The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. M. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. BAMBOLA.
Second "	M. S. BRADY.
Third "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth "	A. DESLANC.
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:	
First Congressional District	F. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. EACE.
Third "	P. H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	W. P. BLACKMAN.
	J. H. BRIGHAM.

THE LAST MILITIA BILL.

If there has been a doubt in the mind of any man that the Republican party intended at all hazards and by force, if necessary, to place Gen. Grant in the Presidential chair, that doubt must disappear, in presence of the events now transpiring in our midst. In a time of profound peace, and when the people of Louisiana are exhibiting unexampled forbearance under acts designed to provoke a violent resistance, their rulers are about to raise and place over them an armed force, which will be chiefly composed of the former slaves of the white population, for the purpose of over-awing their late master and reducing them into a state of complete subjection to the will of one of the most wicked, one of the most lawless, one of the most atrocious political organizations known to the history of any country. The civil authorities of the State are in the peaceful exercise of their lawful functions. The criminal laws of the State and the Courts of Justice are in full and unimpeded operation. There is probably less crime now being committed in Louisiana, in proportion to its population, than in any North ern State of the Union. No one proposes to resist the officers at present charged with the government of the State. Why then these measures? They can have only one purpose we have indicated. They are designed to protect those who are invested with the administration of government here, against a possible resistance which they are moving heaven and earth to provoke.

We published yesterday the text of a Militia Bill which has been passed by the lower branch of the Legislature, and which will doubtless be concurred in by the Senate and approved by the Governor. At all events if this Bill shall not become a law, some other and equally objectionable Bill will be adopted. The intention is fixed and immovable. That our rulers mean to insult, to irritate and to goad the white population, seems to be their determined purpose. That it is part of a plan prepared at Washington, in connection with measures devised by the leaders of the Republican party, to defeat the will of the majority of the people of the United States, in the event that will should be adverse to their candidate for the Presidency, we think no one can doubt. There is no limit to the audacity of the Republican party, but our consolation is that its doom is certain and it is rushing upon that doom with headlong speed. It now stands before the country with shameless front. What was formerly accusation has now become full proof.

THE NEW SUPREME BENCH.

The following appointments to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State have been made by Governor Warmoth and confirmed by the Senate:

John T. Ludeling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice.
James G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
Rufus K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
Wm. W. Howe, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
Geo. W. Wylly, of Carroll, Associate Justice.

All of these Judges are probably more or less known to our readers. The Chief Justice is a lawyer in the enjoyment of a fair practice in the town of Monroe, and is a native of Louisiana, not more than forty five years of age, and probably a few years younger. He is a man of considerable attainments, professionally and otherwise. In point of intellect and familiarity with the civil law, he may be considered equal to the position. He was a prominent member of the late Constitutional Convention, and acted with the conservative members. He signed a protest against the Constitution which he is now appointed to administer and expound. In politics he is classed as a Conservative Republican. During the war he acted as a Union man.

Judge Taliaferro is better known, having been President of the same Convention and candidate of the Conservative Republicans for the Executive chair of the State. He has been for the last three years an Associate Justice of the late Supreme Court. We are inclined to think he is a fair minded and disposed to be fair and just on the subject of slavery, and the paramount power of the National Government as opposed to the State sovereignty doctrine. He delivered while on the Bench, several opinions, which were generally considered by the Bar, political in their character—such as the invalidity of obligations based upon slave property. Judge Taliaferro is quite an old man, but possesses a good deal of energy yet. As a lawyer he never enjoyed any distinction in North Louisiana, and it may be doubted if he has attained any on the Bench.

Judge Howell has been a practicing lawyer in New Orleans for a number of years and was on the District Bench for some time. He has also occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench as an Associate Justice since 1864. Judge Howell concurred with Judge Taliaferro in the opinions above referred to.

