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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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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:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 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 F. PARKER, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. H. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

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

A CHANGE IN RADICAL POLICY—OBNOXIOUS MEASURES WITHDRAWN.

The approach of a change in the policy of the Radical party has been observable for several days, not in Louisiana only, but in other South-ern States. A hesitation to carry out the extreme measures with which we were threatened was easily to be seen. This change does not arise, however, from a conviction of the wrongfulness of its course, but from a whole-some fear of the consequences that are to result from it. The leaders of the Radical party see the handwriting on the wall; their hearts begin to quake for fear and their knees to tremble. They have discovered that a persistence in their revolutionary career would have rendered certain that which they flatter themselves can be avoided by a timely retreat; they have heard the great popular heart-throb of the North and of the South utter the sentence—"thus far shall thou come and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed," and have taken counsel of their fears. We had rather this remarkable change had been produced by a conviction of the injustice of their policy and by repentance of their numerous transgressions, but shall not find fault with it because it springs from another and less praiseworthy motive. Our adversaries have done wisely to yield in time. For the sake of the best interests of the country let us meet them in the spirit of conciliation, and aid in quieting the profound agitation and alarm into which their projected legislation had thrown our people, trusting that their attempts to domineer over us will not be renewed.

The evidences of this movement we find in the defeat of the Electoral Bill in Alabama and the conservative tendency of the acts of the Executives of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and our own State who begin to feel the heavy responsibilities they have assumed. With the exception of the "Printing Bill" Governor Warmoth has prudently hesitated to approve and sign any of the monstrous enactments which have engaged the attention of our learned legislature, and we are pleased to learn and to be able to announce to our readers that the Senate yesterday tabled the State Constabulary Bill, which may now be considered dead. In pursuance of the engagement entered into by Governor Warmoth with the Democratic Committee, the Militia Bill will be vetoed, we are informed, and the other obnoxious Bills which have so excited the people of the State, who will now see the wisdom of their conduct in keeping a tight rein upon their passions and suffering this happy consummation to be worked out by the very enormities of our opponents. Standing firmly upon the ground we have taken and relaxing none of our vigilance let us continue to be guided by the same prudence and the same wisdom until we shall have reached the high and happy table-land of complete success and permanent security.

RECORDER BECKER.—We have been informed of some very high handed acts of this man who has been thrown to the surface by the agitation of the political elements and permitted to occupy a position for which he is in every way unfit. He may restrain and his improper conduct as a magistrate will not be tolerated. The Judicial Bench is not the place for the display of personal or partisan malice or favoritism, and we advise Mr. Becker to bear in mind that it is by the merest accident he reached the position he now holds, and not by the free suffrages of the lawful citizens of New Orleans. A continuance in his present course will bring down upon his head the righteous indignation of an outraged community, and that he had better not provoke.

JACKSON RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME—Col. Williams, Superintendent, and Ed. Ware, Passenger Agent, announce to day, through our advertising columns, a change in the schedule of arrivals and departures of trains.

The daily passenger train, hitherto leaving this city at 4.30 P. M., will henceforth leave, until further notice, at 5.30 P. M., one hour later, and will hereafter arrive here at 10.30 A. M.

The Brookhaven accommodation train, hitherto arriving on Monday at 11.15 A. M., will hereafter arrive at 10.30 A. M., forty five minutes earlier.

The daily freight train will hereafter leave at 10.30 A. M.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. D. H. Fegen, General Southern Agent of this road, offering to shippers of freight hence to any point on the road, or on its lines of connection, superior advantages. This road is on the great Southern route hence to New York, and connects with the principal towns and cities of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and those of the Northern States bordering the Atlantic. The officers and agents of this road are accommodating men and thoroughly understand the business.

PACKET FOR THE WATERING PLACES—An old favorite of the travelling community, and one of the most comfortable and best commanded packets on the Lake coast trade—the Creole, Capt. J. McC. Baker, is again making tri-weekly trips from the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and the other watering places, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The owner of the Creole is our old fellow citizen, Mr. Peter Maroy, whose reputation for fair dealing is well known to the people of New Orleans. Capt. Baker has also many friends in the trade and is deservedly popular. We recommend the Creole as a safe and reliable boat to travel on. See advertisement in another column.

