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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Billy Emerson's Minstrel Troupe.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

So far as we have heard, the admission of negro children into the public schools has not been pressed by the State Superintendent of Education, although in two or more of the schools, children of color have been received. We suppose that the schools being near the time when a recess is usually taken for the summer, Mr. Conway does not care to make an immediate test. We have heard indeed that private some of the teachers have understood that they would not be prosecuted under the law, were they to reject applications for the admission of colored children. There are probably other reasons for Mr. Conway's inaction. The Board of School Directors for the city are not in unison with the views of the State Superintendent on this question. They seem to hold that the direction and regulation of the schools in New Orleans has been entrusted to them and not to the State officials, and regulation does not mean destruction. They probably believe that obedience to the State law obliterating the distinction of race and color, involves depriving white children of the benefits of their parents' contributions to the State revenue, and therefore the destruction of the public school system so far as white children are concerned. And while they have the power to *regulate* the schools, they are not prepared to exercise that power in a manner which, they think, will lead to their destruction. We may give them more credit than they are entitled to, but we interpret their proceedings in this way. It has, however, been suggested that the difference between the City Board and the State superintendent is not one of principle but only of expediency—that they differ only as to time—that the Board are only temporising, in the belief that by the 1st of September, when the schools will reopen, the public will be disposed to submit quietly to the enforcement of the law. Others again say that the policy of the Radicals is to bull the public agitation until the election upon the school tax question shall have been held, believing that the tax will be submitted to. The precise reasons actuating the authorities to postpone action, it is not important for us to know. It suffices that their inaction ought not to disarm the white population, or do away with their suspicions. Unless we are prepared to acquiesce in the policy of our rulers, and accept their misregeneration doctrines, our immediate duty is to provide for all contingencies. We are unequivocally opposed to carrying on any further contestation in the courts or elsewhere with State officers, because the advantages are all on one side. We favor that plan which recognizes the question of race and color distinction as so far settled, color nothing can *now* be done in opposition thereto by interposing legal objections. The laws now in force are against us, and the courts are bound to administer the law as established. All that we can do is to demonstrate under no pressure of circumstances shall we yield white supremacy where we can insist in making the distinction. The duty of the white population is to cultivate a fraternal spirit among themselves, to cultivate a spirit of compromise and accommodation on questions of mere opinion which do not involve a surrender of principle. It is clearly our duty also to look forward to the time—it may be far off—when wiser counsels will prevail in the ranks of our adversaries and these social equality doctrines will cease to be taught. We are not at all disposed to have at present any correspondence or communication with Mr. Conway and his colleagues on the subject of the schools, or to address to him or them any protest, and therefore we hope that the committee appointed to examine and report upon the projects submitted to the school meeting in the Deutsche Company Hall on Tuesday evening last will report against the indulgence of any expectation that we can possibly confine the action of the State Superintendent of Education within proper limits. Party interest and party necessity are against us. We can make no headway against them. Our true course is to strike out a new path and leave the State Superintendent to his own devices. The laws are for him and not for us. So are the courts. It is, therefore, useless to invoke their aid, because in such applications, utter defeat awaits us. And we stultify ourselves by invoking laws which were made by Radicals and are to be construed by Radicals. Let us abandon all that, and look the situation straight in the face, as if all were lost. We but play into the hands of our adversaries by pursuing the waiting policy, and we teach the people to hope when there is no ground of hope. Let the ward committees to be appointed under the resolution adopted on Tuesday evening, go earnestly to work and thoroughly canvass the second and third Districts upon the proposition that new schools should be immediately established, and let every member of the committees be convinced that we must either have separate schools, or submit to the degraded and degrading association with negroes which Mr. Conway openly announces he desires to effect.

Is it possible that the people of New Orleans are prepared to abandon their children to the evil influences which are certain to be employed against them? We cannot believe it.

Comic songs, national airs and mountain echoes at the Bismarck on Friday and following nights.

RICE DRILLS.—Messrs. Sizer & Owen, of 74 Carondelet street, announce elsewhere that they have on hand a stock of rice drills made by Wheeler & Mathews, such as are most extensively used in Georgia and the Carolinas, and which they can recommend as the best yet offered.

