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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 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. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second " "	M. B. BRADY.
Third " "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " "	A. DESLANDE.
Fifth " "	N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:	
First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second " "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third " "	J. M. KENNARD.
Fourth " "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth " "	W. P. BLACKMAN. J. H. BRIGHAM.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

It has been proposed, and the suggestion has been accepted with great enthusiasm, to illuminate the city on Saturday evening next, on the occasion of the grand mass meeting to be held in Lafayette Square, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

We have thus a legitimate opportunity of expressing our satisfaction at the happy process of electing our distinguished candidates. In this great display every man, woman and child can take part, and we venture to anticipate a rousing and a glorious demonstration—a demonstration that will manifest to our adversaries the strength and the determination and the enthusiasm of the Democratic party in the present canvass. The streets through which the procession is to pass will be a blaze of light.

THE ALGIERS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A meeting of this Club has been called for this (Thursday) evening, the 16th inst., to be held in the St. Charles Hall Room at half past seven o'clock. Every citizen, Democrat and Conservative, is invited to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

A special train will leave the Calliope Street Depot to-morrow, at 2 P. M., for parties wishing to attend Gen. Chas. E. Smedes' grand ball, at Magnolia, to-night. This train will arrive in the city Saturday morning. Fare for round trip, $4 50.

Fifth District Court—Contest for the Clerkship.

We are informed that the election of Louis Power, as Clerk of this Court has been continued, and that Mr. Woolfley, the present incumbent, refuses to vacate in favor of Mr. Power. We learn further, that Judge Lean agrees, who is the present occupant of the Bench of that Court, has, without any authority of law, sanctioned the action of Mr. Woolfley and appointed him as the Clerk provisionally during the pendency of the contest. Now it seems to us that this is in effect prejudging the dispute. The Judges of the District Courts have no authority to appoint provisional Clerks in the greatest state of the law. Nor is the Clerkship of the Fifth District Court vacant. The election was awarded to Louis Power, who has the right independently of the Judge, to the emoluments of the office. He has the right, without the permission of the Judge, to apply for a writ of mandamus against any one who obstructs him in the performance of the duties of the office, and he has applied for such writ.

The only mention of the Clerks of the District Courts in the Constitution of 1868 is in art. 83, which provides that:

"The Clerks of the District Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years."

Legislation is required to provide for the case of a contestation. There is a statute, still in force we presume, providing for the case of vacancy, but here there is no vacancy in law. There has been an election and some one has been elected. Louis Power has been declared elected by the same authority which declared Judge Lea most elected. And if the Judge has the right to appoint a provisional clerk, which we deny, would it not be the proper course to appoint the person who has been declared to be elected?

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for valued favors.

The steamship Concordia, Capt. Hodge, sailed last evening for Boston, direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs Marshall, Mrs V. S., Mr. Robert Hoy, Mr. F. A. Monroe, Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Mrs Hendricks and child, Mr P Hay, Mr R Crites, Mr W. J Cooney.

Louisiana Crop News.

After six weeks without a shower, the rain fell in abundance on the evening of the 6th, since then we have had rain storms scattered about daily throughout the parish. The heavy, watered corn was prostrated on nearly every plantation; the young corn has brightened up, and with an occasional shower, will give an abundant yield. But there is a large proportion of corn throughout the parish so badly dried and dried up that the yield will fall very far short of the expectations we entertained in the early part of the season. We regret this very much, as the planters were buoyed up with the belief that they would make enough of corn and provender at home, yet they are not discouraged. We hear of many of them cutting down the dried up stalk, and dropping corn in the under far rows for a full crop. We hope they may succeed well, for their industry and perseverance is deserving of reward.