EMERY'S STAR RICE THRESHER AND CLEANER.—Messrs. Leonce and Jules Sonnier unite in another column to the efficiency of this machine, and its power of adaptation to all circumstances, after a thorough trial on their plantation. These gentlemen are well known and experienced planters in St. Charles parish and have given testimony to their confidence in the Star Rice Thresher and Cleaner, by purchasing one of them for the agent, Mr. Chas. E. Wynne, No. 105 Gravier street. See advertisement.

The Sheriff will sell at auction, to-morrow, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the contents of a certain distillery, situate at the corner of Julia and Basin streets, First District.

Capt. Chas. H. Merritt, Secretary of the State Senate, has our thanks for transmitting to us the annual reports of the Boards of Health and control of the Louisiana State Penitentiary, and of the Chief of the Bureau of Immigration.

John Ruskin, the critic, and half insane philanthropist, lives on the commanding eminence of Denmark Hill, in a southern suburb of London, in an elegant mansion, with handsome gardens and lawns. His collection of pictures and drawings, with the wonderful Turners packed away in the bottom of his writing table, is only equaled by his beautiful collection of crystals. But there is no curiosity so great as Ruskin. The fact that he expends the income of a fortune, and to be equal to $3,000,000, in works of philanthropy, is not much known even in England. It is stated, however, that the time of a confidential secretary is entirely occupied in answering calls upon his benevolence.

Senator Fowler, in his speech in the Senate on Mr B. F. Butler's report of the impeachment, in vindicating some one, called him "Butler! a national liar." This is a compound intensive term. The speech is just now published in full, and is a very severe exposé.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,521.

The Demonstrations Last Night.

The City in a Blaze of Light.

The Blair Knights' Procession.

Presentation of Banners.

The Wide-Awakes of the Third

Seymour Guides---Spirit of '68.

Blair Guards of '68 and Seymour Sentinels.

Meetings---Processions---etc. etc.

The aroused spirit of Democracy was abroad again last night. Turn which way the observer might and the sight of torchlight processions, grand cavalcades, the glare of rockets and the clang of music, told of the earnestness of our people in the cause for which they have went forth as one man to battle. There was no general mass meeting to call together an immense crowd, but on almost every street could be seen processions passing and repassing perfectly independent of each other, yet greeting each other with enthusiastic cheers, and all working to the same end—the redemption of our country from Radical misrule. First in order we will mention the

BLAIR KNIGHTS.

This mounted club formed in full force at an early hour, at the head of Canal street, in the following order: The Washington brass band in a carriage, tastefully ornamented with flowers and illuminated lanterns; a long line of carriages, containing the various committees, members of the press and other invited guests, then the Knights, in their uniform—white pants, blue tunic and white hats, each handsomely mounted, and bearing a "wide-awake" lantern with a pennant floating from the staff.

At 7 o'clock precisely the procession moved down Canal street to Rampart, being welcomed by a storm of cheers and a shower of fireworks by the Constitution Club on the way. Down Rampart to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Royal, and up the Royal street to Canal again, the thousands who lined the banquettes, and crowded the balconies, welcoming the cortege with enthusiasm. At the head quarters of the Seymour Knights their brethren in arms received a hearty greeting amid a magnificent display of fireworks, and at this point was met the Seymour Guides, who opened ranks to allow the procession to pass, exchanging cheers for the men whose names they, combined, bore as their proud and distinctive title.

From Royal up Camp to the City Hotel, where from the thronged gallery a beautiful banner was presented to the Knights by Miss Julia Gray, and the Hon. R. N. Ogden, who acted the part of spokesman to the fair donor with graceful honor to himself and the occasion. The banner was appropriately received by Mr. A. J. Bigby on the part of the Knights, and the procession passed on followed by the cheers of the assembled thousands. Handkerchiefs and flags were waved by fair hands from the balconies and windows along the route until 192 Erato street was reached, when another halt was called, and Dr. James Burns, in behalf of Mrs. J. D. Thompson, who was detained from acting for herself by sickness in her family, presented the club with a beautiful blue gaddon, trimmed with heavy silver fringe, and appropriately inscribed. Gen. Harry T. Hays, President of the Blair Knights, responded in his happiest and most gallant style, and the procession moved on.

