THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, could be allowed such discount from the above usual transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business N. Ones of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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, JUNE 23, 1867.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We call the attention of builders and others to the removal of the Mariposa sash and blind factory. See advertisement.

DOLDEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The attention of pupils and teachers who seek to acquire an elegant style of penmanship, or to learn book-keeping, mathematics, the languages, etc., is called to the advertisement of the President of this college in another column. There will be special hours and apartments also for ladies, misses and lads, and special arrangements for the instruction of clerks after the closing of the stores.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Under this heading, elsewhere, see the card of Mr. S. Anderson, one of the oldest and most popular artists in this city, who, it will be seen, will remain in the city all summer ready to accommodate patrons with the finest pictures known to the photographic art. We know Mr. A.'s pictures to be excellent.

James B. Eustis, Esq., of New Orleans, has received a patent for his oscillating change box, for use in street cars.

REGISTRATION.—Now that the period for registration has been extended till the end of the month for the parish of Orleans, and till the 15th of July for the other parishes of the State, it is to be hoped the people will generally avail themselves of the privilege.

The *Republican*, of yesterday morning had a special dispatch from Washington to the effect that inasmuch as registration in the other South-ern States will not be completed till August, registration in Louisiana must be continued till that date. Persons entitled to register had better do so at once, for fear the time may not be extended.

The steamship General Meade, Sampson, sails at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Monterey, Captain Edwards, sailed for New York direct, last evening, full of both freight and passengers.

The steamship Rapidan, Capt. N. B. Eaton, sails at 8 A. M. to-day for New York, via Havana, with a full cargo and a large number of passengers.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.—It is mentioned at the treasury, as highly creditable to the integrity of General Longstreet, that, upon resigning his position as paymaster in 1861, he not only deposited all the government funds he had on hand to the credit of the United States, but made provision for all the checks which had been issued by him.—*National Intelligencer, 1776.*

MR. A. H. STEPHENS.—We have been informed upon authority which we know to be reliable that the statements of "Mac," correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, regarding a recent conversation with this distinguished gentleman, are, in many respects, false and perverted, and that the position of Mr. Stephens on the question mentioned in "Mac's" letter is colored as to do great injustice to the views of Mr. Stephens.

"Mac" was copied in this city, we have felt bound to make this statement in justice to Mr. Stephens. We believe at the publication of "Mac's" letter that the statement it contained were highly erroneous, if not grossly false, and we take the liberty of being able to make the correction on authority.

Those who are intimate with Mr. Stephens, and particularly those who have enjoyed his confidence since the collapse of the Confederate Government, need not be told that while he has conversed very freely with his friends upon the conduct of the Confederate authorities during the war, he has been careful to abstain from such comments as "Mac" reports him to have made during his interview with him.

It is generally known, and Mr. Stephens has never attempted to deny the fact, that he did not approve of the general conduct of the Confederate Government, during our recent struggle for independence, and that he utterly condemns some of the acts of Mr. Davis' administration. Yet that he was and is warm and true friend of the cause will hardly be assumed by any one at all familiar with his course, and position during that eventful period.—*Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Sentinel.*

VIRGINIA EMIGRATION CONVENTION.—*Washington*, June 14.—At the Emigration Convention, in the neighborhood of Alexandria, composed of farmers, landowners and capitalists, there was a unanimous expression of opinion that the great need of Virginia is that the lands should be divided into smaller farms than those in which they are now held, in order to promote the settlement of real owners of the soil, who will have a direct interest in the future welfare and prosperity of the State. Resolutions were adopted to urge upon the landowners of Virginia the advantages to themselves and to the State of subdividing their lands into tracts of such size as will meet the demands of the market; to gather information of the location, soil and character of the lands so offered for sale, and the prices of the same, and also to establish agencies in the leading cities of the United States, and in foreign countries, where it may be deemed necessary, for the organization of the Virginia land company, with authority to receive subscriptions of land at fairly-established values, and to hold and dispose of the land so subscribed.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—An important suit was tried before Judge Chambersin, in the City Court yesterday, which affects all hotel and inn keepers. It seems that in May, 1866, Mr. J. E. DeVaughn deposited with the night clerk of the Virginia House, and to contain $9250. At the time of making the deposit the clerk stated that one of the proprietors had the key of the safe, and was absent, but on receipt received the money, to be put in the safe as soon as the proprietor returned. He, however, put the money in the drawer, to which others had access, and not in the safe. It was also shown that the plaintiff went to make another deposit, called for his purse, and detected the loss of a $1000 bill, but said nothing until he went to his store and counted all of his money, when he found himself short $1800. The matter was kept quiet for a few days, and the aid of the police sought. The Chief of Police arrested a man named Block under suspicious circumstances, but failing to find any evidence he was released. The money being thus lost, suit was instituted against Messrs Nabring & Duvall for its recovery, they being the proprietors of the house. After a full hearing of the case, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $1500. Messrs Smith & Herndon for plaintiff, and Messrs. Overall & Boylan for the defendants.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register.*

Col. Forsyth Commence on his Removal.