Judge Howe is comparatively a young man and came to this State with Gen. Banks. We have heard he was a member of his staff. When Banks was superseded, Judge Howe remained here and commenced the practice of law. He was appointed a year or more ago, Judge of the First District, or Criminal Court, sitting in this parish—the position to which Judge Abell was lately elected by the people. Judge Howe, we believe, retired from that Bench with the respect of the Bar. In politics he is a Conservative Republican. We might be expected from his Northern activity. His professional attainments may be sufficient for a seat on the District Bench, but we doubt if he knows enough of the Civil law to enable him to dischange to his own satisfaction the duties of the office to which he has been called. A Civilian cannot be made by a few years' study.

Judge Wylly we do not know at all, but have been informed he was elected lately to be Judge of the District of which Carroll Parish is a part.

On the whole we consider the present Bench to be no improvement on the preceding one, which included two experienced Civilians—Justices Labeare and Isley. We do not consider either of the Justices appointed by Gov. Warmoth, equal to them in any respect. And we think it likely that this Court will have less of the confidence of the Bar and of the public than their predecessors.

Our readers will perceive by the proceedings yesterday of the so-called Legislature of Louisiana that one Carr who represents—we should rather say misrepresents—the parish of Orleans in the lower branch of that body, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the choice of Presidential electors by the Legislature. The bill will probably become a law. This is a bold measure. It is an act of defiance to the Democrats of the North and West, and a plain and unmistakable declaration that the Radicals mean to carry the election at all hazards. Thus do they march forward, step by step, in their infamous career. But there are indications that their race as a party is nearly run. If their situation were not considered desperate, they would not have resorted to such a bare-faced device as this. The yawning gulf is opening to receive them.

It remains to be seen whether their opponents will submit thus to be defeated in the approaching contest.

An oven large weighing one hundred and twenty five pounds, whose body is made of one piece of rubber one-eighth of an inch thick, has just been made at Bridgeport, Conn., and $3,000 has been offered and refused for it. The running gear is of wood, but the neat carriage seats will be entirely of rubber.

The Inconsistency of Mr. John Bright.

Mr. Bright lately made a visit to Ireland as the guest of Mr. George Peabody. At a dinner given him in Limerick he delivered a lengthy speech, from which we make the following extract

Mr. Bright, on rising, was received with loud cheers and every demonstration of enthusiasm. When the applause had subsided he said: *Mr. Chairman*—When I accepted the invitation of my kind friend, Mr Peabody, to visit the banks of the Shannon I had no intention, no expectation, of taking part in any political gathering. As you know, I am not a Catholic, in the sense of any connection with the Church of Rome—[hear]—nor am I a Protestant, in the sense of any connection with the Established Church of England and Ireland [Hear, hear] I do not come before you with any pretensions to that statesmanship which has been awarded to me, but rather as a simple citizen, one of your fellow-[cheers] to help discuss a question which at this moment is exciting intense interest, not in Ireland only, but throughout every portion of Great Britain [Cheers] I may say—and I hope it is without pretentiousness or egotism, that in my humble way I endeavor to be always publicly speaking to my countrymen, a preacher of political righteousness and justice [Cheers] I believe that it is on that only that the unity and true glory and happiness of States can be built up [Applause] At this moment we sit here, not under what is called the British constitution—[hear, hear]—but during the suspension of it as regards this island and its whole population, and, indeed, what is called the British constitution, so far as it affects personal freedom, has been, I may say, abrogated—[hear, hear]—and one very deplorable circumstance attending it is this—that in the House of Commons, modeled in England, we have now become so familiar with the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland that when the question is proposed from the Treasury bench it is scarcely deemed of sufficient importance to cause even a lively and momentary debate [Hear, hear] I believe there are persons—there may be in this room, I know not—I know there are not far from this city persons who have suffered imprisonment for many months—[hear] who have had no charge brought against them—[hear]—who have undergone no trial—[hear, hear]—against whom there has been offered no evidence—[hear, hear]—to whom such there has been no verdict—[hear]—and in whose hearing there has been no sentence from the judge. [Hear, hear.] If that be so, it seems to me we are compelled to look a little under the surface, and if possible to discover why it is that such a state of things exists. [Applause] Besides all that, we have, as you know, in Ireland, a great military force [hear, hear]—altogether disproportioned to any necessity there could be for it in a country that was at once well governed, prosperous and contented. [Hear, hear] I called the other day upon a gentleman near this city, and he unrolled before me the map of the Shannon, and I asked him what those little red circles upon the map indicated. He said they were the jottings down of the places which were police stations. Well, I don't know how many police stations there were, but on the banks of the Shannon as far as the map extended, there were probably two hundred stations, not of police with the ordinary truncheon, as we have been accustomed to see police in England, but [Hear, hear]—but an armed police, which ought not to exist and ought not to be necessary in any free country. [Loud cheers] It has been admitted in the House of Commons, during the past session, and to put it in the very mildest form, there is a very great sense of uneasiness throughout the country—a considerable disturbance of the public mind—[hear, hear]—that there is wide distrust, if not an absolute hatred of England and of what is called the English rule—[hear, hear]—that there, is more than this, what may be termed a dreary looking to the West as the future home of the people or the source of some change or some relief. [Cheers] Sir, I judge from the cheers of some gentlemen present and the reading of the address that there are those among us who disbelieve in any permanent reconciliation with Great Britain—some voices loudly cried "hear, hear,"—who think that the only true and lasting remedy for Irish discontent is to be found, either in the repeal of the act of Union—[cheers]—or an absolute independence. [Renewed cheers] I merely ask that during the observations I am about to make those gentlemen will listen to me with this feeling—that the subject is so serious to all of us that there must be not a wise man who rejects argument or facts, honestly given, that bear upon this great national question. [Hear and applause.] I am one of those who admit—as every sensible man must admit—that an act which the Parliament of the United Kingdom has passed, the Parliament of the United Kingdom can repeal. [Cheers] And further, I am willing to admit what everybody in England admits with regard to every foreign country—that any nation, believing it to be its interest, has a right to both wish for and strive for national independence. [Loud cheers]