The cotton is doing well; forms, blooms and bolls are abundant, and thus far there has not been even a rumor of the worm. The size of the weed varies very much: in the loose, sandy soil, it has grown freely, and its height reminds one of the old time, before the war, but in the buckshot soil, where the land became baked hard by the hot sun and long drouth, the cotton is irregular and rather small, though since the showers of last week it has changed much for the better, and if we do not have rain enough to cause the forms to fall off, we may safely say the prospect for a cotton crop is as good as we could desire. Next week will give, for the information of our friends, the comparative breadth of land in cotton and corn this year with last year, as near as we can ascertain.—*Carroll (La.) Record, July 11.*

The reports from all quarters of the parish relative to the growing crop, continue to be of the most encouraging character. Corn, cotton, potatoes, and indeed everything planted and cultivated heretofore, have never within the memory of the oldest inhabitants been better. It seems that the failures of a few years back are to be compensated now by a harvest that shall fill the granaries and satisfy the people all over the land. Let us, the beneficiaries, not fail to entertain toward an overruling Providence a due sense of gratitude for the "early and the latter rains" which have fallen so seasonably throughout the planting season, and let the farmer take courage and hope from the abundant rewards of his industry now almost within his grasp. We believe that we, as a people, have seen our worst days, and that we are entering upon a new era of prosperity and wealth.—*Opelousas Journal, 11th.*

The Law of Treason.

The following section of a law still in force will show that the late Amnesty Proclamation was a work of supererogation so far as concerns prosecution before the Courts for treason, based upon acts done by those who adhered to the Confederate States in the late war, where such prosecution had not been instituted previous to the expiration of the "three years" after the commission of the offense:

Brightly's Digest, page 222, section 107, 30th April, 1790. Ibid section 31. "No person or persons shall be prosecuted, tried or punished, for treason or other capital offense aforesaid, willful murder or forgery excepted, unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason or capital offense aforesaid shall be done or committed, nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense not capital, nor for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offense, or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid, *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice."

The latest Yankee invention is the economic cheroot, one of which is twice the length of the ordinary, and herein is the economy. The Government takes cigars without regard to length, and the application of a knife will make one of them into two.

George Augustus Sala is the man who got the London Telegraph into its libel scrape. He wrote up the trial of Rick Allaf from local newspapers and his own internal consciousness, without putting himself to the trouble of visiting the court. As a consequence his paper is mulcted in some $5000.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1868.

Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,494.

A REMARKABLE CONFISCATION SUIT.

A remarkable suit is now pending for decision before Judge Durell, of the United States District Court, sitting in Admiralty, for the District of Louisiana. The case of the petitioners, who are the children and heirs of the late William C Micou, an eminent lawyer of this city, is one of great hardship and reveals the atrocious injustice which has been done to innocent persons by the workings of the Confiscation Act of July 16, 1862.

The facts in the case we have obtained from unquestionable sources.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that Mr. Micou, who was the law partner of Mr. J. P. Benjamin, died several years prior to the war; he left a widow and six children. Mr Micou's life was insured in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which we believe formed nearly the sole inheritance and means of support of his children at the death of their father. This sum of money was collected by Mrs. Micou and by her invested in the year 1856 in a mortgage in her own favor on certain property situated at Hurtsville, parish of Jefferson, belonging to Joseph and J. P. Benjamin, who granted the mortgage. This mortgage was in the same year duly recorded according to law.

Mrs. Micou and family shortly afterwards left the State of Louisiana and resided until her death, which occurred in 1864, in the State of Alabama.

On the 28th January, 1865, a libel was filed by the United States District Attorney in Judge Durell's Court, asking for the confiscation and sale of certain property, as the estate of Judah P. Benjamin, under the act of July 16, 1862, upon a seizure alleged to have been made by the Marshal in accordance with instructions from the Attorney General, on the 23d December, 1864, and on the allegations that Benjamin had been a Cabinet officer — an officer or agent of the Confederate States—and had been engaged in rebellion since the date of that act.

The property alleged to have been seized, consisted of two squares of ground at Hartsville, Parish of Jefferson, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house and outhouses. The order of seizure required the Marshal to seize all the right, title, claim and interest of J. P. Benjamin therein, to admonish the owners thereof *and all persons having any right or interest therein to show cause why the property should not be condemned and sold according to the prayer of the libellant.*

The property was seized according to the prayer of the libellant and the Marshal made a return of his warrant, wherein he states that he had seized and taken into his possession two certain squares of ground situate in the town of Hunterville, Parish of Jefferson, as described in the order of seizure, and all the right, title and interest of J. P. Benjamin therein, libelled by the United States, for the reasons set forth in the said libel.

There was no appearance or claim made by the owners of the property or by any person interested therein, and on the 15th March, 1865, a decree was pronounced.

