The New Orleans Bee

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It is to be regretted that Rev Christian Keppler, who recently came before the public in an address as President of the Republican Union Association, should have seen fit to reject the fraternal and patriotic overture of the National Democratic State Executive Committee to take with the National Unionists whom he represents in the adoption of a common list of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to meet on the 14th of August next. The reasons assigned for the proposed action are such as it would seem impossible for Mr. Rosselius, as a sincere supporter of the call for that Convention, and of the principles on which the call is based, not to accept as satisfactory and conclusive. The objections which he opposed to the proposition appear to say the least, frivolous, unjustifiable, and frivolous. They do not possess even the cover of a decent pretext of logic and consistency. The mode of appointing delegates to which he objects is precisely the mode indicated by the Randall-Doolittle call which he professes unreservedly to approve. The assertion of Mr. Rosselius that the voluntary and cordial commingling in one movement of Democrats and of men of all political denominations who desire to promote the object of the Philadelphia Convention "would have the appearance of a party move," is either unfathomably profound or almost preternaturally absurd. And if in either category, it is beyond the pale of practical consideration. Not less invisible and inconceivable is his standpoint of reasoning when he argues that the action of the Democratic Committee in taking initiatory steps towards the choice of delegates in conformity with the call referred to was anticipated by the intention of the Government to appoint delegates. The Governor, in his official capacity, has no more authority, in virtue of the letter or the spirit of the call, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention than has the Sultan of Turkey or the Tycoon of Japan. His single appointment of himself could not be within the sanction of the call for the plain and decisive reason that this document explicitly provides that delegates to be chosen by the electors of the various States sympathizing with the sentiments and purposes of its authors, not by the Governors of the various States, be their political sympathies what they may.

Moreover, it was evident from all the circumstances attending the issue of the call, and the subsequent endorsement of it by prominent Democrats, that it was merely a lawyer not to know that the acts of a man who accepts an agency under a written document are only legitimate as far as they are in fulfillment of its provisions, and that they become unwarranted and null when they contravene its clear mandates. Nevertheless, Mr. Rosellius, professing to give his adhesion to the call of the Philadelphia Convention, insists that in its name a step shall be taken which it does not provide for, and which would be contrary to its letter and its spirit.

We trust that Mr. Rosellius will at once take occasion to extricate himself from the impracticable, infelicitous, and solecistic position in which he is now seen. We are not prepared to believe that he is deliberately bent on distracting the counsels and dividing the ranks of the Conservatives who are for the Constitution and the Union against the Radical majority of Congress, for the freedom against Stevens, Sumner, Lefevley, Phillips. When he interposes needless obstacles to the consolidation of all conservative elements against the reckless and dangerous party which it is the object of the Philadelphia Convention to take measures to combat, he is only giving comfort to the agitators and conspirators who are endeavoring to revive the Convention of '64 under revolutionary inspiration, derived from agitators and conspirators like Washington who wish to prostrate Presidential and all other authority beneath the remorseless usurpation of a "rump Congress." We always refrain as far as consistent with public duty from giving currency to odious suspicions against either private or official personages. But in this case we may be permitted to remark that Mr. Rosellius can hardly be unaware that the Governor, to whom he objects, could not be within the sanction of the call for the plain and decisive reason that this document explicitly provides that delegates to be chosen by the electors of the various States sympathizing with the sentiments and purposes of its authors, not by the Governors of the various States, be their political sympathies what they may.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONCERT AT THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A grand concert for the benefit of the Mutual Aid Society of Fenner's Battery is announced to take place next Tuesday, at the New Opera House, under the direction of Prof. E. O. Eaton. Miss Annie McLean and a number of amateurs, ladies and gentlemen of this city, will assist on the interesting occasion.

THE CASE OF OFFICER SCULLY.—Our readers will remember the arrest by the military authorities of Officer Scully, of the First District police, for refusing to let a corporal pass through the lines fixed around the fire at Odd Fellows Hall. Mayor Monroe wrote Gen. Sheridan that Scully was acting under orders common to all the police under such circumstances. Gen. Sheridan replies that the Corporal had orders to carry a message post-haste, and that he will not permit the police to resist and ill-treat Federal soldiers. At the same time, he releases Scully with the recommendation that he be dismissed from the police. The Mayor, we believe has not yet acted on the suggestion.