Mr. Bright, during the late war in the United States, gave his countenance to the North and denounced the action of the Southern States in seeking to separate from those who sought their destruction. Now we find him uttering such sentiments as these.

I am sorry to say that the feeling of England admits with regard to every foreign country—*that any nation, believing it to be its interest, has a right to both wish and strive for national independence.*

Yet Mr. Bright condemned the South for striving for "national independence." Where is the difference between the two cases?

The extract from his speech which we have given above, might with a few verbal changes have been delivered in any of these Southern States as appropriately as in Ireland, and we commend the sentiments which Mr. Bright so forcibly and so eloquently expresses to the conservative members of the Republican party.

Substitute for the word "British" in his speech, the words *United States*—for the "House of Commons, the word *Congress*—for "Ireland," substitute the *Southern States*, for "England" and "English rule," The *North* and *Northern* rule, and you have a correct picture of the condition of this country to day. We are rapidly approaching, here in Louisiana, the situation spoken of by Mr. Bright, when he refers to the large military force in Ireland and an "armed police." That is precisely what the present "carpet-bag" rulers of Louisiana wish to impose upon her peaceful people. Mr. Bright says, and no sensible man will contradict him, that an "armed police ought not to exist, and ought not to be necessary in any free country."

Should such a state of things continue here, there will be among us as among Mr. Bright's audience in Limerick, "some who think that the only true and lasting remedy for Southern discontent is a repeal of the act of Union or absolute independence!" That can be said *here* with much more reason than it can be said in Ireland.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, August 29th, 1867.

MR. PUJOL—SIR: I have just heard that during my absence, a Democratic ticket for municipal nominations were made, my name included in the number at the bottom.

I simply report the fact, for, as a citizen, my relative position I have not, with the Democracy, forgotten, and were I actuated by no other motive than gratitude for the kindness with which Louisiana has honored me, I would now feel happy had I been the first to advocate, on the occasion, my respect and sympathy for the population.

All we can, therefore, Mr. Editor, is express to your readers my sincere regret, and return them that my first and only wish is to see the glory and prosperity of the State which has honored me by my country.

I am, respectfully, your obt. servt.

JAS. RYSACK.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Isaac Williams, the colored man who killed K. J. Foot, on the 19th in August, the business which nearly produced a riot and caused the alarm bells to be sounded, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder.

Mrs Clancy, who mortally stabbed her husband while he was sleeping, has been pronounced insane by the Grand Jury.