The decree of condemnation is in these words:

The delay allowed by law having expired and no claims or defense having been filed, on motion of the District Attorney, it is ordered, claim as if proceeded against in the property seized, be pronounced in contumacy and default, and the libel adjudged, and taken as confessed; and the marshal, who executed the mandate heretofore returned, the usual proclamations made, the default of the parties duly entered and the law and evidence considered; it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the two squares of ground, with all the improvements thereon, the property of J. P. Benjamin, *fully described in the libel of information on file*, be and they are hereby condemned as forfeited to the United States.

The property was afterwards sold under this decree, for $6100, a sum considerably below its value, to Mr. L. Madison Day, an attorney at law of this city. Its value was nearly double that sum.

During these proceedings the children of Mrs Micou—two of them minors—were absent from the State, she herself having died in the year 1864, previous to the institution of the suit.

These heirs have now made application to the Court for a revocation of its decree, on the following grounds:

1. That they had no notice of the sale, and that the monition was not sufficient to put them on their inquiry as respects the property.

2. That Mrs. Micou had but just died and had no legal representative in New Orleans, and that her succession had not been opened; that a portion of the heirs were minors, and all of them were outside of this District.

3. That the mortgage is *bona fide*.

4 That Joseph Benjamin, one of the mortgagors, did not appear, and that he was not a party to the cause.

The assignee of Joseph Benjamin also makes application to the Court, asserting his title to the property; that it was known at the sale, that no proceedings were taken against Joseph Benjamin, nor was notice given to him. He sets forth also the discrepancy in the description of the property in the libel and monition, and order of sale, and title of the purchaser, and claims that the sale be decreed inoperative and the property be surrendered to him as assignee.

These are the facts as presented to Judge Durell by the Hon. John A. Campbell, attorney for the heirs of Mrs Micou, in his petition to the Court on their behalf, and in an elaborate printed argument, discussing the confiscation laws of Congress and the horrible injustice done to these innocent claimants through its erroneous application in this case.

The provisions of this atrocious statute will never be known in all their wickedness and cruelty. We can only judge of them by cases like the present, brought to light through the perseverance of parties able and determined to contend for their rights, and the independence of counsel bold enough to expose the *robberies* committed under cover of the law.

The facts of the present case are highly discreditable to the officers of the United States concerned in obtaining this decree of confiscation. The Marshal of the United States, we are satisfied to learn, acted and abetted; by the purchaser of this property, had the audacity to go to the Mortgage Office of the Parish of Jefferson and erase the mortgage given by Joseph and J. P. Benjamin in favor of Mrs. Micou. We cannot understand how this could possibly be accomplished, but the fact has been communicated to us by the eminent counsel for the heirs of Micou. Comment upon such a fact is unnecessary. To state it is sufficient. None of our readers, however unprofessional, can fail to perceive that such a proceeding must be illegal as well as unjust to the mortgagee, who is the only person competent to erase the mortgage. It is unreasonable to suppose Judge Durell and the United States District Attorney were cognisant of Mrs. Micou's mortgage?

It is obvious the law has been misapplied in this case, so far as the interest of the heirs of Mrs Micou is concerned. The object of the law was to punish rebellion. But these heirs ought not to suffer for the offenses of Mr. J. P. Benjamin, and yet, if the decree of Judge Durell be good law, they are the sole sufferers. There is no pretension here that the mortgage was not a *bona fide* transaction in 1858. Its date excludes the suspicion.

The property sold under this decree brought about $6000, and the costs of court amounted to $1276 35. The Government benefitted by the transaction to the amount of $34,823 65. Of this be not a legalized robbery, we know not where to find one.

The costs of court accruing from this proceeding amount to twenty-one per cent. of the sum for which the property was sold, and we give the items of these costs to show who are the parties benefitted by these decrees of confiscation.

United States Marshal's bill, including fees of keeper, (as if the land and the buildings could run away,) was the purchaser of the property, 145 days at $2 per day, $362 50
Commission on sale, $6,100, 32 50
Fees for serving papers, etc, 195 75
$640 75
Appraiser's bill, 60 00
Clerk of Court's fees, 236 65
U. S. District Tax, 12 50
State Tax, '64, 20 25
Parish Tax, 16 12
Drainage Tax, 24 District, 130 30
Paid into the U. S. Treasury, $1276 35
$6276 65

Columbia, S. C., June —The Legislature organized to-day by the choice of F. J. Moses, Jr., Speaker of the House, and Major T. D. Gregorie President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Boyleston being sick.

