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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 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. PEARCY, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second	M. S. BRADY.
Third	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth	A. P. DELANCE.
Fifth	N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second	GEO. W. RACK.
Third	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth	E. M. CULLOM.
Fifth	W. F. BLACKMAN. J. H. BRIGHAM.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—We publish again, on the inside page of this issue, the Democratic Platform, carefully collated with that published in the New York *World* which we assume to be correct. There were a few immaterial errors in the platform as published in the Western papers and by us on Saturday last. These have been corrected in this issue.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—*Grand Mass Meeting.*—We publish to-day the programme of the procession and grand mass meeting of the Democratic party on Saturday evening next. See advertisement.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S INAUGURAL.

The address delivered by Mr. H. C. Warmoth, of Missouri, the Governor of Louisiana elected under the military laws of Congress, by the carpet baggers, the negroes and the few native Radicals of the State, will have been read by our readers ere this, and they will have formed their own judgments upon it.

This address was not intended for his negro constituents or his Radical friends. It was evidently prepared for those who had been opposed to his election—that is—the great majority of the white people of Louisiana.

To us it appears to be an artfully prepared speech, and not the spontaneous sincere utterance of the heart. Seemingly moderate in tone, we have no difficulty in perceiving that its author is animated by the same spirit which actuates the Radicals of Congress towards the majority of the white population of this State. Coming among them a stranger and elevated to the position of their Executive through a pretended election, in which debased and ignorant negroes were the principal voters, and contrary to the will of the majority of her another population, one would have thought that his first speech to an unwilling constituency should not have contained suggestions and insinuations not calculated to propitiate their favor and lessen their reasonable impatience under the new order of things so widely opposed to their ideas of right. Of course Mr. Warmoth meant, although he did not plainly say so, that the people to whom he was speaking had been the most culpable and responsible for whatever has been wrong and mistaken in the past; and that he and his friends of the Radical Party "deserved credit for whatever is good in the present." As for the 'good' in the present we are not able to discover wherein it consists. Mr. Warmoth doubtless does. It has made him Governor of Louisiana, drawing from her tax payers eight thousand dollars per annum, a position and a salary to which his previous career gave him no claim.

Mr. Warmoth deprecates what he is pleased to term "futile and irritating discussions upon the realpast and probable permanency of the present State Government," but it is time that can alone determine whether these discussions are "futile" or not. In the meantime we are not able to see that discussions upon a subject of great importance and vital to the well being of the people, discussions involving the superiority of race, can possibly be "futile." This is a case for which there is but one salve.

Mr. Warmoth exhibits a good deal of boldness in asserting that "a large majority of our people have testified in the strongest manner to their approval of that feature of the Constitution which recognizes and secures the equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right of all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color, or previous condition," but it is useless to point out the irreconcilable difference which exists between him and those to whom he speaks. The "presidecs," as he is pleased to term them, upon which opposition to this equality are founded, are likely to last Mr. Warmoth's lifetime.

The lawlessness and disorder, to repress which he recommends the adoption of immediate measures, we do not justify. The spirit to which he refers is one which should be frowned upon by every good citizen; but Mr. Warmoth should remember it is the natural outgrowth of the sudden and violent changes which have been precipitated upon us; and that in some instances the acts of violence spoken of have been provoked. Did Mr. Warmoth have in mind the numerous outrages that have been committed by his sable protegés?

The Governor says he is not a "partisan," and we shall willingly judge him on this score by his future acts of administration. As we have said before, he has now an opportunity of performing inestimable services to the State, and we shall observe his course with interest. With an army at his back, and a large majority of actual voters, ready to carry through any measure he may dictate, it is easy to see why he is actuated by "partisan" motives. This must be determined by his conduct of the public business, and we trust he will have a fair and peaceful trial.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION NEWS IN WASHINGTON.—The Republican Congressional Committee received letters from Mississippi to-day giving an account of political affairs in that State as viewed through Radical glasses. The Chairman of the Radical Republican State Committee writes that although the returns are not all in, the indications are that the State has gone Democratic by a large majority. They say that 27 counties heard from officially give 7433 Radical majority, but that the other 31 counties will, when heard from, show large Democratic majorities. Gross frauds are as a matter of course charged in this correspondence, and it is stated that a committee is now on the way to Washington to lay the facts before Congress.