Dr Southworth, late of the *Republican*, still later of the Police Star Chamber of this city, is expected to be appointed Recorder of Conveyances in this city. Of Course, Warmoth can do that much for him.

Mind Hahn, Banks man of straw, and who was recently pardoned by Congress for being a Confederate, is expected to be Recorder of Mortgages.

The real and personal estate of this city, as shown from the last assessment, $[illegible] 000,000, is about one fourth that of Boston. The Third Ward claims about one-third of the whole city's property. The Eighth Ward is valued at $[illegible] 000—a fact which goes to show that property is seven times as valuable in the extreme upper portion of the city than in the extreme lower one.

It is said the Police Star Chamber dismissed yesterday 16 of the old police force to make room for negroes and scalawags.

By the way, what do the Metropolitan Constabulary Police bills become laws, this Police Star Chamber will have almost unlimited power. It is to control the police, go to any expense it wishes, have charge of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, the Workouse and "Black Maria," the House of the Refuge and the Insane Asylum, and if the cities of New Orleans, Algiers, Jefferson City and Carrollton do foot the bills contracted for by this Star Chamber, then it will have the power to assess taxes itself for that purpose and enforce its assessments with the sword of Warmoth and his militia horde of negroes, carpet baggers and scalawags. What a glorious country to live in!

Constitution Club.—Willis Rollins, the Colored Orator.—The announcement which had been previously made that Willis Rollins, the Democratic colored orator, would address the public last evening, under the auspices of the Constitution Club, at No 196 Canal street, was the occasion of the assembling of a large crowd, both white and black.

Willis Rollins was a slave before the war, the property of a "gentleman" of Baton Rouge, and served during the war in the Federal army. As he states, his own experience and reflection has convinced him that the Southern gentleman is the best friend the only hope of the negro and the Democratic party he has taken the stump with the hope of leading his race from impending ruin to itself and its best friends.

Rollins is a pure African, but certainly possesses a sprightliness of mind and a readiness of speech, pointed and dry, not often met with among men of his race. Evidently, too, he has but little if any education. What, however, he has picked up he uses with considerable force.

There was present in the room of the Constitution Club a large throng, several hundred being colored men.

We cannot attempt to give even a synopsis of Rollins speech, but will say it was entertaining in its originality, and called forth enthusiastic cheers.

We will, however, mention some of his points, addressed directly to his colored brethren.

He said he had tried these scalawags and carpet baggers in the war and since the war, and that they would not do to tie to. He said they were here in the South no purpose whatever, but that plunder and office-seeking; that they had nothing, and no particular place of habitation; that they did not have a shingle to cover their heads; that they reminded him of a passenger bird light down in a man's field, pick up a few grains of corn and then fly away until its wings became tired, then it would light in another man's field and fill its cram, and then away again.

He said: When the Mexican war was over every soldiery was glad to return to his home, stand upon the soil where he was born and where he played in childhood, and look once more upon his gray haired old mother and father, and thank the Lord that he was alive. When the late war was over so did all good men on both sides have the same feeling; but, was it so with the scalawags and carpet-baggers? Did they go home? No! Why? Because, said he, they had *no home to go to!* They stayed in the South to plunder and create trouble and take advantage of the ignorance of the negro.

He said he had no thanks to offer those men for his freedom. That Abraham Lincoln deserved a credit for issuing his emancipation proclamation. He did it for no love for the black man he did it only because he was assured that the Southern men could not be whipped unless he did issue the proclamation. That if the South had laid down its arms at the timeof this proclamation, the negro would be boxing cotton as a slave to-day.

For himself, he said, he was going to stand by those men he knew and who knew him—the men that did not live by plunder and office-seeking and who had something else besides an empty carpet-bag, and he advised his race to do the same. The Southern men owned the soil, and the soil was the country—that if the Southern people were to be crushed out, he would like to know what would become of the poor negro?

He said all the scalawag cared for the negro for was for his vote to put him into a fat office.

He again referred to the question as to who was mainly instrumental in giving the negro his freedom. He said those most indebted for it on earth were the Irish and Germans that swelled the Federal armies—but God, however, was at the helm. Certainly no thanks were due to scalawags for it.