Turning from Josephine into Magazine the Seymour Guides again appeared, and opening their ranks until the procession was enveloped, marched as an escort to their own headquarters, of the corner of Magazine and Foucher streets, where the two organizations parted with the most lively expressions of mutual good will. Down St. Charles from Julia to Canal, and up to Seymour Institute, with music, torches, banners and transparencies, were found drawn up on each side of the street to receive with due honors the Knights of '68, the guests of Seymour and Blair again blended on the banners and resounded in the air. Reaching Carondelet street the Knights filed off to their headquarters, and from them, well pleased, well satisfied, and deeply impressed with the impression they had created by their first appearance.

THE WIDE AWAKES.

The various Clubs of the Third District, on the invitation of the Wide Awake Club of the Eighth Ward, formed a torchlight procession and marched from Delta street down through the principal streets of the District making the echoes ring with their cheers. It may be said with a certain fact, that though all do not belong to that particular Club, everybody in the old Third is thoroughly wide awake, as they will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt in November.

DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF '68.

This active and energetic organization had a rousing meeting last night, at their hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmun streets. The meeting was ably addressed by Professor A. Dimitry and Hon. A. Sambola, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing.

The Hibernia Democratic Club had a full meeting at No. 3 Maringny Building.

The First Ward Democratic Club was in council at Eagle Hall. The Sixth Ward Democratic Club at the corner of Johnson and Bayou Road, the Jackson Invincibles, at the corner of Canal and Basin, the Blair Guards of '68, Fossil Guards, Blair Guards, Eleventh Ward Club, Magnolia and others at their various Club rooms, and we regret exceedingly that owing to the lateness of the hour and the want of space prevents our mentioning each as they deserve.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Reportory—The Police Board has issued orders that all policemen must abandon any political club or organization to which they may belong, on pain of dismissal. Of course, "lost lodge" and "I A. Ha" are not political organizations. Oh! no.

Wm. Green was sent before the Criminal Court yesterday, by Recorder Becker, on a charge of larceny.

Robert Jones, charged with robbery, shared the same fate.

Burglaries, attempts at burglary and larceny are now so common even than the early torchlight processions, and it would seem that they are much harder for the police to manage.

It is satisfactory to hear that the Police Board is filling vacancies for their new patrolmen in Jefferson. Let a Democratic policeman but wink in the wrong eye, and over he goes.

A Local coloured objects to "you man" as a usual style of salutation, but considers it a polite bow when followed by an invitation to make his home respected.

The Constitution Colored Club—A colored Club bearing the above title was organized, on Friday evening, in the hall at the corner of Exchange Alley and Conti street, and a Constitution adopted, the leading features of which are as follows:

PREAMBLE—The undersigned, colored men, who are entitled to register and vote, under the Constitution of Louisiana, adopted in the year 1868, believing our best interest and those of our country to be a union of the Democratic party in this State, do declare hereby our adhesion to it, and do engage hereafter to cast our votes and use our influence against the Radical or Republican party, and especially against the candidates for Electors who favor Grant and Colfax, and for those who will vote for Seymour and Blair; and in order that we may be better united for co-operation and counsel, and may have the countenance, aid and sympathy of the white men of Louisiana, have formed ourselves into a Club with the following articles:

Article first provides that the club be called the "Constitution Colored Club of the Parish of Orleans," in co-operation with and subordination to the Democratic Parish Committee.

The second article provides that the members shall consist exclusively of colored men, entitled to register and vote. White citizens and other may, however, be elected honorary members.

Article third pledges the members solemnly to vote the Democratic ticket—to induce all colored men they can to do the same, and to oppose at all times the Loyal Leagues and all other kindred Radical organizations and candidates.

The fifth article provides that each member shall receive a certificate of membership, signed by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by the President of the Democratic Parish Committee, as an evidence of reliability and deserving character.

Article 8 provides that any colored man recommended by five members of the club, or by the President, or any member of the Parish Committee, may become a member.

Article ninth provides that any member violating his pledge shall be expelled, his certificate withdrawn and notice of the fact given to every club in the parish, to the parish Committee, and to the State Central Committee that all Democrats may avoid him and withdraw from him all countenance and support.