In the House Mr. Whipper, a Northern negro, nominated a colored man for Speaker, and said the party therefore felt entitled to the place in the black man everything and showed hostility towards them. Hereafter he would assert his own rights and protect them too, and the question must be with his enemies. He was so severe upon the ignorant white men who had been elevated to office by the colored votes. He said that thing must stop or go to pieces. Considerable excitement was created by the speech.

Mr. Orr was absent to-day. Mr. Boutwell arrived.—*Exchange.*

From recent experiments made in France, it is proved that horses can be reared with success as domestic animals, like cats and dogs. Crosses between the rabbit and hare produce among themselves with almost the same fecundity as the female rabbit.

The New Hampshire Legislature was adjourned *sine die* at half past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning by Gov. Harriman.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The German *Press* and *Gazette* of this city, both complain, and very justly too, that Street Commissioner Murphy has failed to represent their people in his appointments. The peculiar class of our down town population have similar cause for complaint.

The proposition of Messrs. Paul Waterman & Co. to establish floating baths in the river opposite this (Second) District, is one which we hope will receive the prompt and favorable action of the City Council. Bathing is particularly essential to health and comfort in this warm latitude, and, at ten *cents per bath*, as proposed, is certainly a desideratum in the interest of the public which should not have been so long overlooked. We propose further allusion to the subject at another time.

Jim Henry, colored, has been arrested, charged with violating his little step child, daughter of Victoria Henry.

Recorder Becker was kept busy yesterday swearing in new policemen which the Police Board are rapidly appointing, the majority of them being negroes, and old supernumaries not being promoted, contrary to the promises of the Board.

Mr Stockdale, Deputy Collector of the Port, will act as Collector until an appointment shall be made to fill the vacancy made by the election of W. P. Kellogg to the Senate.

Heavy Rain.—For about one hour and a half the rain yesterday was as heavy as we ever experienced, rapidly flooding the city. As we have said of such floods before:

The rain came down in ropes,
In buckets full, poured from on high,
As though great larger holes had been bored in the sky.

A cistern on Canal street was so suddenly filled, that it burst with terrific force, producing a sound equal to that of a cannon.

The Courts.—Among those who have qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties, we are pleased to notice Col Joseph Hanlon, and congratulate him upon his elevation from a deputy in the Second District Court to the Clerkship in the Fourth, where we are sure his courtesy and attentions to his duties will not fail to make him a favorite with all who have to resort to the vexatious process of the law.

The City Council.—There was a called meeting last evening, in executive session, for the purpose, it was supposed, of considering the securities of the various city officers, and the appointment made by them.

The Police Board.—James O'Rorke, G. W. Kent, Thomas Hawley and G. W. Gainier were yesterday dismissed from the police force by Messrs Kent and Kent were dismissed on account of physical disability. The first lost a leg in the Federal, and the latter in the Confederate service.

Thieves Doings.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. E. Raphael, No. 171 Basin street, was burglariously entered by unknown thieves, who stole a quantity of men's wearing apparel. A pair of calfskin gaiters were left behind.

A burglar on Tuesday night gained admittance to the Olympic Theatre through Miller's saloon, and pried up the ceiling of the Beauty cigar store, kept by Mr. Florse, with an iron pick. Something must have frightened him away, for though he cut the window with a knife, he took nothing of value. The iron pick was brought to the First District station.

The residence of Mr. J. C Carpenter, No. 740 Magazine street, was robbed about 11 o'clock yesterday morning of a double cased gold watch—Cooper's London make.

Biban Gardner is charged with stealing $107 from Joseph Henry.

Edward Jones has been locked up, charged with having in his possession a silver tray, a plated pitcher, and two goblets, all said to be stolen property.

Second Recorder's Court.—Nelli Thompson is charged with disposing of a diamond ring, knowing the same to be stolen property.

Framall and Mathilde Lescote are also charged with receiving property stolen from J. W. Harrison. A search warrant was issued, and in the house of the accused, on Dumain street, between Hillery and Robertson stripes, a lot of ear rings, sleeve buttons, dresses, petticoats, jewelry, etc., was found.