He appealed to a colored hearers to support the Democratic party—the party that would restore harmony and bring back the prosperity of the land.

After concluding his speech in the Club room, he went out on Canal street where there was congregated between two and three thousand people, black and white, and made another speech, which was received with enthusiasm.

Everything passed off harmoniously and with the best of feeling. It was a sight that there has set in a strong under current among the blacks against scalawagism and in favor of Conservatism and the best interests of the country.

Democrats Armed in Algiers.—The Democrats over in Algiers are up and at work. The other night they had a rousing mass meeting in front of the Opelousas Railroad depot, Mr. James Jarvis presiding. Addresses were delivered by Hons. A. H. Bacon, of the *Picayune*, and Robert Mathews, of the *Archives*, G W Race, of this city, and T. P. Sherburne, of Algiers, and Hon. Mr. Prescott, of St. Landry parish.

Among the speakers were also three colored men, who told those of their own race to die rather than let carpet-baggers and scalawags and demagogues, and aid in the election of Seymour and Blair.

The best of feeling pervaded the entire assembly. The conclusion arrived at was that the Democrats will sweep the right bank in November.

The Frank Blair Cadets.—The Democratic voters of the Seventh Precinct, Third Ward, have organized themselves into a club called the "Frank Blair Cadets," with M. W. Cloney President, J. Droste Vice President, P Leahey Secretary, and S Riley Treasurer. They have another meeting Saturday night, and it is expected that every member belonging will be present. The paramount duty of every Democrat is to use all of his best endeavors for the good cause. The pressure of any and every man hasits effect. Let there be no flagging of spirit from now until the election.

Rough and Ready Club, St. Ward.—This Club meets at No 290 Bayou Road. Its organization is strong, effective and ready for work. There are none whose record will reflect greater credit at the end of the contest.

The Hiver Knoells.—This organization holds its meetings over Hawkins Saloon, on Common street. The club is composed of earnest, hard working Democrats, who will do their duty. All who can should unite with them They meet again Monday night.

Fox Hounds.—This is the name of another Democratic Club recently organized in this city R L Bynes is President and Jos. DeGrange Vice President. The gentlemen composing this Club are imbued with the proper spirit, and will do good service for Seymour and Blair in the present campaign. Keep the ball rolling!

H. L. James Morgan and George Edwards both colored, have been arrested at the Jackson Market and Jackson Railroad depot, on the charge of being concerned in the larceny of $[illegible] committed in the premises near the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, on the night of the 14th of July. It will be remembered there was a fire that night which destroyed several buildings, and among them the residence of Bienville. The money was at first supposed to have been burnt up, but since then the larceny has been discovered. Both the accused were remanded to await the arrest of the principal.

False Pretences.—A man by the name of Philip Welling was arrested this morning by Officer Meade, on a warrant issued by the Recorder's Court, charged by Joseph Schwartz, with obtaining goods from him under false pretences The Recorder will investigate the case.

Bad Character.—A man named John Crouing was arrested day before yesterday on a warrant from the Recorder's court, charged by W. H. Wiley with embezzling $180 intrusted to his care for a specific purpose. The accused gave bail for his appearance when called for, and the case was continued until the further order of the court.

Stabbing Affray.—A difficulty occurred day before yesterday on the steamboat landing between two men named Frank Davis and H. Clay, in which the latter was severely stabbed with a pocket knife by the latter. The accused was arrested by officer Kiernan and taken to the Second District station

Body of a Drowned Boy.—We are informed by Mr. D O Leager, of the steamer Wallonia, that the body of a white boy was found floating in the river about twenty five miles below the city and buried at the St. Ann plantation. This happened some time in the three weeks ago, and may be one of the Moore boys, whose fate was chronicled about a month ago.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—JULY 31, 1868.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair Roll call showed a quorum present.