The following are the officers of the club: President Franklin Johnson; Vice-President, Wm Mitchell; Secretary, John D. Foster; Recording Secretary, R. Johnson; Treasurer, Joe Brewer; Grand Marshal, Granville Drowry; Assistant Marshal, Joe Lewis.

The Parish Prison—There was a large family gathering of the members of the Club at the headquarters on Orleans street last night, and the reports of the war one committee showed conclusively that there is to be no shirking of the work taken in hand. Besides the voting members the Club has already enrolled 120 non-voting colored citizens who are eligible to membership, and they will immediately become citizens under the auspices of the Club. This is an excellent idea and worthy of adoption by every Club in the city, as the Democratic vote can be largely increased by this plan.

The uniform of the "Innocents" consists of a white cape bearing a red Maltese cross on the left shoulder, and a white cap with red band and the word "Innocents" in black letters.

The banner of the organization, the design of which we have seen, will be a really gorgeous affair. The field is of heavy white silk, with a wide gold border and massive gold fringe and tassels. In the centre of the top is a Maltese cross in red, surmounted by a golden glory, below, in crescent form, and in scarlet letters the title "Innocents." Below this, and occupying the centre is, surrounded by a green wreath, a red hand, the index finger pointing to the cross above, while the space on each side below is occupied by the date of organization. In each of the four corners rests a five-pointed silver star.

The officers of the organization are as follows: President, Pascalis Labarre; Vice-Presidents, J. Freas, G. Mosico, H. Percival and John Young; Treasurer, Antoine Rouzé; Secretary, J. H. Barnes; Marshal, O. Blasco; Aids, B. Grill, and A. Sparicio.

First District Court.—Judge Abell.—The following sentences were passed in this Court yesterday:

Jos. Lebouztrice, convicted of stealing $5, sentenced to one year's hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Mathilde Lacoste, colored, for knowingly receiving stolen property, 3 months hard labor.

Alfred Horner, colored, having pleaded guilty to the charges of burglary and larceny, was sentenced to 4 years hard labor.

Baby Jones, colored, larceny, three months Parish Prison.

William Jones, colored, larceny, three months Parish Prison.

James Washington, convicted of stealing eight sacks of corn from West & Nettleton, 4 months hard labor.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Alex. Carter, colored, claims that Wm. Harris, also colored, swindled him out of $13. The case was continued.

That much abused Ordinance 558 was seemingly knocked to pieces, in the Second District, on Friday night, in a frightful manner, and beyond probable recovery. Gentle Florence McLaughlin, sweet Fallon Washington, placid Mary Jane Lafon, dignified Emma King, meek Annie Walls, and merry Clementina Brown, were held responsible by Assistant Recorder Stracken, and were severally fined $10 to $20, according to their various characteristics of amiability, with the gracious privilege of accepting a temporary asylum in the palatial mansion of Capt Swayne.

Rudolph Bruder having got drunk and kicked up a "devil of a row," was fined $5. Having but 85 cents, Rudolph was fain to accept the alternative, and may not be expected about for a few days.

Christopher Shelley, accused by — Allen with assault with intent to kill, was sent before the Criminal Court.

Charity Hospital—At a meeting of the Board of Administrators of this Institution, Governor Warmoth presiding, Jacob Hawkins was elected Vice President; Dr. W. H. Hire, Treasurer and Secretary; Dr. Smyth, House Surgeon; Dr. J. A. Root, Assistant Surgeon; F. M. Touzeé, Clerk; Charles Courcelle, Assistant Clerk. The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday of September next.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY FIRST DAY—AUGUST 15, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding, and a full quorum present.

Mr. Ray, (Rad) from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 37, to incorporate the Louisiana Central Steam of the Mississippi Railroad Company.

The Committee on Enrollment reported several bills and resolutions duly enrolled.

Wm L. McMillan, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, reported back to the House, with recommendation that the act be passed, an act relative to the town of Bastrop in the parish of Morehouse.

On motion of Mr. DeGrange, (Dem.) of Orleans, the act to incorporate the Savings and Pawn Brokers' Bank of the City of New Orleans was postponed until Saturday, the 22d inst.

P. Morey, (Rad) of Ouachita, Chairman of Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported an act making an appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of paying the *mileage and per diem* of the members of the General Assembly, salaries of employees, etc. Read twice and ordered to be printed—(130 copies).