CLOSING GAMBLING HOUSES.—The Chief of Police has been notified by the Mayor to close up all the gambling houses which can be arrested out. Mr. Soule stated to the Board of Police Commissioners that there are seven on St. Charles street. The Mayor recently heard of the case of a youth who had collected $250 for his father, which the young man invested in one or two of these institutions, together with his watch, worth $100. To the credit of his Honor, be it said, he had the money and watch returned and the establishments in question closed. Well done, Mayor Monroe!

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The case of Archie Smith and Joseph W. Tezeda, charged by Dank. E. Hoaster, late of the Federal secret service, the first with setting dogs on him, and the latter with assault with intent to kill, all in the parish of Rapides, was disposed of yesterday by Commissioner Shannon sending the accused for trial before the U. S. Circuit Court. The case comes before the Commissioner under the provisions of the 3d section of the Civil Rights bill. We have previously reported the facts in detail. Col. A. P. Field is for the prosecution, and Messrs. Fellows & Mills and Sullivan, Billings & Hughes for the defense. The accused were admitted to bail.

Boy Drowned.—The body of a boy named George Patterson, was found drowned in the river yesterday, at the foot of Montegut street. The Coroner was notified, but had not finished an inquest late last evening, so we are not able to give any particulars. He was probably drowned in a fit, as often are by accidently falling into the water.

Recorder Akers's Court.—Henry John was sent to prison yesterday to await hearing for carrying a dangerous weapon.

Antoine Sanchez and Pedro Castillo were yesterday sent to the Workhouse for 60 days for sleeping on the streets.

James Monroe, a boy was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing on Bienville street.

About 20 cases of vagrancy were disposed of by the parties being required to go to the Workhouse or furnish vouchers.

The case of W. Berge, the jeweler on Camp street, charged by C. Krosh, T. A. Keller and John Van Steenlen, the last engineer of the Gas Works, with publishing a libel in the German Gazette, touching the conduct of a number of our German citizens in relation to the use made of a small portion of the proceeds of the Volksfest last May, was taken up on Friday, 8th inst.

Adolph Reuter, foreman for Meyer Bros., tobacco manufacturers, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Natchez and Poydras, was dismissed from a charge of having assaulted policemen Nos. 2 and 19 in the discharge of their duty. He was on duty himself, it seems, at the warehouse of Meyer Bros., 17 and 49 Lafayette street, when the policemen came up and treated him as a suspicious character, notwithstanding his explanation and protestations. They even went so far as to put handcuffs on him, and charge him with not opening the door for them as soon as they demanded.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Mary Farmer was yesterday workhoused thirty days for disturbing the peace.

John Baptiste Thomas, colored, was sent to the workhouse ninety days for stealing; also, Mary Quinn, colored, fifteen days for violating a city ordinance, and for a similar offense, Julia, colored, for thirty days.

Mary Hill, similarly accused, received same sentence, while Augustine Lagardiere and Hiebert Barondat were fined $5 each for disturbing the peace.

Recorder Venard's Court.—Wm Sparkman, colored, charged by John Dell with stealing 3 pairs of shoes, was yesterday sent before the First District Court.

Samuel Caldwell was workhoused six months for vagrancy.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Maggie Forbs and Liana Turner, were yesterday Workhoused ninety days for disturbing the peace; also, Leon Dean, for same offense, and Mary McCloudy, for vagrancy, ninety days.

The Portland Fire.

A letter from Portland says that the greatest apprehension among the business men is that their misfortune will carry down many of the insurance companies, particularly the local ones who have the largest risks. If the insurance losses are promptly met, very many will resume business again. The people are not disheartened, but realize that it is a possibility to again establish in business.

The scenes in the city during the progress of the fire were such as are never witnessed but once to have repeated in their experience. All the vehicles obtainable were impressed into the work of transferring furniture and effects from dwellings threatened by the flames, but, in many cases, they had no sooner been deposited in what was thought to be a place of safety than they were again in danger and must be quickly destroyed by the burning flames. The Portland *Press* publisher, after the destruction of his office, issued a small extra from the office of a paper who had not been so unfortunate, from which we extract the following:

If a sermon upon the instability of human affairs were the only thing needful to be given, it would be easy to dwell in pathetic periods upon the sudden solution of the solid piles of brick and stone, which two days ago were business shops and business men, but have now vanished like a dream. The Post-Office is solitary in the midst of a forest of unhoused chimneys, and a lofty pinnacle of tottering wall. Standing where its granite is blistered and shivered by the intense flame which swept over it night before last. The dome of the City Hall and the spires of our churches, have passed away like evening clouds. Where was once Exchange street, is now only a heap of ruins. A third of the territorial surface of the city lies desolate—a large part of the accumulated wealth, the saving of this and former industrious generations has been destroyed.