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD. Yesterday the first train of cars, comprising a locomotive and several freight cars loaded with cross ties, passed over the company's track on the Levee.

BENEFITS.—Billy Emerson is to have a benefit at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, and on Monday night, the popular treasurer of the Academy, Mr. Kittredge will have an opportunity of seeing how many of his friends will attest their friendship for him in the same material manner. He and Emerson should receive a hearty ovation, and we hope their friends will respond by the legion.

THE EIGHTH WONDER! To the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a fluid without bad smell, sediment, or color, that changes the gray or hair to a youthful shade, in from five to ten applications. This prodigy of the age is Pinaud's VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. tf

MORE AMENDMENTS.—The XVth Amendment is negro rights; the XVIth, woman's rights; and now a XVIIth is coming, which is to be native born rights. This is to be a Know Nothing provision to remedy the second article of the constitution, which provides that "no person except a natural born citizen" shall be eligible to the Presidency. This makes a distinction of race, color and previous condition, which excludes natural-born whites, and lets in native born negroes. Senators Cassserly and Schurz, for instance, are jealous of Revels, the Senator from Ohio, and other negroes, who may reach the Presidency first; and hence the proposed amendment.

Warbling and choruses by the Tyrolean Troupe on Friday and four following nights at the Bismarck.

DINNER TO MR. JUSTICE BRADLEY—THE BAR.—The members of the Galveston Bar gave a handsome dinner recently in honor of Judge Bradley, who has been holding the United States Circuit Court for the last ten days. We learned that the legal luminaries enjoyed themselves hugely, and the interchange and expression of pleasant thoughts and kindly feeling made the occasion one to be remembered with pleasure.—*Galveston Bulletin.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,069

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Judgment for a Reward of $5000.—In the case of G. Salvadore vs. the Board of Underwriters of New Orleans, the Supreme Court have, upon a rehearing, set aside so much of their original decree as simply remanded the cause to the lower court, so that the judgment of that court entitling plaintiff to the reward of $5000, offered by the Underwriters for a conviction of any offender for the crime of arson, remains affirmed. The case derives particular interest from the fact that defendants urge the plea that the crime was committed before the reward was offered, and that consequently the reward was not recoverable in such case. The conviction, however, was subsequent to the offering of the reward, and the present decision of the Supreme Court being upon a rehearing, is a final determination of the case in favor of plaintiff. S. Belden, Esq., (now Attorney General) attorney for plaintiff, and M. M. Cohen, Esq., attorney for the defendants.

Sale of Real Estate.—The splendid residence of the late Charles Koch, on Rampart street, with the elegant and costly furniture, was sold at private sale for $85,000. Mr. Stackhouse, one of our most prosperous merchant tailors, bought this valuable establishment, the original cost of which and its furniture exceeded $150,000.

Case of Vandonism.—Mrs. J. B. Petaluba complained in a very excited manner about a mulatto girl, Annie Smith, whom she charges with having poisoned her by some voodoo elixir or powder. The girl had worked for her, and when refused the loan of a pocket handkerchief had given her something in a cup of coffee which nearly drove her mad and made her sick ever since. Sometimes she feels as if she had rattlesnakes in her stomach, or frogs in her throat; another time she has no appetite. A little colored girl testified to the giving of the coffee by the accused and the sickness of the lady afterwards. The accused in going back to prison looked at the lady and said, "Never mind, my time will come yet," which called forth from the excited lady a burst of tears. An oldlady it was made against the charmer.

Arrest of Burglars.—While Sergeant Gibney was passing near the corner of Camp and Girod streets, at about 1½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, he saw a crowd of about five thieves hanging around there. The efficient sergeant, who has been a very successful lately in arresting the burglars who entered the drug store of Mr. Finley some weeks ago, at once suspected that there was something up. He instructed Officer I. McGinn to keep his eye on that corner. McGinn, at about three o'clock, found that the store of Mr. R. Martinez, No. 148 Camp street, had been broken in on the Girod street side. Opening the door, he found some burglars inside. He whistled for assistance, preventing in the meantime the escape of the criminals. A private watchman with a dark lantern came up, and two well-known thieves, R. Currus and Thomas Burns, were arrested in the rear, both without shoes, which afterwards were found by Officer McGinn in an alley in Girod street. The burglars were brought to the Central Station and locked up.