John Underwater was sent before the First District Court, on a charge of attempting murder by knocking down officer Richard Fleming.

Fraud Alleged.—John Simmons was arrested night before last, on a warrant from the Recorder's Court, charge by William T. Fabre, with obtaining $486 from him by falsely representing himself as the collecting clerk of J. & C. Waters & Co Bail was promptly furnished by the accused, for his appearance at a future day. Both parties are highly respectable.

First Recorder's Court.—The case of James McGowan, charged with embezzlement and breach of trust, was dismissed at the request of the prosecutor.

Three girls arrested at the request of Philip Phibin, charged with being lewd and abandoned women, were discharged, the police officer of the beat swearing that he knew them to be hard working honest girls.

Henry Clay, colored, charged with stealing a carriage rug, was sent before the First District Court.

Mac Winters was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Mary Cluney, charged with stealing $7 from Mrs Osborne, was sent before the First District Court.

LOUISIANA STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably on the following bill: A bill amending the act incorporating the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

A bill transferring cases in the State Courts under the Constitution of 1864 to the Courts created by the Constitution of 1868.

A bill relative to the trial of contested elections.

A bill transferring cases in the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1864 to the Supreme Court created by the Constitution of 1868.

A bill to regulate cases in the First and second District Courts.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the four last named bills were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lynch, on a suspension of the rules, offered a bill authorizing the Treasurer to trans fer all monies of the levee and other funds, except the education fund and Convention tax fund, to the general fund, to be employed in defraying the expenses of the General Assembly. The monies thus transferred to be regarded as a loan to the general fund, to be reimbursed from monies received from taxes. The bill also authorizes the Treasurer to receive warrants issued through these readings, and was adopted by 16 ayes and sent to the House.

A bill to regulate proceedings in regard to persons claiming the benefits of article 99 of the Constitution, was introduced and passed on its first and second readings and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr Smith—A bill to establish a Board of public works. The Board proposed is to be composed of one member from each Congressional District of the State, who shall give bonds in $50,000 each.

Each member to be paid $200 per month and ten cents per mile mileage while traveling on business for the Board.

The bill was read twice, and, on motion of Mr. White, referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

Mr Ray moved that the bill be considered engrossed for its passage on its third reading.

Mr Ray explained that the bill was intended to authorize the amending of the stipulations of the charter of the bank, by the city to issue its bonds to the bank in payment of the waterworks. Mr. Ray said further that everybody was desirous of seeing the bill speedily passed.

The bill then passed its third reading and was sent to the House.

The Clerk of the House announced the concurrence of the Senate in the Senate bill relative to transferring certain funds to the general fund.

The Senate adjourned till Thursday at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, in pursuant to adjournment. Roll called—76 members present.

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

Noble, of Orleans, presented a petition of John N Howell, of Caddo parish, stating that he was duly elected a member of the Legislature, and had a certificate to that effect from Major General Buchanan, and prayed that he be allowed to take his seat.

Antoine, (col) of Orleans, moved to lay the petition on the table.

Brewster, (Rad) of Ouachita, hoped the motion to lay on the table would not prevail, but that the petition be referred to the Committee on Elections. He said, for one, he wished to see these cases of contested elections properly investigated; that the course heretofore taken in regard to some of the contested seats was a disgrace to the House.

The petition was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 26.

A similar petition from C. Q. Butler, of Hienville parish, was presented by Pratt, of Claiborne. Butler alleges that he was legally elected, and that by a ruling of the House the seat now occupied by Dawson is illegally so occupied.

Antoine (col) moved to lay the petition on the table.

Gray (Rad), of St. James, thought the Republicans were acting contemptably in refusing to permit investigation in these cases of contested elections. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 29 nays to 15 yeas.

Brewster (Rad), of Ouachita, introduced a resolution to the effect that all the cases of contested seats be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that the action of the House, excluding certain gentlemen, be reconsidered. The resolution laid over.

Ray, of Orleans, Chairman of the Committee on Education, reported a bill empowering Thomas W Conway, General Superintendent of Public Education, to rent a building to be used as an office, to appoint an Assistant Superintendent and a Secretary.