J. H. McVean, (Rad) of Caddo, chairman of Committee on Claims, on behalf of said committee, reported favorably on the petition of Judge Haulin, claiming payment for four months' salary as Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans. Laid over till Monday, in order to give M. Noble time to submit his minority report.

R. H. Isabelle, (Rad) of Orleans, called for the suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution empowering the chairman of all standing committees to employ one of the Clerks in the capacity of Secretary, to sech of said committees. The rules were suspended.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking into consideration Senate bill No. 31 and House bill No 51. Both relative to the establishment of a board of registration of all qualified electors in the State, the conduct of future elections, and the mode of contesting the same.

Peter Harper, (Rad) of St. Charles, in the chair.

P. Morey, (Rad.) of Ouachita, offered a substitute for both bills, and moved that said substitute be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday, the 19th inst. The motion prevailed. An amendment submitted by M. Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, was also ordered to be printed.

The Committee rose, recommending that the substitute and amendment offered be fixed as the order of the day be postponed until Wednesday, the 19th inst., and the same will make.

P. Morey, (Rad) of Ouachita, called up Senate bill No. 32, an act to ascertain the eligibility of persons elected or appointed to office, and to declare offices vacant when the persons elected or appointed are ineligible, and providing how such vacancies shall be filled, and prescribing a penalty for violations of such act, which required by this act, and also a penalty for refusing to give the books, papers, archives and property of such offices to the person elected or appointed to all the vacancies, and for obstructing or resisting the officer appointed to fill the vacancy.

M. Degrange, (Dem) of Orleans, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Tabled, on motion of P. Morey, (Rad) of Ouachita.

By a message of the Senate, the House was informed of the concurrence of the Senate in House bills Nos 26, 86, 107 and 138. Concurrence of the House was asked in Senate resolution No. 14 and acts 21, 91, 51, 114 and 122.

An amendment proposed by M. Noble, of Orleans, to section 1 of bill No. 42, was rejected. The section was then adopted.

Sections second, third and fourth were adopted. Section fifth was amended by striking out the words "as it is hereby made the duty of the Governor to do," and adopted as amended. Section seventh was amended by striking out the word "the" in the 15th line and inserting "its" in lieu thereof, and striking out "of this act." Amendment adopted.

On reconsideration of the vote, moved by Morey, the amendment was tabled. Section eighth was adopted. Section ninth was amended by striking out the word "that" in the 7th line, and inserting "if" in lieu thereof.

McVean, of Caddo, offered a tenth section, which was adopted, repealing acts in contradiction to this present enactment, also authorizes provides that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Morey, of Ouachita, moved that the bill be considered, engrossed and placed on the third reading and final passage, the motion prevailed. Upon adoption of the bill the ayes and nays were called with the following result: 46 ayes, 11 nays. It was finally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Morey, of Ouachita then called up Senate bill No. 55. An act to determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in the Constitution.

Alexander, (col. Rad.) of Orleans, right bank, moved to strike out the words "by appointment by the Governor" and insert in lieu thereof: "It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint the first one who receives the next highest vote for said office, provided said person can qualify according to the Constitution."

McVean, of Caddo, moved to lay the amendment upon the table. Motion lost by a vote of 26 ayes to 29 nays.

After discussion on the amendment it was withdrawn by consent of the House.

The first section was then adopted by a vote of 40 ayes to 13 nays.

Sections 2 and 3 were adopted without amendments.

The bill was finally passed by the vote of 42 ayes to 12 nays.

Adjourned till Monday next at 12 o'clock M.

We learn that a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church was in this city a few days since, he resides in Alabama, and is, we believe, connected with a female school. He has been travelling for some time over North Alabama and Mississippi, and reports that the changes are so great in the sections he visited that he did not see a single respectable white man who was for Grant—that the negroes have mostly all changed and are wearing Democratic badges. So the work goes bravely on.—*Jackson (Miss.) Whig, Aug. 8.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report on the Cattle Disease.

Attempted Suicide of J. Q. Bingham

Critical Condition of Mrs. Rawlins and Mrs. Trumbull.

Commissioner Rollins' Regard for McCulloch.

Indian Troubles in Kansas.