Half of our population has been turned into the street without warning—there is the fact, black and terrible without palliation or disguise; but if brick and stone are perishable, and may blow away as ashes, the men remain. They have yet something solid and enduring in the world—the patience and enterprise which built up our beautiful city. In this disaster, never have the sterling qualities of our people shown forth more noble than now. It is hard to see the fruits of so many years of patient endeavor destroyed in a few hours, but we have a courage which faces the facts with the misfortune in all its magnitude and sets promptly to work to repair. It is admirable to see how Commercial street has suffered comparatively little and our West India and coastwise trade will be but little affected. The dry goods, clothing and boot and shoe interests are more seriously disturbed for the time, but in every quarter we hear only of rebuilding and resuming business on a larger scale than before. Temporary rents for business purposes were in active demand yesterday, and building contracts were already in the market for bidders.

The first question, after the assurance that the flames had reached their limit, was the provision of food and shelter for those who were turned out of their homes, and had neither roof nor food. Calls for relief having been sent to Boston and other places, the former city was promptly on hand with relief. Mayor Lincoln issued a call for provisions, to be left at the various police stations, and it was not long after the call emanating from the Mayor's office had been published that boxes, barrels and baskets of provisions began to accumulate at the various police stations. All during the afternoon these packages, neatly and compactly made up, poured in, the contributions being individuals who had made up donations from their private larders, merchants who dealt in such of the necessaries of life as were called for, and others who purchased edibles in wholesale quantities, or in parcels smaller, as their means admitted of.

Forney and the President.

A letter from Mr Forney to President Johnson, dated January 2d, 1866, has by some means got into the public press, much to the annoyance of the former gentleman. In this letter Mr Forney declares he is an earnest supporter of the President, and his "avowed and open friend," and in conclusion asks Mr Johnson to appoint a friend of his (Mr Forney's) the Collectorship of New York. Mr Forney, indignant at this exposure of his private correspondence, has published a long letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dedicated to President Johnson, in which he claims that the publication of the above mentioned letter is a breach of faith, and insinuates, among other things, that the President was nominated Vice-President through his (Forney's) efforts. In regard to the proceedings on the 4th of March, 1865, Mr. Forney says: "You have not only coolly forgotten, the generous men who saved you from disgrace, but are now engaged in the pleasant pastime of slandering them and proscribing their friends. I will postpone a description of my own part in that sad drama, preferring to wait for the other newspaper publications from which I expect before the country. It is very certain that you have forgotten all shame, you cannot have forgotten all of remembrance. A traveler coming from the eastward, Weather cloudy and calm.

By Telegraph.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM EUROPE.

Desperate Battles in Bohemia.

THE PRUSSIANS DEFEATED.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. GRANT.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

News From Southwest Pass.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN MARKETS

Washington, July 12.—It is rumored that Speed, the Attorney General, has tendered his resignation, and that Harlan will do the same.

It is alleged there is a fraudulent issue of stock of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad to the amount of $300,000. It was used in connection with the defunct Merchants' National Bank. A New York firm advanced $100,000 on said stock.

Gen. Grant has issued an order directing all Department, District and Post Commanders in all the States lately in rebellion, to arrest all persons who have been, or may hereafter be, charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

Senate.—The Tariff bill came from the House to-day. Mr. Grimes moved to postpone consideration thereon until December, and, after a debate, the motion was agreed to by yeas 32; nays 17.

The Niagara Falls Ship Canal bill came up but was not disposed of.

House.—A motion to appoint a committee to investigate why the minority report of the Reconstruction Committee was not published with that evidence taken by the majority report of the same committee, was laid on the table by a decided vote.

Washington, July 12.—Notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy, the proceedings of the Republican caucus have been divulged. Several members have announced the conclusion arrived at last session until the policy of the President was more clearly developed on the passage of measures limiting his appointing power. It was resolved to uphold the President's policy as he did and leave the patronage of the Federal Government in the hands of the President, especially as the latter has been a Democrat and acted Democratic and his convictions were such, he presumed, and they therefore withdrew from the Cabinet.