Sergt. Gibney then went with Officer McGinn and aroused the proprietor. When they entered the house they found 2100 cigars, carried by the burglars to the door, ready for removal. They did not succeed in finding the jimmy with which the door had been broken open.

Sergt. Gibney and McGinn deserve the highest credit for thus capturing two of the most dangerous and experienced burglars in this community.

John Robinson, colored, was arrested at about 2 o'clock yesterday by Officer Vankirk, found without shoes, on the premises of Mrs. Hannah Finney, No. 225 Common street, where he intended to commit a burglary. He was locked up at the Central Station.

Attempted Burglary.—Some time during Tuesday night an attempt was made to burglariously enter the Lafayette establishment of Mr. H. Bartell, No. 140 Poydras street. Four holes were bored through the panels of one of the doors. At 4 o'clock Officer Byrnes saw four men standing at the door, but at his approach they ran off through Lafayette Square and escaped.

Burglary.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Wells, No. 250 Dauphine street, was burglariously entered by an unknown thief, who stolen a suit of clothes, a pocketbook, containing $75 a dollar in silver, a pair of gold sleeve buttons and a coat. The thief, who dropped the trousers and a shirt on his way out, made his escape over a back fence.

Fire.—About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning a mattress factory, at the corner of Magnolia and St Thomas streets, was discovered to be on fire. As the family were not up at the time, it is supposed the building was fired by an incendiary. The flames were extinguished.

Miss Mizzi Leitner, the celebrated Tyrolean prima donna at the Bismarck on Friday and following nights.

From the Parishes.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 21st says:

After a protracted spell dry weather, it has now become very warm, a condition most favorable to the planting interests. In a few days the crops will require rain, as they will be clean and well cultivated. The prospects for the growing crops are flattering.

ST. LANDRY.—The Opelousas *Journal*, of the 21st, says:

The weather is extremely dry, with cool nights. Crops look better, we are informed, than at any other time, the same season since the war.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of the 21st says:

Fields throughout the parish never, as a whole, looked cleaner. The crops, however, are not looking so well. Corn is setting in about the time farmers commenced plowing. Cotton, too, is suffering for want of rain, as for an even stunting influence. The stand is good. Cane is looking better than either corn or cotton.

Mr. Andrew Jackson shipped thirty seven bales of cotton on the steamer St. John yesterday. This is the largest shipment made by a single merchant for some weeks.

A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held last week in Livingston parish. The meeting was addressed by Hon. T. G. Davidson, Senator Thompson, Col. G. W. Carter and Judge C. F. Bradley. A series of resolutions favoring and calling upon the Police Jury of that parish to grant such aid to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company as they may deem necessary, was unanimously adopted.

IBERVILLE.—The *South of the* 20th says:

The weather continued dry during the week—the nights being yet pleasantly cool and the days quite warm. The rays of the noon-day sun have even felt uncomfortably hot. Our own people have to complain of dust, and some of the citerns are giving out. The planters do not complain as yet. They needed this dry spell to put down the spring grass. They say that they have pretty well done this, and begin to ask for rain in occasional showers. They do not desire heavy rains which will stop work. The crop would be backward, they say, if they will have to work the soil a little late in the season. Upon the whole, the prospects are not bad thus far.

Tyrolean Alpine Concert Troupe at the Bismarck on Friday night, and four following nights.

WHEREABOUTS OF MCCOMB.—Col. H. S. McComb, of Wilmington, Delaware, has returned from a trip to New Orleans, where he has been measuring lances with ex-rebel General Beauregard. The Colonel is stopping at the Fifth Avenue.—*New York Standard, May 19.*

Quarantine.

Governor Warmoth has issued the following proclamation, establishing a quarantine of certain alleged infected ports, including Havana, the Cuban ports generally, etc. The quarantine is to go into effect on the 5th of next month:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 26, 1870.

Whereas, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crew, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers from said places, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than five days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the fifth day of June, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid, are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, Santiago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique, and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwal and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro; Para and Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-third day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

Alpine songs by the Tyrolean Troupe on Friday night at the Bismarck, and four following nights.