Preparation to Arm the Settlers.

Fatal Accident in New York Harbor.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 15—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind east, fresh. No arrivals. Sailed—steamship Harlan.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, August 15.—River falling, with 4 feet 3 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, August 15—River stationary.

Vicksburg, August 15.—Passed down, Kilgour at 8 P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Raleigh, N. C., August 14—The Democratic Convention adjourned to-day at 2 o'clock.

The torchlight procession last night exceeded in brilliancy anything ever seen in this city. It is supposed that three thousand persons were in the procession.

A number of speeches were made. The number of actual delegates in attendance exceeded a thousand.

It was the most grand and imposing political gatherings in the State since 1840.

The Convention indorsed the nominees and platform of the National Democratic Convention unanimously.

Several strong resolutions in reference to State officers were also adopted.

L. J. Jarvis, Esq., of the First District, and Major John Hughes, of Newbern, of the Second District, were nominated Presidential electors in their respective districts.

The influence of the Convention is regarded by its friends as having been most happy and extensive.

Southwest Pass, August 15—Noon.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east and fresh. Weather stormy.

Arrived, steamship Hadson, Bickney, from Indianola, to master. No departures.

Vicksburg, August 15—Passed up, Bismarck, last night; down, Atlantic and barges, last night, and Gov. Allen at noon to-day. River falling slowly.

London, August 15—Noon.—Console 94¾. Bonds 71¾.

Frankfort, August 15—Bonds 73¾ to 74¾.

Paris, August 15.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70 37.

Liverpool, August 15—Noon—Cotton opens active and higher. Middling uplands 10¼d Middling Orleans 10¾d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

Liverpool, August 15—Evening.—Cotton closed buoyant and higher. Sales 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 10¾d, middling Orleans 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard advanced to 65s 3d.

Paris, August 15—Lord Napier, of Magdala, was among the distinguished visitors who participated in yesterday's review of the National and Imperial Guard.

The French Royal family was enthusiastically cheered by the people.

M. Henri Rochefort, editor of *La Lanterne*, has been condemned by default to a fine of 10,000 francs and a year's imprisonment.

Queenstown, August 15.—The City of Baltimore, with Reverdy Johnson on board, has arrived.

St. Louis, August 15.—Advices from Solomon City, Kansas, report horrible Indian outrages in the Solomon river settlement.

Man after man has been killed, women ravished, children captured, stock stolen, and the country stripped of provisions.

Washington, August 15.—A son of Secretary Schofield could be appointed.

Paris, August 15—Comte R. de Moreau Tesmy is appointed First Secretary to the Washington Legation.

New York, August 15.—Flour dull and drooping, with prices drooping; nominally lower. Corn dull; 1c lower.

Moss Pork declining, $28 50. Lard dull, at from 18¾ to 19¾c.

Cotton firmer, middling uplands 22¾c. Freights dull.

Governor Warmoth's Letter.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* ridicules the letter of Gov. Warmoth to the President, and says:

Whence comes all this alarm, these idle fears? Do they exist only in the excited imaginations of the Radical leaders? Is the friendly tone of science made towards them all? We unhesitatingly repeat all the allegations of the party in power. Our people are quiet and peaceful, if they are not contented. Speaking for the Northern and Western portion of the State, we declare that armed organizations have not existed among us. We believe our people are politically excited with the near and certain prospect of their emancipation from the political, partisan rule of carpetbagers who do not represent our people, who do not contribute to our material power by the most monstrous and criminal legislation, which seeks to earich themselves with the property of the State, and to force their colored dupes by arraying them in hostility to the whites. But we are combating by peaceful means these measures of ruin and anarchy. We have laboured to unite our people who can at all be trusted to the general association of our purposes and principles. We have everywhere met in peaceful assemblies to organize for the support of Seymour and Blair and to proclaim to the world their devotion to the great principles of the Constitution, whose triumph under the Democracy will restore us to complete harmony with all portions of the Union. No riots, disturbances, or even single acts of violence have occurred at any of these meetings. Harmony, peace and good will have been especially enforced upon our people by all of our speakers. If we have denounced the Radicals we have done so publicly, and we have a full right to do. We have not met in secret meetings, nor have we met as armed bodies. We have discovered no intent or disposition to do so, the cultivation or manifestation of any sentiments or disposition on the part of our people inconsistent with good government, or the peace, order and happiness of society. Emphatically there are no armed organizations existing or contemplated. The Ku Klux is a phantom of the brain of Radicals in Virginia little children. Even the infants in arms have ceased to believe in their existence, and we need no infantry in arms to suppress them.