The late Constitutional Convention appointed a committee of five to investigate alleged frauds, and this committee is now in session at Jackson. The chairman of the Republican State Committee says in his letter that threats of violence were used toward the committee by Governor Sharkey and other prominent Mississippians if they did not cease their labors. It is of course also charged that the negroes were, by intimidation, prevented from voting their real sentiments. All these statements are highly colored to serve party ends, and coming from the source they do, and directed as they are to the Radical Congressional Committee, no reliance should be placed on the charges of fraud, etc., until the other side is heard.

MR. EVARTS NOMINATION.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, at its meeting this morning, took up the case of Mr. Evarts, nominated for the position of Attorney General, and, after an animated discussion, agreed to report him favorably to the Senate. Messrs. Trumbull, Johnson, Frelinghuysen and Hendricks voted in favor of the confirmation, and Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds and Conkling against it.

THE CROPS, ETC., IN LOUISIANA.—Last Saturday was the most welcome day that we have had for more than two months. It actually rained—came down in a good, heavy shower. It did a world of good, but we can stand half a dozen more such showers without complaining. The season for cotton, generally, has been excellent. No late signs of worms or caterpillars are visible in any part of the parish, and the mischief that was done at the beginning of the season has long since been remedied. The drouth has not benefitted the cane, of course, but we cannot see or hear of any material injury being inflicted thereby. It looks well and has prospered remarkably well everything considered. Of corn we cannot write so flatteringly. Want of rain in many parts of the parish has injured it considerably, even to total loss in several instances. The Irish potato crop turned out well, the yield having been large and the sale at remunerative prices. We are pleased to know that sweet potatoes, pumpkins, peas, etc., have been planted in large quantities, which will, to a great extent, compensate for the short corn crop. Fevers and dengue still prevail, but usually yield to simple remedies. Otherwise the health of the parish is excellent.—*Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, 11th.*

The strawberry festivals out West have caused a great deal of sickness in many places. There was something wrong about the ice-cream, either from the flavor used in making it, or from the vehicle holding it.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,493.

Correspondence With President Johnson—His Views on Political Affairs.

To the Hon. Andrew Johnson:

Sir: The undersigned citizens of the city of New York, having observed with satisfaction your administration of the highest executive office of the nation, and believing that the patriotism, fidelity to the Constitution and fearlessness which have hitherto marked the performance of your official duties are the high est guarantees, as well as the essential qualifications for the efficient and faithful discharge of a public office for the public good, do respectfully ask whether, if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of the country, you will allow your name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Yours, with high respect, F. W. Cogwill, Wm. H. Appleton, James Gallatin, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Thomas Morrell, Henry Grinnell, Robert H. Berdell, Francis Skiddy, N. A. Baldwin, Emil Sauer.

City of New York, June 24, 1868.

LETTER IN REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1868.

Gentlemen: To your friendly inquiry whether, "if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of the country," I would permit my name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I would respectfully reply, that I am not ambitious of further service, I may say, indeed, of further endurance, in that elevated and responsible position, nor may a call be regarded and unsolicited that it would be an endorsement, by the people, of my endeavors to defend the Constitution and the reserved rights of the several Commonwealths composing what was once, in fact, the Federal Union. Of such approval, in the present temper of parties, I can perhaps have no reasonable expectation.

All history proves that men who in official position oppose, for any reason, the cherished schemes devised by factions to acquire power, usually find more determined assailants than open and earnest defenders. Hence, in resuming duties which, although assigned by Congress, I believed to be strictly constitutional upon the Constitution my task has been made arduous and seemingly ungracious, by an opposition powerful, well organized, and possessing controlling influence in the halls of legislation unprecedented in the history of the country. Compelled to devote my entire time to the issues that have forced them upon me, and to contend against a majority represented by two-thirds of each House of Congress, I have been unable, while striving to protect and maintain the liberties of the people, to check extravagant expenditures for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and to lighten the burdens of taxations, which now rest so oppressively upon the nation.

In the midst of these embarrassments, I have not been discouraged when from the public or from some unusually fierce and outspoken friend I have heard that I "have no party." The suggestion has only served to remind me of a memorable incident, in which when faction ruled high in Rome, that Cæsar had a party, but Pompey and Cressus each had a party, but that "the Commonwealth had none." Aiming only, as the representative of the people, to stand by the rights of the Commonwealth, may I not pertinently make the application to my own case?

