suffrage, introduced by the Radical Convention, has been adopted and approved by Ex Gov. B F Perry, the Hon. Gabriel Cannon, Gen. J. S. Preston, Gen. James Chesnut, Gen. A. H. Dent, Gen. Conner and McGowan, the Hon. W. D. Porter, Gen. Wade Hampton, and a number of other true and well tried men of South Carolina.

The Paris cabs are supplied with metres on an improved principle for ascertaining the distance of the routes over which passengers are conveyed.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, 1868.

The money market proper continues in the same condition, as noticed in our report of yesterday The supply of available capital is ample for the legitimate wants of good paper. Offerings of that description are limited. Planters' paper or notes for their accommodation can scarcely be placed on any terms, and are refused by the Banks, preferring to deal with parties in the city, on whom they can rely for prompt payment at maturity. The street rates for good notes, best planters' paper, are ranging among the notables present. The Senate postponed meeting at 2 o'clock in honor of the event. The bridal presents are numerous and generally very costly.

The Arkansas Senators cast their first votes against the confirmation of Cox for the Austrian mission.

The Committee on Roads and Canals considered to-day without action, a bill granting the aid of the United States Federal endorsement of the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for $15,000,000. The directors claim the construction of the main stem of navigation and bridges necessary between Covington, Virginia, and the Ohio river.

Washington, June 25.—Creditable parties state that important changes are pending among Federal officials in New Orleans.

Interested parties say it will take ten days for the States admitted by the Omnibus bill to notify and return the formal prerequisite to seating their representatives.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUIRAUDIN'S SALES.

Succession of Solomon Kingsbury.

By S. GUIRAUDIN, Auctioneer.

Office—Camp, corner Gravier Alley and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, June 27th, 1868, will be sold at 5 o'clock P. M., on Independence Ave., No. 16, between Gentilly and Bellevue Roads, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 18, 1868,

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and sundry articles.

Terms—Cash. jn26 1d.

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Succession of Pierre Frederick Raphael, Jr.

By CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer,

Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, July 11th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., on the street, between Canal and Conondelet streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 24, 1868, the following lots, viz:

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND in the square No. 111, bounded by Dauphin, Bienville and Bayou streets, designated as lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; lot No. 1 measuring 30 feet front on Dauphin street by 122 feet in depth; lot No. 2 measuring 27 feet 10 inches and 2 lines front on Bienville street by 122 feet in depth; lot No. 3 measuring 27 feet front on Bienville street by 122 feet in depth; lot No. 4 measuring 27 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Union street by 122 feet 5 lines in depth; lot No. 1 measuring 32 feet front on Union street by the same depth as lot No. 4.

A LOT OF GROUND in square No. 13, bounded by Dauphin, Tricou, Hancock and Orleans streets, and designated by the No. 1 and measuring 30 feet 3 inches front on Tricou street by a depth and front on Dauphin street of 104 feet 4 inches; said lot forms the corner of Tricou and Dauphin streets.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Acts of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. jn11 26 27 jy 3 11

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Very Desirable Business Stand Corner of Hospital and Burgundy Streets, Second Dwelling.

In the matter of Charlotte Knoll, Widow of Jos. Forest vs. Claude Tournier, Tutor, &c., for a Partition.—No. 29,043.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 98 Bienville street.

MONDAY, July 6th, 1868, at noon, at the Mercantile Auction Rooms, Bienville street, I will offer for sale by public auction, by virtue of a judgment rendered in the Fifth Ward Court, the Civil District Court of New Orleans, on the 18th May, 1868, and signed on May 22d of the same year, the following described property:

A LOT OF GROUND in the Second Ward of the City of New Orleans, bounded by Burgundy, Dauphine, Bienville and Hospital streets, and designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P