Louisiana Crop Items.

COTTON CROP.—The daily showers of the past week have not materially lessened the prospect of a full cotton crop, though the weed and fruit look as well as could be desired. The great bug bear now is "the worm," which has made its appearance in the cotton fields of the parish. Various are the opinions of different planters, hardly any two of them agreeing. Several have worms; others have not. Some are confident for the crop ruined, others that they will realize from half to an average crop, in spite of the worm. It is very difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion on this time, from conflicting are the reports and opinions of the farmers. One thing is very evident, the worm is about, though we have seen but little of the same, and will do as much damage in the parish as elsewhere. It will have to go through its different changes before it reaches that size and strength which enables it to cut off the bolls of the cotton. This, we trust, will give the most of the fruit time to ripen. The crop is at least three weeks in advance of last year, and the planters say much behind its appearance last season, making a difference of six weeks in favor of the cotton this year over last. Last year a gentleman, who visited the parish of Ouachita, brought into our office on the 15th of July a stalk of cotton literally riddled by the worms. The specimen referred to was in our office on Monday last, and informed us that the worms had not burt him any yet, though they were scattered through his crop pretty plentifully. He is one of the planters who have left the parish of late on account of the cotton worm, and he says he can do as much as he can pick out. Our candid opinion is, that the majority of the planters in this parish will realize from half to a good crop, notwithstanding the unfavorable season from this time forward.—*Shreveport Southwestern, Aug. 5.*

COTTON CROP IN BOSSIER.—The reports from this parish are conflicting. A subscriber informs us that the worm is bad, that he has the worm in his cotton about the middle of August, and that some of his neighbors are in the same fix. The worm made its appearance on the opposite side of the river from this place informed us that he had not seen the least sign of the worm yet. The weed was uncommonly large and full of fruit. Some planters date from six to eight bolls open. They calculate to commence picking in ten days or two weeks.—*Ibid.*

The cotton worm has, without a doubt, made its appearance in Caddo. The Shreveport Times informs us that he saw the worm on the plantations of Messrs. Hollingsworth and Dillard, on Red River. As yet, the number of worms seen, are small—though it predicted the third crop will be in ample time and force to be of serious damage.—*Boeuf Banner, Aug. 8.*

The French Decision Against the United States.

The cable dispatch from Paris, July 29, announces the decision in one of the French civil courts of an important case in which the United States was plaintiff, and Arman and others, shipbuilders, defendants, the suit having been instituted some time ago by Mr. Bigelow, then our Minister to France, to recover from the defendants the balance of certain moneys, nearly one million of dollars in gold, alleged to remain in their possession from the sale of war steamers to the Southern Confederacy during the recent civil conflict in this country. It is alleged that in 1863 Confederate agents abroad had entered into a contract with defendants to furnish four first class sea-going war steamers, for the use of the Confederate government, for the sum of two millions of two hundred thousand dollars in gold, and that the defendants were so far able to fulfil their contract that all the vessels were built, and one, the Shenandoah, actually delivered, the vigilance of the American minister frustrating the attempts to deliver the other three, which were seized by order of the other governments.

It was said at the time that the ships were to be sold to the Emperor of China, who seemed unaccountably ill pleased at that particular moment to make a formidable importance of his navy. The cause of the United States was espoused by the famous French lawyer Berryer and Henry Moreau. M Berryer, in his argument, cited the fifth article of the French declaration of neutrality, which was as follows: "It is forbidden to any French subject to take a commission from either party for the purpose of arming vessels of war, of accepting letters of mar que, or of aiding in any manner whatever in the construction, equipment or armament of a war vessel destined for either of the two parties at war." "This declaration," says M. Berryer, "was very formal, very exact, and entailed the obligation on every French subject to respect and obey it." He then proceeds to show that Arman, builders, Arman & Co., directly and fraudulently violated this obligation, and gives a clear and ancient history of the transaction by which they did so. M Berryer thereafter traced the history of the Confederate loan in France, and concluded to show that Messrs Arman & Co were paid for their steamers out of the proceeds of this loan. The argument of the plaintiff's counsel did not, however, satisfy the court, which, in its decision, says the evidence adduced was insufficient to support the case made by the United States; that the plaintiffs failed to prove that the Messrs. Arman had contracted to build vessels of war for the Southern Confederation, of that they had received any moneys belonging to the government of the United States.—*Exchange.*