Constrained, in occupying my position as the Federal Executive, to abide in silence wrongs and encroachments of the most insidious as well as desperate character, or sometimes, when incapable of arresting them, permitted only to employ futile protests, compelled, with only the privilege of remonstrance, to the terrible alternative of counter revolution, to resist revolutionary projects; obliged to stand in the attitude of a mere spectator while the invaluable time of the nation has been wasted in causeless assaults upon myself and office for the benefit of a party, I cannot complain if the people, while witnessing, have not been able to make my cause thoroughly their own—the defense of the Constitution and laws their own battle.

Until, however, the people representatives will recognize more plainly the imperative duties of the country, by lightening the burdens of excessive and onerous taxation, and preventing further unjust impositions upon the same article, begining with the crude state and following it through the successive stages of manufacture to its final use and cost, the people being thus made to feel sensibly and rationally the burdens accumulated taxes, until the time appropriated in Congress to partisan schemes is devoted more to legislating for the people's wants, they, as a party, can not be content with the delusive hopes and promise of better times, since more party politics will continue to be considered of greater moment than the study and practice of political economy and the reduction of tariffs, and the making of a President of more consequence than the diminution of national indebtedness and a return to sound currency and specie payments.

With the people, then, must rest the correction of whatever may be wrong or improperly located, and if their public servants find them careless of their responsibility—if the people will not do their duty in seeing that their representatives perform theirs, my Executive will have power successfully to defend their rights, and few will care to incur the obloquy consequent upon its exercise.

I am now, however, as I have ever been in the hands of the people, and at their disposal. My struggles for the Union and the integrity of the Government began long ago, and, without having honestly discharged my duty, and satisfied that the contest in which I have been compelled to engage, will in the end, at least, inure to the benefit and, indeed, safety of constitutional liberty and human rights, I can well afford, I think, to look calmly on the present and await patiently the verdict of the future. While I know that the struggle for the rights of the people and for deference to the Constitution is not yet over, yet believing that the late people's failure to do justice to that instrument and the Executive office, the worst that faction can for the present do has been accomplished. I would only in conclusion, this brief statement of my views and feelings, express the hope that in the selection by the Convention of a candidate for the Presidency, whose duty it will be, if elected, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws made in pursuance of its provisions, the public good and healing and well defined principles will not be sacrificed to the mere purposes of party ascendency.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you most earnestly for the kind expression of your abiding confidence in me as a public servant and to assure you that the approval of the people is all that is requisite to make me feel that the efforts I have made to restore the Union on the basis of justice and conciliation, have not been altogether in vain. Leaving my cause and myself in their hands, should the continuance and the conclusion of the contest to vindicate and preserve constitutional government be confided to them, I shall abler and more worthy hands, I still cordially acquiesce, as has been my habit, in the decision of the American people.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Messrs. F. W. Cogwill and others.

LOUISIANA STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President.

Mr Lynch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That 1000 copies of the Governor's Inaugural Address, with the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor upon the occasion of his inauguration, be printed for the house of the Senate.

The bill of Mr. Wiltgenstein to repeal an act entitled an act to compel the planters and farmers to furnish agricultural implements to their freedmen or other employes without incurring the penalty of retail merchants, was taken up and read.

Mr Anderson moved a suspension of the rules that the bill might be read a second time and and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The rules were suspended and the bill was referred.

The report laid over from the Committee on Elections was taken up, relative to the contested election between Reuben White (w) and C. C. Antoine, (c) was considered in Executive session and the case ordered to be heard, both parties allowed to introduce their testimony.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker C. W. Lowell in the chair. Roll called—members present.

Prayer by Rev S. M. Kingston.

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

Judge Hair, from the committee on elections, declaring null the election of C. F. Yarrington as Warrant Clerk for the House. The Chair refused to entertain the resolution, ruling it to be out of order.

Carr, Bagdy, of Orleans, by permission, introduced a bill to amend the charters of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson City, and Carrollton, and to establish a Metropolitan Police District in the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson City and Carrollton, and in the town of Algiers and Gretna, and to provide for the government thereof. Among other things, perfectly outrageous, the bill provides that any man that shall resist any policeman of the Metropolitan force or *shall utter language to the police* shall be punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, or fined $500.

Card, of Orleans, introduced the following important bill, which was read a second time, and two hundred copies ordered printed:

An act relative to taxes and debts due the city of New Orleans, and to the certificates or notes known as "city money," heretofore issued by said city of New Orleans.