Reese, of Lafourche, introduced a bill to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the District Courts of the parish of Orleans. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Deslonde, (col) of Iberville, introduced a bill relative to the opening of Bayou Plaquemine, which was placed on the calendar.

Isabelle, (col) of Orleans, called up his bill conferring civil and public rights upon all persons, irrespective of race or previous condition. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill relative to the public printing. Without discussion the bill was referred back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass

The bill being on its third reading, McMillen moved the previous question, which was sustained.

Desmarest, of St. Mary, then moved the House adjourn until to-day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock P. M.

Kent, of St Helena, moved that the bill be the motion to lie out of order.

Morey, of Ouachita, demanded the reading of the bill section by section as a legislative right. He contended that under the rules, any member could call for a division of any question when the same would admit of it.

McMillen, of Carroll, held that the previous question being sustained, the bill had to be voted on as a whole, and could not be taken up section by section. The Speaker was of the same opinion, and so ruled.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, which stood 59 yeas to 30 nays.

Carr, of Orleans, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried.

The Speaker read a communication from E. Yarrington, tendering his resignation as Warrant Clerk of the House. The resignation was accepted, and on motion of Desmarest, of St. Mary, J. Pinckney Smith was elected by acclamation to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

The Senate bill directing the State Treasurer to transfer all funds in treasury, excepting the school fund, to the general fund, as a temporary loan for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Legislature.

The House then adjourned until to-day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Military to be Reduced to a Peace Establishment.

Committee Report on Tax Bill Adopted.

Progress of the Pottsville Strikers.

Wm. M. Evarts Confirmed as Attorney-General.

Third Party Movement Dead.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 15—SENATE.—The bill amending various bills relating to the navy and marine corps passed without amendment.

A bill reducing the military to a peace establishment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill subsidizing mail line between New York and Europe was laid over.

The Appropriation bill was resumed.

The Conference Committee's report on the Tax Bill was adopted.

Executive Session—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A Committee of five, was appointed to inquire into the House contingent fund of 1867 was expended.

Heaton, Representative from North Carolina, was sworn in.

The bill removing disabilities from certain parties as amended by the Senate, passed.

The Conference Committee Report on the Tax bill, was adopted. The Senate having previously adopted it, it goes to the President. The Committee struck out all relating to banks Store keepers are to be paid by the United States. Special agents are limited to 35. Mineral oils are on the same footing with other manufactures Spirits must be removed from bond with a stamp attached. Wholesale liquor dealers pay one per cent. In other respects the bill remains as passed by the House. Recess.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 15.—The House thermometer recorded 91 when the House met, and 94 at recess.

Rebosah estimates the loss by removing the tax on mineral oils at $2,000,000. Internal revenue in the Tax bill will dispense with about 1700 inspectors.

Collector Smyth, of New York, is here engineering his confirmation to Austria with few his prospects.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $558,000.

Washington, July 15.—Wm M Evarts has been confirmed as Attorney General.

George H. Summers has been nominated as Post Master at Augusta, Ga.

Secretary Seward reports the 23 votes have ratified the Fourteenth article from which Ohio New York have rescinded. He also reports that Arkansas, North Carolina and Florida have given notice of ratification by alleged Legislatures of the States.

Washington, July 15.—The third party movement is assuming small proportions, eleven persons only are actively interesting themselves in the matter, none of whom were delegates. It is stated, however, that the President was approached by a small delegation, who demanded whether the President would support Seymour. The President quietly asked whether Seymour would support the administration.

The President complains to personal friends that had the Democratic party given him cordial support, he was prepared at any time to drive the Radicals to the wall most effectually, but he is now, and has heretofore been left to work comparatively alone. There is no doubt in well informed circles that the President discounces the third party Phantom, and will cordially support Seymour and Blair—in his own way, however.

Fifteen Radical Mississippians speared before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, denounced the action of Rankin, Chalmers, Marshall, Carroll and De Soto counties from count, thereby carrying the Constitution and electing a Radical State ticket and Congressmen.

Heat increasing.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pottsville, Pa., July 15.—A number of the strikers have arrived, stopped several works, and are in line marching for others.

Boston, July 15.—Major Tylor, of Gen Gillem's staff, left here this morning for Washington, taking with him the official returns of the recent Mustangist election.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Laborers generally have suspended work on account of the heat.