The journal, for the second time during the session, was read

The Speaker announced the following special committees

To investigate the conduct of the late election and the power and under of the State Messrs Murrell, (col) Williams, (Dem) and Harper, (Rad)

To inquire into the issue of "City Money" Messrs Burnell, (col) Holland, (col) McMillan, (col) Lee, (Rad) and May, (Dem)

Noble, (Dem) of Orleans, presented the petition of Thomas M Gatlin, (Dem) who alleges that he is legally entitled to the seat in the House now filled by J. J. Walsh, (Rad.) as Representative of Debosie parish, upon the ground that Walsh is ineligible besides, never receiving a majority of the votes cast. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Noble, (Dem) of Orleans, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to report the amount expended for furniture, stationery, printing, and all expenses whatsoever incurred by the House since the session commenced Resolution laid over.

Money, (Rad) of Ouachita, introduced a resolution requesting the Sergeant at Arms to ascertain if the St. Louis Hotel can be obtained, and upon what terms, for the use of the General Assembly. Laid over.

Yoder, (Rad) of Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report in the case of Messrs. Reidenhaut and Hall, Rads, in opposition of their sitting, as expected to be appointed Recorder of Conveyances in this city. Of Course, Warmoth can do that much for him.

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postoffice Deficiency $8,000,000.

Mortgaged Distilleries Liable to Seizure.

Destructive Fire at Oil City, Penn.

Georgia Senate Sits in Secret.

FROM EUROPE.

The British Parliament Prorogued.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 31.—The Postoffice report for the year ending June 30th, 1868, shows a deficiency of $8,000,000.

The draft on the Treasury for payment for Alaska is on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, payable at sight.

There was a Cabinet session to-day. Absent—Seward and Evarts.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $685,000, for the month ending to day, $11,290,000. The President is Bussey in Maryland, except for educational and beauty purposes, has been discommoned.

Gen Sickemann contemplates no immediate sweeping changes in Virginia civil affairs.

John M. Binckley was installed to-day as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department

The miners strike in Pennsylvania is again under headway.

A New York Court decides a mortgage given on a distillery prior to seizure for violation of Revenue laws does not exempt the distillery from seizure.

The stock of the National Life Insurance Company has all been taken by capitalists headed by Jay Cooke. The charter recently granted by Congress authorizes agencies in all the States and Territories, and it is proposed to run the machine in connection with the National Bank.

The *Congressional Globe* publishes Butler's reply to Henderson, under bold faced caption—"Henderson Wounded." Butler captioned the speech himself and the proprietors of the *Globe* felt bound to follow copy.

Washington, July 31.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenues has decided in favor of the Tice meter to prevent fraud in distilleries.

Washington, July 31.—Gen. Thomas Ewing, Senator Morton and Governor Stoughton were among the prominent visitors at the White House to-day. Baron Stoeckel's visit referred to Sibley.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mobile, July 31.—Accounts from the interior of Alabama and Mississippi give unfavorable accounts of the crops. Heavy rains in all sections. The caterpillar is reported in different sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and is doing considerable damage.

The Warrior river has risen 30 feet at Tuscaloosa, and is now in a 20 foot freshet. The Tombigbee and Bigbee rivers, and fears are entertained of an overflow of the low lands.

Oil City, Pa., July 31.—A fire commenced this morning early, and by 11 o'clock 16 buildings had burned and the fire was still raging.

Atlanta, July 31.—The Senate has resolved to sit in secret session. No reporters are allowed to attend. Members are not allowed to divulge any proceedings

Proceedings in the House to-day were of a local nature.

Gov. Bullock's grand inauguration ball at the National Hotel. A large crowd of whites and blacks, numbering some 200 gathered in front of the Hotel and endeavored for Grant and Colfax, and called for a speech from the Governor who appeared and said: My countrymen and fellow citizens, I am glad to see voters for Grant and Colfax awake. Hope you will be ready next fall to cast your votes without fear or reward The President of the United States be and hereby is authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint one person as Marshal and one as District Attorney for the said Northern Judicial District of Louisiana, and for the Southern Judicial District of Louisiana created by this act, and that the terms of appointment and service, together with the duties and responsibilities of said Marshal and District Attorney respectively, for the district aforesaid, be in all respects the same within their said districts, as the terms and appointment and service, the duties and responsibilities of the Marshal and District Attorney, respectively, of the present District of Louisiana, and said Marshal shall receive such fees and emoluments as are received by the Marshal of the United States for the State of Louisiana, and the said Attorney shall receive an annual compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the same fees and emoluments as are allowed to the Attorney of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

"Considerations on the Constitution of Ireland and its Future," by the late Count Cavour, translated by Dr. Hodgson, is announced by Mr. Trubner, the extensive London publisher.