Be it enacted, etc., That the authorities of the city of New Orleans are authorized and required to demand and enforce the collection of all back taxes due said city for the years 1861, '62, '63 and '64, seizures for which have heretofore been postponed by virtue of an act of the legislature of the State, passed in 1866, entitled an "An act to postpone all seizures for city taxes and hereafter all taxes, licenses and debts coming, belonging and payable to said city of New Orleans, shall be due and payable at the time regularly designated by law, and no seizure or legal process arising from the non payment of such obligations shall be interfered with or postponed under any pretended authority of the Legislature of 1866-'67.

Be it further enacted, That the issue of certificates or notes known as "city money," hitherto made by the city of New Orleans, shall always be received by the proper officers of said city, at par, in compensation and payment of all taxes, licenses and debts due said city.

Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage. The bill was read twice and ordered to be printed.

McMillen called up the bill conferring certain powers on Parish Judges. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure daily, three of the city journals, to be selected by each member.

The resolution empowering the Speaker to appoint five gentlemen of the legal profession, not members of the House, to compose a committee to make revision of the statutes of the State was laid on the table subject to call.

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

The Tamaqua *Journal* appeared printed in red and blue ink on the fourth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Other officials besides Judge Emerson have filed their oaths of recantation in the office of the Secretary of State, declaring that they consider the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that they regret any aid or comfort which they may have extended to the lost cause.

City Treasurer Mount yesterday assumed control of his office.

A young lady who had been sent to the Insane Asylum under an order of interdiction of the Second District Court, has been released therefrom, it appearing that she was *compos mentis*.

The various Judges and Clerks of the District Courts were yesterday qualified—except in the case of Judge Viavant, whose seat is claimed by the incumbent, Judge Lesumont.

A trial of the extension of the Pontchartrain Railroad, from the old depot to the new one on the levee, between Girod and Lafayette streets, proved satisfactory, and the steam train was running along the extension yesterday.

A member of the Legislature was floored flat by a butcher, in a difficulty which occurred between the parties Monday evening at the Orleans House.

Great preparations are being made for a grand demonstration Saturday, in ratification of the nominations of Seymour and Blair.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Markey in the chair.

The City Surveyor reported that he had made the following appointments: J. N. De Pouilly, Dennis A. O'Hara, Bernard Campbell, Jas. F. Labranche, chief clerk, and R. Commony, assistant clerk. Laid over for executive session.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Mayor to have properly bound the "Life of Cæsar," presented to the city by Napoleon III.

A resolution approving the adjudication of the right of way for a railroad on Dumaine, Villere and other streets, was returned by the Mayor without his signature. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A communication was received from Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, offering to compromise with the city in regard to certain property adjudged to belong to her. Laid over.

A memorial from N. Lizambies, requesting action in his case of contestation of the seat of O. Poynot, was laid over subject to call.

A resolution from a citizen, asking the return of $17, which she alleges was extorted from her as pound charges by Street Commissioner Baker, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The committee appointed to investigate the case of N. Lizambies, contesting the seat of Mr. Poynot, reported that at the time of receiving the petition the Council was organized by military appointment and could not entertain the petition. The committee asked to be discharged, as there was another memorial on the same subject, that could be acted upon. Report adopted.

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to lease the vacant space in front of Poydras market at $100 per month. Referred.

Resolution to lease the lower portion of said market at $60 per month. Referred.

A petition from commission merchants for the establishment of a landing for hay, was referred.

Resolution allowing the Criminal Sheriff to occupy a room in court-house building, corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, concurred in.

The memorial from Mr. Rusk, relative to digging a canal from the Bienville street Draining Machine to Metairie Ridge, was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

Resolution of Lower Board for joint session to elect sixteen school directors and a clerk of the Workhouse. Amended by striking out the clerk of the Workhouse—no resignation having been received by the Board of Aldermen from the clerk—was concurred in as amended.

Resolution to lease the shop of Division of the Dryades Market for one month, on to the 31st December last, the city reserving the right to annul the lease on one day's notice. Concurred in.

Resolution prohibiting the Controller from drawing any warrant, or the Treasurer from paying any warrant, unless a resolution approving the same shall have passed the Council and shall have been duly promulgated. Adopted unanimously.

The Board went into executive session.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening—President Kearney in the Chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed receipts $103,116; Expenditures $61,010 85. Balance on hand $81,631 41.