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 16, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, for New York, A Moulton
Steamship Crescent City, Weir, for New York, Wood, Low & Ludlumm
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, via Havana, Cowery, Rickerson & co
Steamship Morgan, Farwell, for Mobile in ballast, C A Whitney & co
Steamer Mollie Able, Dubie, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Concordia, Sears, from Boston, to Creevy, Rickerson & co—2d district.
Steamship W G Hewes, Tripp, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 19.
Steamship St Mary, Scovie, from Indianola, to Chas A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamship Hudson, Bickney, from Indianola, to master—1st district
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Baris.
Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Belize
Schr Charlotte, Pepper, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.
Sloop Venus, Smith, from Grand Caillou, to master—2d district, 15.

—SPEAKBOATS—

Both, Pegram, from St Louis.
Walton, Bibb, from Lower Coast.
Rhs Wood, De Bouchel, from English Turn.
Bart Able, Harrison, from Natchez.
Grey Eagle, Barnson, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Pacific, Foss, 47 days from New York, to Creevy, Rickerson & co—
Bgne Indian, Pendexter, from Mtzatlan, in ballast, to E W Harris—

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—41 bales cotton 29 bales moss 22 bales hides 1655 dry hides 72 bales wool 200 kids tobacco 200 sks cotton seed 180 bbls bone dust 1197 cases mdse $54,878 specie.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Crescent City—18 bales cotton 55 bales wool 65 bales paper stock 25 bales moss 250 bbls flour 164 bbls meal 80 bbls oil 202 kkds tobacco 21 boxes 884 bale skins 276 dry hides 73 bale clay 190 sks cotton seed 143 cake boxes 72 kegs lard 32 tons lime iron 197 pkgs mdse
PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Juniata—20 bale clay 626 sks corn 8 bales paper stock 1 bales iron and sundries for Philadelphia ... 30 sks hides flour 85 bbls potatoes 44 ts hams 300 sks oats 6 sks bran 195 ts hay 500 sf hides hay and sundries for Havana.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mollie Able—Sundry mdse.

IMPORTS

BOSTON—Per steamship Concordia—Ass'd mdse
INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship W G Hewes—2188 lb specie 7 pkgs mdse 1 pkg 18 ms M Bayly 17 bales cotton Collector Internal Revenue—5 do Franks & Diamond 11 bales 12 bales linen Jacobi and Newhouse 2 do Wolheral & co 2 do Cohen 4 do Mitchell & Bolton 2 do Atlantic Insurance Office—11 sks wool to Garrow, Wynne & co—100 bales cotton to Mossgrove & Garcilia—100 bales cotton McQuaid & Hobbs—sundries to order.
INDIANOLA—Per steamship St Mary—3 bbl specie to Garrow, Wynne & co—100 bales cotton to McQuaid & Hobbs—sundries to order.
INDIANOLA—Per steamship Hudson—1st co'ln to order.
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—3 bales cotton to T H Ker 1 do to Hunter & Co 1 do to W H King 1 do to A M Holbrook—2 bale carpetting B Hess—18 bales hides C R M Bachelder—2 crates horse hoes Enfield Hills—500 sks corn 1 bale cotton 1 do to order—2 bales and sundries to order.
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—79 bales cotton 68 do picklings order—10 do sheeting Lehman, Newgass & co—100 bags Indian corn 1 bales hay to order—2 pkgs old copper W M Grant.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Roth—26 bale cotton 150 bbls flour 1 bbl specimen 1 bbl whiskey 1 bbl fish Rest & Miller 4 bbls—100 sks bran 6 pkgs mdse 1 bbl glue warehouse receipts 1 bbl whiskey 1 bbl fish 1 bbl pickles 1 bbl pickles 1 bbl pickles