The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, sailed last evening for New York with a full freight and the following named passengers:

John Lockhart, Mrs Sylvester and three children, Mrs Mulhens, C Tuney, Miss J Bourgeard, F Hill, Miss G Bourgeard, D Mitchell, Miss Fitzgerald, F Espenan, Miss Y Dubosch, H Sherman, R Sampson and others in the steerage.

The steamship Kensington, Captain Hanson, sailed last evening for Boston, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For Boston—P H Collins, W A Flanders. For Havana—Mr John Calahan; Mr Kline and others in the steerage.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31, 1868.

The commercial week closes without any material change in the money market proper, in which, however, there is very little money, the demand being a mean supply of the only description of paper which capitalists are willing to accept. Street notes are still quoted at 1 per cent per month for A1 notes secured by sale factory collaterals, and 1¼ for second grade, and at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for all more grade paper—second class ruling at 12 to 15c. The offerings of business paper at the banks are limited and all that are approved are readily discounted. The banks also lend freely for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 145¾ to 145⅝, (against 145⅛ at New York) and after sales as high as 145⅝, settled down under later telegrams, and closed at 144⅞ to 145¼ The business included $5000 at 145, $2000 at 145⅛, $28,000 (20000, 3000, 4000, 4000 and 15,000) at 145¼, and $13,000 (1000, 3000 and 9000) at 145⅛. The only sale of Silver reported was $5000 in American half dollars at 137½, but smaller sums could have been had at the close at less. We now quote American half-dollars at 136 to 136½, and Mexican dollars at 136 in currency, and 3 per cent. premium in gold.

Foreign Exchange continued firm without any movement except in bank bills, the sales of which included £500 Sterling at 160, £500 at 110¼ in gold, and 190,000 France (20,000 and 100,000) at 5 25. Sterling may be quoted at 158 to 159⅛ and 159 for good to A1 clear, and 160 for bank, and France at 5 27½ to 5 25 for the former, and 5.23¾ to 5 22½ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet, with limited offerings and no material change in rates. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and the sales of commercial included $5000 Boston sight at par, $7000 and $10,000 New York sight at par, $5000 at ⅛ per cent premium, $6300 at ¼, $25,000 private bankers at 7 16, $10,500 five days' sight at par, and $11,000 ten days' sight at par.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 100 shares Bank of New Orleans at $31 50—seldom quently realized at auction Stockholders were asking $1 55, but offers of 55¾ were refused, and at the close they were quoted at 56½ to 57. In State Warrants we noticed a sale of $5000 at the advanced rate of 65. They are now held higher under the anticipation of some action by the State Legislature in their favor.

We now quote as follows: Bank of Louisiana—to $1: Louisiana State Bank $19 to $20, Mechanics and Traders' Bank $48 to $49; Canal Bank $15 to $45 50, Union Bank $35; Citizens' Bank $112 50 to $113 50; Bank of New Orleans $31 to $32, Southern Bank $85 to $90; Merchants' Bank $17 50 to $20; Crescent City Bank $21 50 to $22; Bank of America $131 to $133; City National Bank $72 to $75; Louisiana National Bank $90 to $91; Union Insurance Company—to—; Hope Insurance Company $14 to $16; Louisiana Insurance Company $38 to $40; Pontchartrain R R $97 to $98; Carrollton Railroad $34 to $—; Opelousas Railroad $1 75 to $2; Jackson Railroad $6 25 to $6 50; Levee Steam Cotton Press—to $60; New Orleans City Railroad $163 to $164; St. Charles street Railroad $57 to $60; Crescent City Railroad Gas Light Company $116 to $117; Commercial Water Works $—to $—; Louisiana State stocks, ex coupon, 61 to 65; Consolidated City Bonds, old, 79 to 80; Railroad City Bonds 64 to 66¾, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, 80 to 81, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, 50 to 52½.