Columbia, July 15.—There were five ballots by the Legislature to day for United States Senator for the long term. No result. The votes stands: Mahy 62, Sawyer 50; French 34, Campbell (Democrat) 15. Necessary to a choice 76.

The Governor has cancelled the bond of the Hamburg Treasurer because it was found insufficient.

Augusta, July 15.—This is the hottest day of the season. Thermometer 98 in the shade.

The Democrats nominated at a sufficient number of their party will be elected from the Legislature, to give a majority in each House to the Radicals.

There is much indignation and denunciation of Hallock and Meade by the Democratic press, in consequence of their recommending the Legislature to purge itself of members who have in violation under the third section of the Fourteenth Article. It is believed Congress will remove disabilities from all Radical members.

Atlanta, July 15.—Resolutions passed in the Senate to inquire into the eligibility of officers of the Senate. Candler offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Senate such papers or documents as may have in his possession. This resolution was strongly opposed by Republicans as disrespectful to the Governor. The Democrats disclaimed any intention of disrespect, and the delay in matters was apparent. The resolution was adopted, when the Senate adjourned till Friday.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners was resumed to-day, Hon. A. H Stephens having recovered sufficiently to attend to the duties as leading counsel on the part of the defense. Dr. Styles, of Merriwether county, and brother of the former Minister to Austria, was sworn. He testified that at 5 or 6 P. M., on the day of Ashburn's death, he met William Duke at the residence of his father, about forty miles northeast of Columbus. Dr. Styles, in his testimony, stated that Ashburn was then among the whites and blacks as a cool overseer and a bad man, and the fact of his passing away by the hands of assassins had left a deep impression on his mind.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 15.—The House of Commons reported favorably on purchasing a suitable Irish residence for the Prince of Wales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 15—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Tallow 45s 3d.

Frankfort, July 15.—Bonds 76¾.

Havana, July 15.—The cholera is disappearing.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 15—Afternoon.—Cotton market heavy, prices declining; sales to-day 1500 bales; middling uplands 35c; some sales at 34½c. Flour dull, 10 to 15c lower. Wheat 2 to 3c lower during the day. Corn unchanged. Meats pork $28 50. Lard heavy, kettle rendered, 18 to 18½c. Turpentine 43 to 43½c. Rosin $3 85 to $7 50. Wool quiet—Texas 28 to 31c. Freights firmer and quiet. Gold active and excited, closing at 142¾. Sterling unchanged. Governments quiet. Tennessee's 76, new, 68; Virginia's 57, North Carolina's 71¾.

New York, July 15.—Evening.—Money easy. Call loans 4 to 5. Stocks dull and steady. Sub Treasury balance $42,000,000. 5-20's of 1862, coupons, 113¾; of 1864, 110¾; of 1865, 111¼; of 1867, 111¼. Cotton market dull; sales 156 bales; middlings 33c; receipts 2 bales.

Charleston, July 15.—Cotton nominal. Sales 7 bales; middlings 30½ to 31c. Receipts 50 bales; exports, coastwise, 128 bales.

Savannah, July 15.—Cotton dull, prices nominal. No sales. Receipts 32 bales; exports 1011.

Louisville, July 15.—Tobacco steady—sales 72 hhds tobacco, lugs to medium leaf at $7 20 to $12. Sour Flour $4 75. New Wheat $1 90 to $2 00. Corn 93 to 95c. Oats 78 to 80c. Mess Pork $28 75 to $29. Bacon—shoulders 13½; clear rib sides 17¼; clear sides 17½. Bulk Meats: shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 18 to 18½c.

Cincinnati, July 15—Flour dull. Wheat dull, $2. Corn 92 to 95c. Oats quiet, 75c. Butter 35 to 38c. Eggs 15 to 16c. Cheese 14 to 15c. Sugar easier. Coffee 31 to 34c. Pork nominal at $28 50. Lard $18 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c. Hams 19½ to 20c. Lard 17½c.

St. Louis, July 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat drooping. Corn 89 to 90c. Pork $29. Lard 17½c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 15, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Wind South and light. Arrived, U. S. propeller Essington, Lieut. D. W. Payne commanding, from Boston. Sailed, steamship Harlan. On the bar, bound out, ship Constantia.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, July 15.—River declining slowly.