Col. John Forsyth of the Mobile *Register* and late of the Mobile Common Council is at Chicago. He has heard of his removal with the other Mobile officers, and replies as follows:

My removal reminds me that a few months after the surrender of the Confederate armies, and while yet peace had not been proclaimed by the President, and we of the South were still "enjoined to be peaceable," Gen Sweyne sent a special commission down to Mobile to ask me to accept the office of Mayor—the removal of Mayor Slough being determined upon. The purpose was to make me the moral escape-goat for the practical imitation of one of the incendiaries of the war, to wit: negro testimony in the courts. I asked for four hours to consider, and coming to the conclusion that it was an essential step in the progress of President Johnson's plan of reconstruction, and that my refusal would not save the head of Mr. Slough, I accepted. Your readers will remember that it was not a light job I undertook at the time, and that it required some nerve and cost me a good deal of unpleasant public misconception thus to anticipate the inevitable. Gen Sweyne thought so at the time, and has on several occasions since expressed his sense of the obligations he was under to me for the service, for giving the lift to reconstruction.

Although Governor Parsons was at the time Provisional Governor, and in my appointment prior to his name, I ran the name of Sweyne because he was the "power behind the throne," and the virtual Governor. Time rolled on, and in the course of events I received the President's pardon, which obliterated all my rebellious sins and "made my title clear to indemnity" in the realms of logic. I took the required oath of allegiance, and whoever says I have not kept that oath, be he General or civilian, I will, as will I think, be found a liar and a slander. That pardon and that oath made me as good a citizen as General Sweyne, and I believe I am a better loyalist to my country and bear a truer and bolder allegiance to the spirit of constitutional liberty than any Radical is or can hope. Now, if I was fit to be Mayor in a moment of crisis and responsibility in General Sweyne's opinion, and afterwards was pardoned and swore fealty to the government, how does it happen that I am not fit now to hold the humble office of a City Alderman? This is a piece of logic that I hope General Sweyne will chop out in his leisure moments.

"Brick" Pomeroy, writing to his paper from New York, uses the following language:

There is talk about Lessee and bankruptcy will be familiar words from now and for a long time, till the Republican balloons rise high out of sight in the cloud of repudiation or our national debt. The West, let out of money, swears by the Ten Commandments of the Virgin and Indiana. The war developed Shylocks in Western and eastern, and destroyed over five millions of paper money.

The internal revenue receipts last year were forty per cent. less than expected, which set aside the idea of Republican Government costing forty per cent. more than Democratic Government. This makes a difference of one hundred and fifty per cent. against the people, the working men, the producers of the country, who are the holding pole of Western bondholders, who are the holding pole of eastern speculators in this city who received large dividends in the spring of 1865, return some in 1867, while those who die are ashamed of the small exhibit.

The Prince of Wales has given thirty guineas to the Society for the Society of Arts for assisting a member of artisans to visit and report upon the Paris Exhibition.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,164

VARIOUS TOPICS.

We fear that President Johnson is in greater danger now than he has ever before been, for the Radicals have at length found a way of reaching him in the pursuit of their impeachment scheme. He is just now in a position where he will be very likely to give them the opportunity that they desire, and they will not be slow in taking advantage of it. It seems very probable that Mr Johnson, in his anxiety to serve the country and to promote reconstruction, will regard Mr. Stanbery's opinion as of some judicial force, and that he will be guided by it in the execution of the law. If he does this we may regard his impeachment as almost certain. A trap was set to catch him when the Reconstruction Act was framed, for it was thought that, after the strong language used in his veto, that he would refuse to put the law in force. Failing to catch him in this, the impeachment scheme fell, but it has not been abandoned by Stevens, Ashley and others, and they have since watched for some slip on his part as eagerly as a cat watches for a mouse. No opportunity has offered up to the present time to call up the question of impeachment, but it is plainly to be seen that the main object of the coming session of Congress, will be to file the bill of charges against Mr. Johnson, and, if possible, bring the matter to a vote. So far as the interpretation of the laws is concerned, there is no necessity for a meeting of Congress, for Mr Stanbery's opinion has no weight whatever unless adopted by the President, and it can in no way relieve him of any responsibility. As Mr. Stevens says, "his opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better." It can only serve as a justification before the people; and it is questionable if it will even go that far, since public opinion seems to give a large majority in favor of the supremacy of Congress.