There was a decided improvement in City Treasury notes, the sales including $50000 at 35, advanced rate of 35¼ per cent. Sales included $10,000 and $25,000 at 35⅛, $9000 (2000, $2000 and $5000) at 35, $6000 at 35¼, $9000 (2000, $2000, $2000 and $5000) at 37, and $2000 at 37½ in the day. Dealers brought the small same offered at their counters at 37 to 40 discount, and supplied the current demand at 37½ to 38 and 38 to 35 50.

State notes were stiffer, $5000 selling at 30½ discount, $3000 at 30¾, and $3000 at 30⅞. The market closed firm and rather buoyant.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 31, 1868.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with some little inquiry, and 61 bales changed hands during the forenoon, the most of which sold for good ordinary, showing a decline of ⅛ since last Monday; but at a later hour, on the receipt of telegrams from New Orleans and advices from Liverpool and New York, purchases could hardly have been made unless at materially lower figures. Into the afternoon some estimates placed good ordinary at 24 to 24½c, low middling at 25½ to 26c, and middling at 27 to 27½c, but as nothing transpired subsequently to establish prices we have no quotations. The week's sales sum up 325 bales, against 501 bales last week. The receipts proper, excluding arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, amount to 125, against 361 last week, showing a decrease of 236 bales. The exports comprise 115 bales to New York and 211 to Boston.

The following is our usual summary:

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,296
Arrived to-day	48
Previously reported	82,652
Made from wastes and damaged cotton, etc.	2,010
	99,961
Cleared to-day	117
Cleared previously	79,530
	79,647
Stock on hand and on shipboard	20,314
Stock on hand on shipboard	3,161

The clearances to day embrace 126 bales for New York and 211 for Boston.

The following bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by Mr. W. P. Kellogg, who claims to represent the State of Louisiana. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and will probably become a law on the re-assembling of Congress:

A bill for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient transaction of business in the courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana the said State shall be and the same is hereby divided into two judicial districts to be known and designated as the Northern District of Louisiana and the Southern District of Louisiana, and the said Parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Webster, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Catahoula, Franklin, Concordia, Tensas, Madison and Carroll shall compose one district, to be called the Northern District of Louisiana and the remaining part of the State shall compose another district, to be called the Southern District of Louisiana, and all criminal actions or civil suits, either in law or equity which have arisen in the northern District of Louisiana against persons residing therein, or concerning lands situated therein, together with all process, writs, recognizances, and records belonging thereto shall be transferred to the northern district, and all such actions or suits instituted against persons residing in said northern district, or suits concerning lands situated in the same, in the southern District of Louisiana shall be in said district, and there shall be held annually in said district two stated sessions of the district Court, at the following places, to wit: Natchitoches, on the first Mondays of March and September in each year, for the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville and Winn at Monroe, on the first Mondays of May and November in each year, for the parishes of Ouachita, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Caldwell, Catahoula, Franklin, Concordia, Tensas, Madison and Carroll. And a person learned in the law, residing in said northern District, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Judge thereof, with a salary of Three hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable semi annually, with the same powers and duties as the District Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana, as now provided by law, and the oath prescribed upon him, or required of him by this act, who is required to hold said terms, and authorized and required to hold special sessions of the said court in the said northern district for the trial of civil and criminal cases whenever he may deem it expedient; that all processes, writs, and recognizances issued for said trial, whether requiring witnesses, bail, or otherwise, which relate to cases to be tried at said special sessions, shall be made returnable to and belonging to said sessions in the same manner as if they had been issued or taken with reference thereto; that any special session may be adjourned to any time or times previous to the next stated meeting of the district court for said districts; that all business pending for trial at any special court shall, at the close thereof, be considered as if course removed to the next stated term of the court; that the district court in said northern district shall perform all the duties and possess all the powers of a Circuit Court of the United States for the State of Louisiana, except in cases of appeal and writs of error; and the said Judge shall appoint a Clerk of the Court in the north