The Split in the Republican Party.

THE HERALD'S VERSION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following version of the "late imprecantness" in the Republican ranks of the United States Senate:

The breach in the ranks of the Senate Republicans was never more deeply defined than to-day. Mr. Morton before the Chamber being the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, opened the debate with one of the most powerful speeches of the session. His eloquence was heated to indignant fire from the outset by the provocation which Mr. Morton had given him yesterday in the charge that he was the champion, not of Southern or Northern interests, but of Southern and Northern rebels. The demagogic of Indiana received on a shield of brass the rebuke now administered to him—a rebuke which, as Mr. Ferry proceeded in his argument, extended to the whole bitter, relentless policy advocated not only by Morton, but by all the extremists of the Republican party towards the South. The Speaker called Southern State after Southern State—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas, and Virginia—to the witness stand, proving from the official declarations of their legislatures, conventions, and representatives in both branches of Congress, their overwhelming sentiment in favor of the general liability in the South which is denied to its inhabitants in the pending bill. He summoned the public opinion of the North and public, including that of the Republican party in its strongholds, to bear witness to the same effect. With a lance-like apprehension of the true conditions, the sweet indication of that public opinion even which he pointed to the press, the leading journals of the party, especially in New York, declaring the truth that in that real capital of the nation, as well as in the other great cities, not a single great Republican newspaper existed but was opposed to the perpetuation of these political disabilities. The Connecticut Senator did not pause here. Reaching out his arm with a gesture that rivited the attention which Senators on all sides were giving to his speech, he seemed to lift Morton out of his seat and impale him on the very spikes of the Republican platform, which he prohibited that Radical and his classmen to have violated by their advocacy of an *ex post facto* punishment for the sins of a rebellion held by the average sense and clemency of the nation to have polished out of the term of amnesty to infuriated party revenge. By the withering sentences which the speaker fairly flossed in the faces of the surrounding Radicals, they were read out of the ranks of the party of which they had claimed to be the most shining lights, and were left sitting sad and troubled, under the sardonic smiles of such Senators as Conkling, Carpenter, Trumbull, Edmunds, and other Republicans who had fought the battle on the side of the Judiciary Committee for justice even to rebels. These Senators, by the alacrity and warmth of their congratulations of the speaker at the close, manifested anew how cordially they were in sympathy with such doctrine. Mr. Morton made a very lame back speech in reply, being embarrassed by his temper, and Conkling seized the last opportunity of the parliamentary rule which compelled him to hesitate in the coining of harsh epithets for his opponent. He took his turn in reviewing the complaints of the kind of a Republican party of which he professed to be a member, an expulsion which seemed inevitable in his conditions. The debate went on, not rising again to the height where Mr. Ferry had lifted it, but illustrating its entire progress the now quite unbearable rent in the Republican ranks. Mr. Johnson, the new Senator from Virginia, made a very able and argumentative discussion of the features of the bill. Drake and Cameron made acrimonious radical speeches. Revels, of Mississippi, who had been called out by Mr. Sawyer, rose to state his views, and of course every one turned to catch what he had to say. He stated that as to his own position he was in favor of removing the disabilities from all who showed they were fit for it, and the only evidence of this fitness was to be found in a loyal support and laboring to carry out the laws of Congress. The Republican party of Mississippi had during the canvass pledged itself to a general amnesty, and the Republican legislature had passed laws to that effect. Mississippi, he said, was not reconstructed that there was no disorder there and the people were as quiet and harmonious as in any Northern State. He was, therefore, in favor of restoring everybody in Mississippi. The people were fit for it. These remarks did not occupy five minutes, and seemed as if they had been carefully prepared to Mr. Sawyer's interrogatories. Thayer, who was the next speaker, indorsed Revels's speech as proper to be circulated everywhere. The debate showed a great division as to the pending measure. Hessers. Sherman, Williams and Hamlin desiring to substitute the House for the Senate bill, Stewart and Sumner protesting against this course.

Which Side Grant is On.

"Timon" writes a letter from Washington, under date of May 17, to the Richmond *Dispatch*, with reference to the division in the Radical party, as showed in the Morton-Ferry debate. Of Grant's leanings he says:

"It is thought St. Albans will be the base of operations. The clothing and equipments of these bands have preceded them.