Mr. Johnson must see that the Radicals will consider it a cause for impeachment if he attempts to act upon the Attorney General's construction of the law, and hence will act with extreme caution in the matter unless he is prepared to brave the consequences. And as the Radicals have been so quick to ask for a meeting of Congress, and have shown their purpose so clearly, we do not think that the President will interfere with the law or attempt to change the present condition of affairs. Mr. Stanbery's opinion will stand as a protest merely, in that event, and the District Commanders will continue to exercise the arbitrary power which Congress intends to place in their hands. They will do it now for the purpose of opposing the President if for no other reason. On the other hand, he may be stronger than we imagine, and able to test conclusions with his adversaries. Such are the Radicals have determined upon a meeting of Congress in July, and since the time is so near at hand, we do not believe that Mr. Johnson will interfere in any manner with the present working of the law. That were best for all, perhaps, for it looks very much as if Congress had supreme and absolute control of everything, and that they were determined to use that power for the Radical party.

The New York *Tribune* is a paper of brilliant ideas. A day or two ago we quoted one of its peculiar sentiments, which was certainly very neat if not quite goody. Speaking of a previous assertion that the sword of the conqueror should carry ideas to the conquered, it applied the same principle to the purse, and said that if Mr. Peabody's money—Northern money, came South it should be used for the spread of Northern ideas. But there is a later and better idea than this in the last number received. It says: "If anything may be taken for granted, we should think the right of the Northern people might be, to send their principles where they are compelled to send their power." This is really intended for philanthropy, and shows the true missionary zeal of the *Tribune* people to improve the Southern people by supplying them with the superior article of Northern ideas. This sentiment is so near like that quoted before that we presume it emanated from the same source, and that the author of the first was so ignorant of the South as to say that public schools were phenomena to the Southern people, we do not feel inclined to give this the attention which such brilliant ideas would seem to demand. If the North could send down some of its principles, or ideas of economy or cookery, we would not complain; but when it comes to religion, morals or politics, we beg to be excused.

The common saying that "murder will out" has just been illustrated in Henrico county, Virginia, where a young man named Phillips has been arrested for the murder of his wife several months ago. This is the mysterious murder of Druiker's farm which puzzled everybody, and which led to three or four cases of mistaken identity. Two women recognized the body as that of a daughter, and went so far as to identify the clothing and the breastpin found upon the body of the unfortunate young woman. In each case, however, the lost daughters turned up, leaving the authorities more in doubt than at first. Several arrests were made in the city of Richmond, while the real criminal was living quietly upon an adjoining farm. Ever since the murder Phillips has corresponded with the family of his wife, and wrote to them as late as the 14th of the present month, telling the mother that "Anne had a bad whitlow on her finger" and wrote pleasantly of her "tending her brood of chickens" and other domestic occupations. His suspicion was first aroused (it is not yet stated, but once started the evidence against Phillips was brought out with amazing rapidity, so that even the detectives, who had long paralyzed over the case, were startled. Phillips is a young man, one or two and twenty, and served during the war in the Confederate army. When wounded he was nursed by Anne Ritte, who soon grew to love him, and finally married him in 1863. Last winter she left her home with her husband, the two went to Richmond, put the money in the drawer, to which others had access, and not in the safe. It was also shown that the plaintiff went to make another deposit, called for his purse, and detected the loss of a $1000 bill, but said nothing until he went to his store and counted all of his money, when he found himself short $1800. The matter was kept quiet for a few days, and the aid of the police sought. The Chief of Police arrested a man named Block under suspicious circumstances, but failing to find any evidence he was released. The money being thus lost, suit was instituted against Messrs Nabring & Duvall for its recovery, they being the proprietors of the house. After a full hearing of the case, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $1500. Messrs Smith & Herndon for plaintiff, and Messrs. Overall & Boylan for the defendants.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order Relative to District Commanders.

The President's Tour.

Surratt's Trial.

Letter from Gen. Sickles.

New Postal Regulations.