The Controller's weekly report showed checks drawn upon the Treasurer to the amount of $61,105 10.

The Street Commissioners list of appointments was postponed for consideration.

The Finance Committee reported variously on a number of applications for a reduction of assessments. Report received.

A resolution to sell the revenues of Dryades market, either for one month or till the 31st December, 1868, was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

An ordinance granting to Messrs. Paul, Wagman & Co., the privilege for five years of erecting floating baths opposite the Second District, dating from May 15th, 1868, was referred to the Committee on Health and Health.

The resolution that all city notes be paid into the Treasury, be clipped by the parties paying, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution declaring the purchase of the Water Works inquitious, if the company can renew their charter by act of Legislature, was laid on the table.

A resolution appropriating $500 for repairs to Locust Grove Cemetery, was adopted and sent up for concurrence. Also, a resolution by Mr. Burcken to bridge Broad street Canal at St. Louis street and erect a lamp thereon.

JOINT SESSION.—The following selections were made in session of the two Boards:

School Directors: First District—Charles Bruff, M. H. Logan, T. O Neill, W. H. Rogers. Second District—Rev. Geo. Cookson, Sidney Harper, George Cronan, W. F. Goldthwaite. Third District—John Paisley, E. Bermudez, W. C. Raymond, Alfred Mills.

Fourth District—J. Fouchi, Dr. Zelpon de. Isaac Phillips, J. H. Pope.

The Upper Board retired, and the other adjourned.

Second Recorder's Court.—Maria Smith, Mary Madison and Fanny Beauchard, all colored, were sent to prison to await hearing on a charge of having, last Saturday night, entered the house occupied by Mr. Lillien and Sophia streets and stolen, therefrom a bronze clock and a lot of clothing, property of Mr. Grant.

Elizabeth Allen, colored, plead guilty of stealing a gold ear-ring and watch chain, worth $50, from Mr. St. Amant, and was sent before the First District Court.

Pauline Hall, colored, was examined and also sent for trial before the same court on a charge of attempting to obtain goods from T. Nutez, under the pretence that she had been sent for them by Mrs. Judge Carmichael.

Destructive Fire on Melpomene Street.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the shoe store of Messrs Dranroth & Co., on Melpomene street, three doors from the corner of Dryades, which resulted in the total destruction of three houses and the partial consumption of two others. We did not learn how the disaster originated, but it is believed to be purely accidental. The shop of Charles Drill, which adjoins the shoe store, was next destroyed. On the other side, a two-story frame house, occupied by Mr. John Bestoche, a fruit dealer in the Dryades Market, was completely gutted. We regret to learn Mr. B., loses not only his furniture, but $1100 in green backs, which had carelessly been left out of bank. The ice house of Mr Meyer was badly scorched. The latter property belongs to Mrs Grad, and is a part of the Fitzwilliams estate. The other buildings belonged to Mrs. Chrivenson, a widow. We heard of but one thousand dollars insurance on the whole. Messrs Dranroth & Co are insured for $2000, and we believe the property of Mrs. Grad is also insured.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—LOUISIANIANS TO BE PARDONED.

The House took up for consideration the bill hitherto reported by Mr Boutwell, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, to remove political disabilities from certain gentlemen in the South.

Mr. Boutwell, in explaining the bill, said it did not contain the names of more than one hundred gentlemen, principally from South and North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas. Those gentlemen had all been engaged in some way or other in the rebellion, but were now engaged in the work of reconstruction, and some of them were officers elect of the State governments of their respective States.

Among the names of gentlemen to be pardoned are Associate Justice Lemon Lebeque, of Louisiana, Rufus King Howell, of New Orleans, Chas. W. Heim, now of Leavenworth, Kansas, P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, formerly a Confederate general, and whose pardon is recommended by Gens. Grant, Schofield, Emory, Howard and Wheaton.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the name of Hon. James L. Seward, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, was added.

Mr Cullum, of Illinois, moved to strike out the name of Charles W. Helm, for he had reason to believe that he was yet unreconstructed. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to include the name of James L. Alexander, of Cleveland county, North Carolina. Mr. Butler stated that he knew Mr Alexander, and he was as loyal a man as could be found anywhere.

Mr. French, of North Carolina, said the loyal men of North Carolina had never been able to find a man in the State named Alexander who was loyal.