St. Louis, May 26.—Over two hundred gentlemen, many of whom occupy prominent positions in society, publish a call for a public meeting Friday night, for the purpose of organizing a St. Louis County Women Suffrage Society.

Lewistown, Me., May 25.—About sixty Irishmen, holding tickets for Island Pond passed up the Grand Trunk Railroad this morning and took possession of a car, allowing no others to enter.

Ogdensburg, May 25.—Five hundred Fenians with arms, and between seventy-five to one hundred wagons containing ammunition and military stores, passed Malone last night and this morning, going north.

Hogansburg, N. Y., May 26.—400 Fenians arrived at Watertown this morning, reported that Gen. Sherman, with troops, would soon arrive.

200 Fenians who came from Rome, via the Central road, got off at Potsdam. They were evidently old soldiers.

The number of Fenians at St. Albans is estimated at from 1500 to 1800.

Col. Mosby, the noted ex-Confederate General, is there organizing a force of cavalry.

The Fenian plan is said to be to sent out small bodies of cavalry to Laraas, the border at various points, thus distracting attention, while the main body will make a grand attack at an unexpected quarter.

Fifty men who arrived at Malone yesterday fell into the military procession and immediately marched northward.

St. Albans, Vt., May 26.—The arrest of Gen. O'Neill dampens the ardor of the Fenians. Reports from the front say they are badly demoralized.

The Fenians fought well, but it is evident they were not reinforced as expected. There were in the neighborhood about 500 men with ammunition for four times that number.

It is reported that many have gone back.

This evening's train from the South brought 120 men, who immediately departed.

It is evident that unless the Fenians have are large reinforcements the movement will be a fiasco.

Two Fenians were killed and two wounded.

A company of the 5th U. S. heavy artillery are here. More United States troops expected to arrive.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 26.—Batteries C. and M., Federal artillery, passed north to-night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Drake's Amendment to the Appropriation Bill.

Movements of the Fenians.

Reported Engagements in Various Quarters.

Destruction of the St. Louis Republican Office by Fire.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Destructive Fire in Quebec, Canada.

Great Satisfaction Evinced at Grant's Proclamation.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 25.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $700,000.

The bill incorporating the Corcoran Art Gallery has been signed.

The report of the committee regarding the trade between Mexico and Texas alleges that from 50,000 to 60,000 bales have been smuggled, and accuses the Mexican Government with favoring this illicit trade, and asserts that Juarez was disloyal during the rebellion by allowing contraband goods to reach the Confederates through territory which he controlled.

To-day's *Tribune* says: "Gov. Bullock reads somewhat to literally. He has written a letter to the effect that he regrets we have no place. He urges merely technical objections to our remarks on his late communication relative to the Georgia troubles. We are sorry, though, he does not seem to think it, that the term as Governor of Georgia will not expire until 1872, so that further Congress may do with the "Bingham amendment" to the Georgia bill. But we also know, good as it does be, that if Bingham's plan is adopted and a new Legislature is elected (that coming fall, Gov Bullock's official term ends) the Georgia trouble will speedily terminate, and if there is any basis of truth in the revelation of fraud and corruption at an bribery contained in the report of the Legislative committee, will Gov. Bullock have just reason to complain of his faith, or to charge us, as he does, in the letter we have received, that "we don't vote fair.

HOUSE—The bill to revive navigation and commerce was taken up, and after some discussion a substitute agreed on by the committee was offered by the chairman.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was reported back without amendment.

Amendments were offered to protect the rights and interests of actual settlers, and to exclude the conclusion of a guarantee of the bonds of the company by the United States.

After a general discussion the main question was ordered—yeas 107; nays 66.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, and without disposing of all the amendments the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The Conference Committee report on the Fifteenth Amendment bill was adopted by a party vote—48 to 11.

The appropriation bill was resumed and Mr. Drake's amendment repealing the rule of evidence as to the legality of a claimant in the Court of Claims, was debated. It requires proof of loyalty or pardon or amnesty as evidence in the Court of Claims. To establish the loyalty of a claimant requires proof of loyalty specified in former acts of Congress to be adhered to, irrespective of such pardon or amnesty, and directs the judgments heretofore rendered in favor of claimants upon any other proof to be reversed by the Supreme Court, and pending suits based upon such pardons to be dismissed.

A telegram reciting the particulars of the murder of State Senator Stevens, of Louisiana, was read.

Washington, May 25.—The House to-day virtually postponed action on the postal telegraph until the next session.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Indianapolis, May 25.—A contract has been finally closed with the Hally Company for the water works of this city, the construction of which will be commenced immediately. A contract for fifteen miles of pipe has been let.

Memphis, May 25.—The Methodist general Conference to-day selected Louisville as the next place of meeting, and the following named officers were elected: Book Agent, Dr. Redford; Editor of Monthly Magazine, Dr. W. P. Harrison; Secretary of the Board of Missions, Dr. J. H. Mc Feeters. The editors of the various church weeklies were re-elected. The salaries of Bishops Andrews and Early were fixed at $3500; the salaries of other Bishops at $3000 per annum.

Louisville, May 25.—The Presbyterian Assembly had an interesting discussion upon allowing lay exhorters.

Rev. Nelson of Augusta, Ga., Lefevre, of Baltimore, Hopkins, of Owensboro, Rice, of Franklin, Tenn., were nominated for the Chair of pastoral theology in the Dubuque Theological Seminary.

St. Louis, May 25.—The *Republican* office was burned last night. Loss $100,000. The entire office was opened this morning and their contents were found almost entirely uninjured. The four-cylinder press was also uninjured, and will be running to-morrow. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the United States authorities.

The Fenians attacked the home guards at Cooke Corners, near Malone, last night with the loss of several killed and wounded. "Nobody hurt on our side."

Freeport, Ill., May 25.—A large force of volunteers, including artillery, are under arms here.

Toronto, C. W., May 25.—The Governor is advised of the Fenian movements and is prepared for any contingency.

Montreal, C. W., May 25.—Further news indicates that the Fenians are determined to make a movement the east frontier. A large number of men are parading close to the lines.

It is stated that the Fenians have cut the wires at Whitlaw.

The latest advices is that they have crossed the line in force. A considerable force left here yesterday for the frontier.

Montreal, C. W., May 26.—The latest dispatches say the Fenians are at Trout river, in Huntington county, intending to cross the line. Volunteers will leave at noon for the border. The 69th regiment is expected from Quebec.

The Fenians, 3000 strong, are at Pigeon Hill, marching. Lord Col. Russell and Prince Consort's Own Rifles have gone to the front with the Montreal volunteers. They intend to attack the Fenian entrenchments. Prince Arthur goes with the regiment, on the staff of Col. Russell.

Col. Smith goes in command of the advance guard.

The Fenian movement will no interfere with the Red River movements.

Great satisfaction is expressed with President Grant's order.

London, May 26.—President Grant's Fenian proclamation seems to give great satisfaction.

Lisbon, May 25.—The Cortes dissolved after all the Deputies had sworn to defend the independence of Portugal. The Cortes will reassemble on the 20th of June.

London, May 25.—The House of Commons had a secret debate last night on social Evil. The adoption of the Continental system for the prevention of disease was argued.

Madrid, May 25.—Gen. Prim says Spain took no part in the recent events in Portugal.

The Government has issued orders for the release of four Englishmen captured by brigands near Gibraltar.

The bill authorizing civil marriages is now a law.

London, May 26.—Dispatches announce the brigands near Gibraltar have four English captives, whom they will hold for ransom.

Lisbon, May 25.—Gen. Saldanha's manifesto is that he will maintain Portuguese independence.

Paris, May 26.—The judges of English and American prizewers at Bourges pronounce the English the best.

Quebec, May 25.—The loss by the fire last night amounts to £500,000—110 houses, a foundry, a potash factory, two ships, and a large quantity of lumber was burned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 25—Evening.—Cotton irregular. Middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11¼@11¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, 2000 of which were for export and speculation.

Paris, May 25.—Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 74.70.

London, May 25—Evening.—Consols 94¼. 5-20s 89. Tallow 44s 6d. Sugar on the spot firmer, 34s 9d @ 35s; afloat quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 25—Evening.—Sugar less active; Porto Rico 9¼@10c; muscovado 9@9¾c; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; No. 9 Dutch standard 9¼@9¾d. Molasses quiet; clayed 32c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 36@46c; tubbed 47@49; pulled 37@40c; Texas 28c; California 21@30c. Hides dull—nominally unchanged.

New York, May 26.—Gold opened firmer at 114¾@114⅝, but was quiet during the afternoon, closing at the same figure. Governments opened strong and higher, closing strong. 6s of 1881, with coupons, 111¾; 68s, 111⅛; 68s, 111¼; 65s, 111¼; new issues, 118⅛; 67s, 113⅜; 68s, 113⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛. Southern Securities opened generally firmer and closed strong. Tennessee 6s, old, 61; new, 56¾. Virginias, old, 69⅝; new, 69⅝. Louisiana 6s, old, 75¾; new, 73. Levee 6s, 75¾; 8s, 80. Alabama 8s, 101; 5s, 78. Georgia 6s, 88; 7s, 95. North Carolina 7s, 48⅝; new, 25⅛. South Carolinas, old, 66; new, 62¼. Sub-Treasury balance $80,007,331, including $4,887,000 in currency.

New York, May 25—Evening.—Cotton market easier. Sales 3000 bales. Middling uplands 23¾c; middling Orleans 23¾c. Flour dull at the close—State and Western unsettled; State $4 65@5 50; Southern dull, $6 85@9 50. Wheat lower. Corn opened firmer, closing dull and declining; new mixed Western $1 04@1 08½. Beef steady. Pork firmer, $29 60. Lard steady. Whisky lower, $1 07½. Rice firm, 7@8. Sugar less active. Coffee firm. Molasses dull. Turpentine heavy, 39@40c. Rosin steady.

Galveston, May 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary 18½@19c; gold; sales 100 bales; receipts 174; stock on hand 27,571.

Savannah, May 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 21½c; sales 150 bales; receipts 657; exports coastwise 542; stock 20,991.

Charleston, May 25.—Cotton market dull; middlings 21½c; sales 150 bales; receipts 415; exports coastwise 1702; stock on hand 6000.

Norfolk, May 25.—Cotton market quiet and unchanged; middlings 20¾c; sales 75 bales; receipts 332; exports coastwise 371; stock 27,116.

Baltimore, May 25.—Cotton market dull; declined ⅛c. Middlings 22½c; sales 100 bales; net receipts 50; gross receipts 10; total 60; stock on hand 3906 bales.

Boston, May 25.—Cotton market lower. Middlings 23½c; sales 200 bales; net receipts 1; gross receipts 360; total 261; stock on hand 5000 bales.

Mobile, May 25.—Cotton market quiet and weak. Middlings 21½c; sales 200 bales; receipts 104; stock on hand 36,311 bales.

Louisville, May 25.—Cotton market weak; middlings 21¾c. Flour $5 25. Corn dull, $1 08. Wheat $1 02@1 20. Oats 60. Rye $1. Pork $30. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 17¼c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 18c. Hams—sugar-cured 20c. Whisky $1 04.

Cincinnati, May 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull, $1 05@1 20. Corn dull, 70@70½c. Oats 55@60c. Rye 97@1 00. Cotton dull; middling 22@22½c; demand only light. Tobacco firm; sales 350 hhds; trade brisk to common leaf $6 75@7 12. Whisky $1 05@1 06. Pork $29 50@30. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13c; clear 16@16½c. Bacon—shoulders 15c; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Butter 35c. Eggs 16c.

St Louis, May 25.—Fall superfine Flour $4@4 25. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red fall $1 05@1 06. Corn dull; mixed 57@58c. Oats 42@43c. Rye firmer, 90c. Whisky $1 05. Pork $29@30. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 15c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18c. Hams—sugar-cured 20@22c. Butter firm, 35@40c. Eggs 16c.

Memphis, May 25.—Passed up—Carroll, Marble City and Imperial. Down—Richmond and Belfast. Cotton—Receipts 50; shipments 1000; sales 500; market quiet. Middling 21c. Receipts—Flour 100 bbls, corn 1000 bushels, oats 500 bushels. Shipments—Flour 200 bbls, corn 1000 bushels, oats 500 bushels. Weather clear. Mercury 78.

St. Louis, May 25.—Arrived—Thompson and Commerce and barges from New Orleans. May 26—Departed—Ben Franklin and little Memphis from Memphis. Departed—Grand Tower for New Orleans. Arrived—Belfast from Memphis.

Pittsburg, May 25.—River falling fast. Monongahela 5 feet 5 inches in the channel. Allegheny 10 feet 4 inches. A number of tows came with large shipments of coal departed on the rise.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 25—12 M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind S. E. Light.

Arrived: ship Hurtado, Brown, master, 72 days from New York, with general cargo to G. A. Footin & Co.

Cleared: ship Ocean Bride, E. Morrison.

6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind S. E. Light.

Arrived: brig Clytie, Dow, master, 54 days from Iquica, with nitrate of soda, etc., to R. H. Doyle.

Sailed: steamship Clinton and bark Rosa.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1870.

The Money market is quiet and easy with no change in rates. Call loans are 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for best secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 6@8 ⅌ cent. for other good collaterals. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for 1st and 11@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 114¾@114⅝, against 114¾ with no change, and after a small business closed at 114⅝@114⅝, against 114⅝. The sales are included at $100 each at 114⅝, $3000 at 114⅝, $3000 and $6000 at 114⅝, and $2000 at 114⅝@114⅝. Nothing transpired in Silver.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was limited, the sales of Sterling only amounting to £17,000, of which £5000 were at 109¾, £3000 at 125, £1000 and £3000 at 125⅛, and £4000 bankers' at 109¾@109⅞. No sales of France were reported. Sterling may now be quoted at 109¾@109⅞ for first class bankers' bills, 109½@109¾ for second class bankers' bills, and 109¼@109½ for third class. We quote the rates for Francs at 5.15@5.13¾ ⅌ franc for bankers' and 5.17½@5.15 ⅌ franc for the latter. There figures show an advance since yesterday of ⅛ ⅌ cent.

The market for Domestic Exchange was again poorly supplied with commercial bills, but with a slight demand. The rates, though very firm, were hardly quotable higher. The bank rate for sight drafts on New York is now 1 ⅌ cent. premium, and the sales included $15,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅛ premium, $10,000 and $20,000 commercial sight at ¼ premium, private bankers' sight at ⅛, $10,000 commercial and $15,000 private bankers at ⅜@¼, $15,000 sight on Boston at ⅛, and $20,000 at 3-16.

In stocks we noticed sales of 50 shares Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at $75, last evening, and 50 shares Jefferson Island Canal at $1 10. — Sugar Shed Co. at $95, 250 Crescent City Slaughter House at $27.50, 100 Mechanics' Bank at $23, 100 Metropolitan Police Warrants changed hands at $4.80, $800 and $2000 at 94¼, and $2000 at 94¾, and $2000 Louisiana State Warrants at 78. Dealers bought State Warrants for new and 62 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 95 for new, and sold the former at 96 for new and 95 for old, and the latter at 94@94¼.

City Treasury Notes were neglected. Some of the dealers were offering for small sums 22@25 discount.

LATER.—At the session of the Board of Brokers to-night there was only one sale of 100 shares Mechanics' Bank, Dutcher House Co. at $27.50 ⅌ share. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked	Bids
Ship Island Canal Company		
Jeffersonville Railroad	115	114
Crescent City Railroad	—	30
Canal & Claiborne st. Railroad	—	41 75
Germania National Bank	—	120 00
Merchants' Bank	65 75	65 00
New Orleans National Bank	26 00	25 50
Crescent City Bank	27 75	26 50
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	25 00	24 00
Union Bank	65 50	65 00
Louisiana State Bank	16 50	15 00
Canal Bank		60 00
Southern Bank		50 00
Lafayette Bank		50 00
Gold	114¾	114⅝
American Silver Eagles		108
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	87 50	85 50
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds	80 00	75 00
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Debt Bonds		60 50
Jefferson City Bonds	80	75
State Bonds, old	75	74
State Warrants	94¾	94¼
City Consolidated Bon