Rumors are credited that other resignations are to follow.

New York, July 12, P. M.—Cotton is quiet and firm; sales 750 bales.

Prices range from 35½ to 36c for middling Gold 150's.

Sterling exchange sixty day bills 109½, sight 110½.

Southwest Pass, July 12.—The steamship Virgin went out and steamship Morgan passed up during last night. The latter left no news not already received by the Ocean Queen, Cahawba and schooners Island Belle, Brazos and C. Stebbins. The two former have gone out, but the two latter still remain at the bar. The ship has anchored outside. It is intensely hot. No wind. Tide falling. Several pilot boats and tugs have gone off fishing.

Quarantine, July 12.—List of passengers per steamer Southern Star, for Texas: Victor Cere, wife, daughter and child, Sig. Juan Alegreza, wife and three daughters, Madame Penot and daughter, Madame Lebon and child Madame Robin and child, Mrs. Lamar and child, Mrs. Mary Pearson and daughter, Sig. Juan Jaffin, Sig. Felix Garcia, Joseph Rouffort, Pedro Brossen, Sig. Rafael Sandoval, Miss Lamar, Wm. Thompson, Mr. Barbories and three children.

Steamship Morgan passed up at 7 o'clock this morning.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.—The following, developed under the superscription of "Private Dispatch," was doubtless forwarded by some ardent pro-Austrian, elated by the news from the seat of war in Europe:

"New York, June 12.—The needle-gun of the Prussians is not worth a d——n."

The above telegram was received on board the Persia just as she was leaving Queenstown.

A Washington special says:

The statement telegraphed from the South that ex-Senator Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, the former well known secession and nullification leader, had been assassinated, was incorrect. The person murdered was Benjamin S. Rhett, a cotton merchant of Charleston, who has never been in political life. He was a younger brother of the ex Senator.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Morning, July 13, 1866.

COTTON.—We have again to note a pretty general demand, as brokers having participated in the business, but the sales nevertheless were confined to 900 bales, the largest amount taken by any one party being 130 bales. Prices exhibited increased irregularity. We noticed several sales at our inside figures, but even running lines of good staples were held at rates above our quotations. The demand was mostly for the North. We continue to quote: Ordinary at 24 to 25c; Good Ordinary 26 to 26½; Low Middling 27½ to 28c; Middling 34 to 35c. The sales of the last two days sum of 2300 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 82,309
Received by Railroad	172
Received by Steamboat	720,877—703,371
	827,456
Exported	720,541—716,091
Stock on hand	105,365

BROKERS AND MERCHANTS.—Only ten kinds of sugar have been received from the great sugar districts, as Matanzas, Manilla, Havana, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Demerara and Brazil, but those of Cuba are chiefly used, and those were so described in the last invoices received.

The Hanoverian army has surrendered to the Austrians.

Derby is compelled to form a purely Tory cabinet.

Latest.—An Austrian official dispatch of the 29th announces the complete defeat of the Prussians, with a loss of one hundred thousand killed and wounded. The Prussians retreated to their own territory.

Liverpool, June 30, P. M.—The cotton market to-day closed quiet, with prices generally unchanged. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales.

London, June 29.—Consols 86¾ to 86¾. United States 5-20's 70¼ to 70¾.

New York, July 12.—The foreign mails per steamer Persia, leave for the South this afternoon. Her letters are encouraging.

The actual stock at Liverpool on the 29th was 360,000 bales, of which 240,000 are of American description.

The total stock amounts to 958,000 bales, of which 240,000 are of American description.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Denison has resigned, and the President has offered the office to Gen. Randall, of the Philadelphia Convention. There is great rejoicing at Berlin over the alleged Prussian victory, and the people have presented an address to the King. Vienna dispatches say the other king cannot be found. Rumor has it that he is at Prague. It is intensely hot. No wind. Tide falling. Several pilot boats and tugs have gone off fishing.

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New York, July 12, evening.—Cotton closing firm and unchanged; sales 1200 bales. U. S. 6's (Coupons of 1881) 107; ditto '62's 104. U. S. 6's (Coupons of '67-'68) 104. 10-40's 99. Treasury notes 96. Gold closed at 35¾.

New York, July 12.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales 10,000 bbls. No. 1 Wheat firm and in fair demand. Corn dull and heavy. Oats dull. Whisky dull. Pork firm. Lard dull. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Turpentine 75 to 76c. Rosin 6 to 6 12 for strained.

New York, July 12.—Three cases of cholera have occurred in the last twenty-four hours, one of which have proven fatal. There were three deaths yesterday, two of which were fatal.

Benjamin, the Fulton Freedmen, was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for violation of the neutrality laws.

The Mozart Hall Democracy endorse the Philadelphia Convention and will send delegates to Philadelphia.

Bridge's print and dye works, five buildings, and the Trenton railroad bridge over Frankford creek, all in the Twenty-third Ward, were consumed by fire this afternoon.

Memphis, July 13.—A duel was fought this evening at the Mississippi line between Alonzo Greenlaw and A. H. Taylor, of this city. The latter was killed at the first fire. The weather is excessively hot. The river fell four inches in the past 24 hours.

Louisville, July 12.—Charles S. Woodruff, recently a merchant of Grenada, Miss., has been arrested by order of Gen. Thomas, for unpaid complicity in the assassination of Lieutenant Blanding, of the Freedmen's Bureau at that place, in April last. Information say Woodruff goes to Grenada on a witness against the assassins of Blanding.

Louisville, July 12.—Tobacco—no sales. Flour, superfine, $7 50; extra family $10 50. Corn scarce at 75c. Oats 44c. Groceries and provisions dull and unchanged. Lard 21¾c. Whiskey $2 25.

Cincinnati, July 12.—Flour and wheat unsettled and nominal. Corn 63 to 75c. Oats dull at 75c. Bulk meats and bacon sell at full prices. Lard 20c. Cotton dull at 35c.

St. Louis, July 12.—Cotton quiet at 33c. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm. Provisions and whiskey unchanged.

Southwest Pass, July 12.—Passed up to-day steamship Morgan, bound from Galveston to Havana. She put in here in consequence of her machinery being out of order and will consign herself to Avendano Bros. Her cargo consists of 250 head of beef cattle. Arrived and will probably proceed up-hight in tow: American bark Atlanta, Evans, master, fifty days from Liverpool, to Hunter, Adger & Co. Has fourteen feet of water on the bar. Also arrived, Spanish bark Jovan Mazano, forty three days from Hamburg for Havana. Also, A vessel is coming from the eastward. Weather cloudy and calm.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From Europe—Austrian Victories—Surrender of the Hanoverian Army—One-Third Killed and Wounded—A Tory Cabinet to be Formed—Foreign Markets—Resignation of Fahnestock—General Business—Gold and Cotton in New York—From Southwest Pass and Quarantine.

New York, July 12.—The Gunard steamship Persia, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 30th ult., and Queenstown the 1st inst., arrived at this port this morning.

The Austrians claim decisive victories on the 27th and 28th of June, near Neustadt. Eight thousand prisoners were taken.

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Nothing was reported in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 96 to 97, and the Railroad issues at 83 to 86, according to the coupons. Six first mortgage Opelousas Railroad bonds, with six unpaid coupons, at 73¾.

Uncurrent money continued quiet. $400 Bank of Louisiana notes sold at 67 4-8c. per dollar, and $1,000 Board $1000 State Treasury notes at 74¾ did not. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 67 to 67 and 68c. per dollar, the inside figures being the price paid by dealers for the small amounts offered at their counters. Dealers pay 92½c for State Treasury notes and sell at 93 to 96. Many retail houses receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 8 to 8¼ per cent. discount. National currency ruling the standard.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, 1866.

We have no material change to notice to-day in any department of trade. But a limited business has been done in Western produce, and although the receipts are quite large for the leading staple it resulted in sales to only a moderate extent—say 900 bales against 1100 reported.

The Gold market opened at 149 against 150 this evening; but on the receipt of telegrams reporting an advance in Sugar on the London and Liverpool markets, the gray and sales were made down to 147¾. At a later hour, however, the influence of New York dispatches quoting gold 35¾, showing an advance of ¼ on the day, caused a firmer tone, sales were made as high as 148¾, the closing rate being 150. The business at the U. S. Board embraced $7000 (2000 and 5000) at 147¾; $5000 at 147¾; $7000 (2000 and 5000) at 148¾, and $8500 (3500 at 5000) at 148¾; and in the open market $10,000 at 147¾, $2000 at 147¾, $3000 and $11,500 at 148¾, 20, 148¾, 148¾, 148¾