Mr Butler asked Mr. French if he was personally acquainted with the gentleman first named. He had been told by an ex-member of this House that Mr. Alexander was now truly loyal.

Mr. French said he was not personally acquainted with the gentleman named, but it was a by word in North Carolina that such and such an one was as disloyal as the Alexander family.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said he did not see in the bill the names of any persons from Mississippi. He desired to know whether the Reconstruction Committee had not prepared a bill to relieve persons in that State.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, said such a bill had been prepared, but it had not yet been considered necessary to report it to the House, because the principle adopted by the committee was to report, from time to time, the names of such gentlemen as had been elected to office, and whose services were necessary and required in the reorganization of their State governments. They had not understood that this necessity had yet arisen in Mississippi.

Mr. Boutwell corroborated this statement, and said all the names, with one or two exceptions, contained in the pending bill were of gentlemen who had either been elected to office or whose services were required in the work of reconstruction and reorganization of State governments.

The bill was passed by the necessary two-thirds vote—yeas 27, nays 29.

Base ball contests in Illinois have now degenerated into occasions of gambling, and it is proposed by respectable people to seek some other "healthy recreation."

There were four deaths from sun stroke in Montreal, on the 4th of July.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Alaska Appropriation Bill Passed.

Florida Transferred to Civil Authorities.

Rumors of a Third Party Unfounded.

Grant Remains West Till September.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 14.—The House bill authorizing a temporary loan on 3per cent. certificates came up, leading to another wild discussion on the finances. Trumbull favoring keeping the gold in the Treasury down to forty millions, Morton favoring investing the gold in redemption of legal tenders, as an important step towards the resumption of specie payments. The consideration of the bill was lost, 7 to 30. Bill postponed and the funding bill resumed.

HOUSE.—After local business affecting the District of Columbia the House resumed the Alaska appropriation, which passed, 114 to 42, with a rider declaring the right of the House to participate in making treaties.

The bill authorizing temporary Executive appointments passed, when, after further district business, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 14.—The President has recognized August Reichard Consul of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

Gen Meade has transferred Florida to the civil authorities.

It is stated that Howard is preparing to reduce the number of employees of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The new treaty with China has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

Grant won't return from the West until the middle of September.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and an unusual number of persons visited the White House.

The steamer Idaho arrived off Nagasaki, Japan, 4th.

Valandigham visited the House to day.

The Senate had a brief executive session, but no business was transacted.

Rota Houses are in session to-night.

The Committee on Reconstruction is called for to-morrow to hear the Mississippi Radical delegation, representing the Republican State Convention. Rumors are current that a Southern Democrat, in the Senate, will introduce a resolution, which is in the main more Conservative than was expected. He recommends in strong language the removal of all disabilities from the people of the State, and is bitterly opposed to any disfranchisement except for crime.

Gen Shepherd fired salutes in honor of the inauguration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 14—Cooke and Blake, the Fenians, have been committed for trial.

London, July 14—The Queen has signed the Scotch and Irish reform and boundary bill.

At a review in Madrid the troops were warned against making any demonstrations. The country is quiet.

London, July 14.—The son of King Theodore has arrived in England.

Bancroft has opened negotiations at Carlsruhe.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 14—Evening—Cotton—sales 8000 bales. Middling uplands 14½; middling Orleans 14½. Breadstuffs, Corn 34s 6d. Pork 78s 6d. Sugar firm, 20s. Weather favorable for crops.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 14—Evening—Governments closed: 1 20s, of 62, coupons 111. Tennessee's 73¾. Gold 135¾. North Carolina's 57. Virginia's 59¾. Gold 111¾. Sterling 109½. Cotton dull and heavy; sales 7,30 bales; middling uplands 32c. Flour—State and Western dull and 5 to 10c lower; superfine State $6.50 to $7; South ern dull and declining; common to fair extra $8 65 to $10. Wheat more active and prices easier. Corn a shade firmer and in moderate demand—white Southern $1 10 to $1 20. Pork lower—$28 25 to $28 75. Lard quiet—kettle rendered 18¾ to 19¾c. Sugar favors buyers. Coffee steady. Freights firmer. Turpentine 43 to 43½c. Rosin $2 80 to $7 50.

New York, July 14.—At the close, money unchanged—4 to 5 on call. Prime discounts 6 to 7. Stocks dull and unsettled 15-20ths of 62 coupons 113, of 64, 110¾, of 65, 111¾; new 108¾, 10 40's 107¾, 7 30's 108¾.