Great Storm in Savannah.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Commercial News.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 22.—The proceedings in the Surratt case to day, were mostly confined to the details of the attack upon the Seward family. Nothing pointed or new bearing on the case, was developed. The defence again insisted upon recalling the witnesses of prosecution for cross-examination, asserting that two were corrupt and two were indicted as felons. The Court again took the matter under advisement, and adjourned.

There is a thorough lull in politics since the departure of the President. Several members of Congress have arrived, but they are all noncommittal.

The following was issued to day:

WAR DEPT., ADJUT GEN'S OFFICE, Washington, June 20, 1867.

Whereas, The several Commanders of Military Districts, created by the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts, have expressed doubts as to the proper construction thereof, and in respect to some of their powers and duties under said acts, and have applied to the Executive for information in relation thereto, and

Whereas, The said acts of Congress have been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion thereon, and he has rendered his opinion, that the Attorney General have been fully and carefully considered by the President, in conference with the heads of the respective departments, the President accepts the following as a practical interpretation of the aforesaid acts of Congress Randen, as his own sentiments, and directs the same to be transmitted to the respective Military Commanders for their information, in order that there may be uniformity in the execution of said acts.

(Here follows the Cabinet proceedings telegraphed on the 20th inst., omitting notes and comments. The whole is signed.)

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assist Adjutant Gen.

Washington, June 22.—Fifteen million dollars in 5-20's were called in today. Bonds received amounted to $20,000,000. Of the $15,000,000 called in, $7,000,000 were received, and the balance will be paid in on Monday. The call was generally expected, and the money for the bonds called in, was in the hands of the holders.

The Treasury Department has received a report from the Director of the Mint, showing the coinage of the mints during the month of May, to be as follows: Gold, $1,000,000; silver, $100,000; minor coins, $100,000. The total coinage since the commencement of the year, amounts to $6,000,000 in gold, $1,000,000 in silver, and $1,000,000 in minor coins.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received information that the Mexican Government has taken possession of the port of Matamoras, and that the Custom House there is now in the hands of the Mexican authorities.

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Glasgow, (Scotland) June 21.—The steamer Peonia from Quebec, has arrived.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southport Pier, June 22, 11 A. M.—Fine weather and calm. Barometer 29.65.

The Engineers have arrived and commenced registering vessels this morning at Pleasure.

Arrived, French bark Guipuzcoana, Tuelhaus, from Bordeaux April 19, with wines, to master. Brig Sea Serpent passenger.

London, June 22—Noon.—Consols 94¼; bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 22—Noon.—Cotton dull; sales 8000 bales; Middling Uplands 11¼; Middling Orleans 11⅝. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet. Common Rosin 7s. 6d. Turpentine 31s. 3d.

London, June 22—Steamer Southampton, with Brazilian dates to the 24th ult., arrived.

The Emperor opened the Chambers on the 22d. Said the general condition of the country was favorable.

Many planters were arriving from the South-ern States. Cholera had ceased its ravages.

Birmingham, June 22.—Murphy continues preaching against the Catholics.

The city is quiet, but an outbreak may occur at any time. The policemen continue to wear cutlasses.

Liverpool, June 22—2 P. M.—Cotton without change. Corn advanced 6d. Pork advanced 1 shilling.

Constantinople, June 22.—The Grand Turk departed to-day for Paris.

London, June 22—2 P. M.—Consols declined ¼.

New York, June 22.—In the race to-day between Dexter to harness, and Ethan Allen, and mate, beat three in five, Allen won three straight heats in 2:15, 2:16 and 2:17, the fastest time on record. Dexter lost the second heat by half a length.

Stocks irregular. Sterling, time, 110; sight 110⅜. 5-20's, coupon '62, 110⅜ to 110¼.

Flour 20 to 50c. better. Wheat 3 to 5c. better. Corn 2 to 3c. better. Pork $21. Lard quiet.

Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands 26½ to 27. Turpentine quiet—small sales at 60½.

Rosin nave steady; common $3 50 to $3 87; strained $3 80 to $3 87½.

London, June 22—Evening—Consols 94¼. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 22—Evening.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 11¼ to 11⅜; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

Corn 30s. Pork 76c. Lard 45s. 0d. Bacon 41s. 6d.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Examination for Arson.—Recorder Gastinel's Court was crowded yesterday during the examination of the case of J. Davies, Dubos, G. Becker, F. Dubos and H. J. Davies, all comparatively young men, merchants of this city, charged with having on the evening or night of the 11th of June set fire to the building, No. 136 Chartres street, occupied as a store in part and in part