Louisville, July 15.—River rising slowly, with 4½ feet water in the canal. The weather is oppressively warm. Thermometer 96 in the shade.

[Previous Steamboats.]

Southwest Pass, July 15.—Barometer 29.95. Wind east and light.

Arrived: Steamship Alabama, Benson, Rockport, Texas, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

Washington, July 15.—The Senate last night passed the funding bill, and bills appropriating $70,000 to Mrs. L. T. Potter, of Charleston, S. C., for relieving Union prisoners, and discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau in January.

A fire occurred last night, the telegraph failed, and a group of displaced firemen in the neighborhood subdued the fire.

San Francisco, July 15.—The steamer Constitution sailed for Panama with $798,000 in specie.

The Indians in Arizona and elsewhere are becoming hostile. A bloody war is anticipated.

The war steamer Chanticleer is still blockading Manzillan.

The Victoria telegraph reports the steamer Suwanee wrecked near Fort Rupert. No particulars

London, July 15—Noon.—Consols 94¾ to 94⅞. Bonds 72¾.

Frankfort, July 15.—Bonds 77.

Liverpool, July 15—Noon.—Cotton quiet.—Sales 8000 bales. Pork dull. Lard firm. Other markets unchanged.

New York, July 15—The *Herald* reports forty five fatal sun-strokes yesterday.

New York, July 15—Noon.—Stocks heavy. Money 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling 110¾. Gold 141⅝. 5-20's of '62, coupons, 113¼.

North Carolina 6's ex-coupon, 74½; do. new 74½; Virginia 6's ex coupons, 57½; do. new 57½; Tennessee 6's ex coupons, 71; do. new 71½.

Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn steady. Pork firm. Lard 18c.

Cotton dull; middling uplands 34c.

The Contemplated Clash.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling hits the nail on the head. The Radicals find it necessary to so arrange the seventy electoral votes of the South as to count or not to count them according as they may be needed to defeat Grant, and in pursuance of this little game, Mr. Conkling intercepted, on the 7th inst., the following:

JOINT RESOLUTION REGULATING REPRESENTATION IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no State shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, and no electoral votes shall be received from any State, unless such State at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors there shall be in such State a government recognized by Congress as regular and permanent and not provisional, nor unless the election for electors shall have taken place under the authority of a State government so recognized.

Mr. Edmunds' resolution of a few days since went about the bush. This goes straight to the point. No government is to be recognized unless "regular, permanent and not provisional" and any such government will be deemed irregular in the highest degree. Wherefore, hurrah for Grant! Grant's friends will not, even if we do have to shoulder the musket for it. If the white vote of the North goes against us we will overrule it by the negro vote of the South.—*N. Y. World.*

The Personnel of the Democratic Convention at New York.

It is noticeable that the delegates to the Democratic Convention are of a higher order than usual. We observe a large proportion of men of solid character, old men of grave and reverend aspect, men who have not made politics a trade, but who have an "18th occasion" come from the retreats of public life to the impulses of public duty. There is little, indeed, almost none, of the noisy and harsh, boys elements so common in such Conventions. During the preliminary organization of Saturday there was the most respectful attention on all sides, various Radicals disappointed (with a single exception) were prompt and unanimous in their votes, and seemed to enter into a pleasant rivalry for the honor of being foremost in pouring along the track of the party. So far, all is entirely harmonious, the friends of the Democracy are confident that no such harmony and unanimity will be found in the Republican party, and have avoided any pronounced expression for their favorites. Yet this very calmness is significant of some determination, and we may expect a showing of hands and a clashing of opinions to day that will bring the Convention up to the party standard. The Pendletonians, confident of their strength, are stripping on their arms, and await only the permanent organization to manifest their power. It was especially observed on Saturday that very little was said of candidates, and nothing at all of the platform—that wonderful document being stowed away in the capacious pocket of the Committee member from the State of New York. Seven years of expatriation from public office, and of hungering for leaves and fishes, have sobered the spirits of the leaders, and the rank and file appreciate the necessity of caution and conservatism. On the whole, we have never seen (thus far) a more quiet body in any National Convention.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Withdrawal of Mr. Pendleton.

The following proceedings took place in the New York Convention on the withdrawal of Mr. Pendleton's name by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio: