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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1868.

CHEAP BOOKS—Mr. James A. Gresham, Bookseller, 92 Camp street, advertises in our columns the works of Shakespeare, Burns and Byron complete at fifty cents each. These are cheap English editions, get up in a compact and handy form. That of Burns is illustrated with carefully executed wood-cuts, and for neatness, utility and cheapness is unrivalled. Gresham also has *The Essays of Charles Lamb, The Waverly Novels*, and *Dickens's* works, which he is selling for the ridiculously low price of twenty five cents each.

We acknowledge receipt by telegraph through Mr. Hatton, the New Orleans Agent of the Associated Press, of a polite invitation from the Messrs. Stetson, of the Astor House, New York, to dinner on the occasion of the re-opening of that celebrated Hotel on Thursday next. Did our engagements permit we should be pleased to renew our acquaintance with the excellent fare for which the Astor House is held in remembrance by those whose good fortune it has been to be numbered among its guests.

Mr. G. Stromeyer, Secretary of the German Protestant Asylum, sends us an invitation to the celebration of the foundation of the asylum, to take place at Orange Grove, Jefferson City, the 7th instant.

Thanks to Col. Eugene Tisdale, of Monroe, Ouachita parish, who arrived here yesterday from that part of the State, for a late copy of the Ouachita *Telegraph*.

Thanks to Mr. Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city, for a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the same, for the year ending March 31, 1868.

We have been requested by Mr. Train to state that he is not one of the lawyers engaged in bringing to justice "rebels" who had persecuted Unionists, and who being interfered with by "rebels," on that account, had petitioned Gen. Grant for protection.

FROM HAVANA.—By a dispatch received yesterday by Mr. V Perrillat, the efficient agent of the French Transatlantic Company, we learn that the steamer Guyane left Havana on Wednesday, 3d instant, at 4 P. M. No cases of yellow fever had been reported at that date.

The Washington had arrived from St Nazaire in 17 days, gaining two days on the usual time. The Washington is now a screw propeller. With such vessels as these the trip from St. Nazaire to New Orleans can be made in 19 days.

The steamship Liberty, Captain Bain, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Havana—G Guyere, Anna McDonald....For Baltimore—M Greer Miss Goodwyn Miss Wilson, Steerage—Four children, J A Walters, Mrs Jeanne Allen' Mr Irwin, wife and servant, A E Wolfgang, A L Stawens, J Gaul, C H Stuse and lady, Herman F W Jones, Col L Ivy wife and four children, Mrs A A Marjenis and child, H Goldsmith, T Douglas....For Key West—Mrs Kelly and three children.

GEN' GRANT.—The Committee of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, recently held in Chicago, adopted a notify General Grant of his nomination for the Presidency, have waited upon Gen. Grant at his headquarters. In response to the speech of the Chairman of the Committee, Gen. Grant said:

Gentlemen of the Committee of Soldiers and Sailors.

I will say that it was never a desire of mine to be a candidate for any political office. It is a source of gratification to me to feel that I have the support of those who sustained me through the great rebellion which we have passed. If I did not feel I had the support of those, I would never have consented to be a candidate. It was not a matter of choice with me, but I hope, as I have accepted, that I will have your aid and support from now until November, as I had it during the rebellion.

Who forced General Grant to be a candidate?

The Late Tournament.

A special correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, signing himself "May," thus speaks of the late Tournament in the city:

To-day, Saturday, is the grand tournament day, and the public are on tip-toe see the result. The prospective honor lies between Mr. Manning and Mr. Lamsden, of Kilby—we think Mr. M will win it, and choose his Queen of Love and Beauty. Several hearts are fluttering in anticipation.

There are many little incidents and anecdotes connected with this *fête*. Among others, that of Major A, late of the Confederate army, riding around with a white sash on Mardi Gras of the day, while on his right arm he carried two United States flags. I spoke to him when he dismounted, and said:

"Major, two or three of us have been enjoying a quiet laugh at your expense."

"Why so," said he.

"Well, we thought it looked slightly funny to see a full fledged Confed major, like you, riding around with a couple of 'Yankee Rags' on your arm, that's all."

"O, that's not strange," retorted the Major, "I always had a fondness for that flag—so much so that I kept them for four years of the war to get hold of once!"

A drink settled the matter.

The live days' *fête* will not net less than $20,000 and probably exceed that considerably. This money, *if put into proper hands*, will relieve a good deal of distress; and I hope that the appropriations will not be shrouded in so much mist (or mined) as is talked of in regard to a fair in which the beautiful *fair* of your city were kind enough to assist. I blame no one. I do not even say that the cash was not appropriated to the purposes intended, but the people of New Orleans, many of them, talk and complain that they are not satisfied, that's all. The money in all such cases should be put into the hands of those who are not only reliable, but can afford to distribute it without taking salary money out of the charity box. The public spend their money freely and anywhere, and they demand—and have a right to—satisfactory figures. With the names connected with this "tournament," there can be no fault found, no doubting.

The Banyan Tree of Tyranny.

The treatment that Mr. Woolley is receiving at the hands of the impeachers is without example in the history of the United States.

As we understand it, Mr W. refuses to answer certain questions concerning his private affairs, which were propounded to him by the Impeachment Managers, for which refusal he was grossly insulted by Beast Butler, if we may be allowed to call by the name of manhood the slobbering of venom by such a reptile as the member from Lowell.

For his refusal to make a public confession concerning his private affairs, Mr. Woolley, after being cursed by Butler, is held in close confinement, subject to the orders of the knot conspirators called Impeachment Managers.

And so the thing goes. The tree of tyranny is like the banyan of India. It will spread. The example set by Gen Meade in Alabama, in locking up citizens in cells without granting them a preliminary hearing, speedily takes root in Washington, where representative Beast Butler arrests a citizen in his house at content, and then orders him into solitary confinement.