Cincinnati, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat $1 90 to $2. Corn 86c. Oats 74 to 75c. Whisky 33 to 40c in bond. Pork held $29. Bulk Meats and Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard 18c. Eggs 15 to 16c.

St Louis, July 14.—Tobacco—logs to bright leaf 6 to 40c. Flour—superfine $6 to $6 25. Wheat $2 15 to $2 32½. Corn 80 to 82c. Oats 79 to 82c. Pork $29 50. Bacon—shoulders 13 to 13¾c; clear sides 17 to 17½c. Hams range from 16½ to 21c. Lard 17¾ to 18c.

Louisville, July 14.—Tobacco—sales 75 hhds at full rates—logs to medium leaf $8 to $15. Henry county cutting leaf $17 40. Superfine Flour $6 75 to $7. Wheat $1 90 to $2. Corn 90 to 95c. Oats 78 to 80c. Meat Rock $29. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12½; clear sides 16½c. Lard at 18 to 18½c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 14—6:30 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind S. E. and very light.

Arrived—Steamship W. G. Hewes, Tripp, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Departed—Steamship Guyana and schooner John Meeker.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 14—Passed down—Genl. Quitman at 7 P. M. River falling.

Louisville, July 14.—River swelling—1 foot 2 inches in the canal. Weather clear and extremely warm.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Jackson, Miss., July 14.—Gov. Humphreys and family were yesterday ejected from the Executive Mansion by the military authorities.

Washington, July 14.—Seymour's journey homeward was almost a continued ovation.

The weather northward is hotter than it has been for many years. Many deaths have occurred from sunstroke, including seven in Buffalo, New York.

London, July 14—Noon.—Consols 94¼ to 94½. Bonds 72¾.

Frankfort, July 14—Bonds 77.

Liverpool, July 14—Noon.—Cotton market quiet. Estimated sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard active, 6s 6d; others unchanged.

Liverpool, July 14—Afternoon.—Corn 37.

New York, July 14—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat more active, but prices favore buyers. Corn a shade better. Pork quiet, $28 75. Lard quiet—steam rendered 18 to 18½c.

Cotton drooping; middlings 31c. Freights firm. Turpentine 43c. Rosin, strained, common, 2½.

Gold 111¾; has been as high as 112¼. Sterling 109½. Old bonds 113¼; new 108¾. Virginia 59¾, ex coupons, 57¾; new 57. Tennessee 6's, ex coupons, 71¾; new 70. North Carolina ex coupons, 75; new 71¾.

Mobile, July 14—An immense and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held last night.

Eloquent speeches were made by Admiral Semmes, Judge Jones, Percy Walker, Major St. Paul, Colonel Herndon, Price Williams and others.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Mobile, do cordially indorse and ratify the nominations made by the Democratic National Convention of Horatio Seymour for President, and Frank P. Blair for Vice President.

Richmond, July 14.—A committee of Republicans left here for Washington to-day, to urge the passage of a bill preventing the reopening of the registration lists prior to the August elections.

The office of the *Index* newspaper at Petersburg was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Crops in Western Louisiana.

UP THE TRUCE.—Last Tuesday we went up to New Iberia to see how the people and crops fared—to see Mr. Mary, and the upper part of St. Mary and St. Martin.

The crops everywhere look well, and the planters and people generally appear satisfied and hopeful. The rains have not been heavy, but have dotted down showers here and there, some places in abundance, and in other places just sufficient to keep the land from being too much cracked. The cane crop, and enough to insure a good corn crop. We have heard from the country twenty five miles above St. Martinville, and as far out as Vermilionville, and on even as far as Opelousas and Washington. All report abundant crops. St. Landry has been blessed with copious showers, and the crop in that parish will be in good condition and prosperous the coming year.

We came down from New Iberia one mile from New Iberia to the Fausse Pointe neighborhood last Tuesday. The crops look well, but they have not had as much rain as they needed. The cane looks very promising, and the cotton alone the parish will be in good condition and prosperous the coming year.

Mr. Mary, who is a large planter, and one of the cotton alone the parish will be in good condition and prosperous the coming year.

Mr. Mary, who is a large planter, and one of the most intelligent men in the parish, stated that he had not had as much rain as they needed. The cane looks very promising, and