This banyan tree of mongrel tyranny will send off shoots in the direction of New York and Ohio, to take root in those localities—and that is the only redeeming trait about the tree. Those who plant it for their neighbors, sooner or later find themselves under its shade, and though it spreads like the banyan, its shade is as deadly as that of the Upas.

If the Northern people fail to seize the Democratic pick axe until fall, and dig it up by the roots, it will be a just retribution if its branches pierce the hearts of all their dear ones. They have it in their power to prevent such a calamity from themselves, and to pluck the probing shoots from the flesh of their Southern brethren. Let them not neglect the opportunity; or, neglecting it, prepare to die.—*Mobile Tribune.*

DISABILITIES.—There are a good many persons in the South at present, it would seem, grievously afflicted at not being able to serve their country in those lucrative positions which so temptingly invite the needy or covetous recent Southerner. We have already said, that the iron clad oath will not be required after the State is admitted into the Union, and as the Executive officers of the State will not qualify until then, we do not see why any of the candidates should hold back on account of the iron clad. But it must not be forgotten that the 14th article, constitutional admendment, disqualifies from holding office all persons nearly who ever held office before, and it is doubtless one of these, who elicited the subjoined letter from Charles Sumner, which we find in the *Phœnix*.

SENATE CHAMBER, }
Washington City. }

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 19th, in reference to the removal of your political disabilities. I am not sure that the time has yet come to make exception to our general policy in individual cases; to do so, would be to open the door to innumerable applications; and once open, it would be difficult to shut it. I hope to meet such cases as yours by some general amendment and as soon as the condition of the country will permit, I shall be the first to advocate the removal of all disabilities under which you labor at present. Yours truly,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To —— Esq., Columbia, S. C.

Charleston Mercury.

Said Judd at Chicago: "I dare not continue these remarks further; I cannot trust myself." There are not a few people who resemble Mr. Judd, in that they are afraid to trust him. He couldn't have made a more Judd-icious personal remark.

A duel grew out of a love affair at Louisville, in which blank cartridges and red ink figured so successfully that one lover is now lying from justice, supposing himself a murderer, while the other is laughing with the young woman over a great tragic epitaph left by the ardent duellist.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,459

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of acceptance of the nomination made by the Chicago Convention, addressed by Gen. Grant to the President of that body, we think could hardly have been composed by Gen. Grant himself. It contains evidence of having been the work of a shrewder politician than Gen. Grant, and is worded with considerable art. He compliments the Convention for "the wisdom, moderation and patriotism with which their proceedings were conducted—believes they express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials and endorses their resolutions. He then promises, if elected, "to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere." This is a slap at Mr. Johnson, who has been accused of not executing the laws in good faith, and of having been guilty of extravagance in conducting the Government. After these complimentary remarks towards the Convention and general engagements to perform the duties of the Executive office, Gen. Grant adds:

"At times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing. A purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration will lighten the burden of taxation while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace."

So that Gen. Grant, after accepting the platform and indorsing the resolutions of the Convention, in the same breath declares "it is improper to lay down a policy" by which his administration shall be guided, and engages to accommodate himself to the changing will of the people. He has said lately on another occasion that "he should have no policy of his own, distinct from that of the people." The burden of his letter, however, *is the desirableness of peace*—a word he uses three times in this brief document. He seems to think it will be in his power to restore peace and quietness, but unless we are greatly mistaken he will find that even a more difficult undertaking than the siege of Vicksburg or the conquest of Lee. Those who nominated Gen. Grant have no desire for peace, and if they can have their way the war will be kept up. Gen Grant would not have been their candidate if the necessities of their situation had not dictated his selection. He was not their first choice and was only taken up lest the Democrats should nominate him And we think the Radicals will be disappointed if they fail to secure his submission to their will in all things.

Gen. Grant says not one word of the duties of the President, arising from the oath he takes on assuming the office. He says nothing about "preserving, protecting or defending the Constitution of the United States," the first and the paramount duty of the Executive. We should have had a higher opinion of his letter accepting the nomination, had he promised obedience to the overriding law, rather than obedience to the variable wishes of the people. At the present time all men in high public station, should regard it as obligatory upon them to inculcate respect and reverence for the fundamental law of the land. Observance of that law would have prevented war, and will bring that peace which Gen. Grant professes, and no doubt sincerely professes, to desire.

By the light of his past history we leave our readers to judge how much reliance ought to be placed in the promises of Gen. Grant. We think the people of the South would only prefer him to a candidate of extreme Radical views. They believe he would, at all events, maintain order by means of the army, and in our present circumstances, that is of the first importance. But public opinion, if we understand it, is unconquerably averse at this time, to the elevation of any military man to the Presidency if it can possibly be avoided. They have had enough of "shoulder-straps" to last them for this generation. And they cannot forget just yet in how base a manner Gen Grant betrayed the confidence of the President of the United States in allying himself at a critical moment with the President's deadliest foes.

If General Grant shall be elected and shall pursue a conservative course, making manifest the exercise of that will he is believed to possess, for the benefit of the whole people of the United States, and shall frown down the proscriptive tendencies of those to whom he owes his nomination, we shall be most agreeably disappointed.

We sincerely hope he will pursue such a course in the event of his election.

Qualified Negro Suffrage.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The idea that the Southern can gain anything by proposing to grant to the negroes qualified suffrage appears to us a sheer delusion.

We take it for granted that the whole race of the South do well consider qualified negro suffrage as a thing good in itself. They would, as the majority of their race has lately done in the Northern States, bestow on political privileges upon the negro. Political no more than physical miscegenation would be tolerated as a wise policy. It is proposed in the South to qualified negro suffrage to conciliate the Radicals of the North, a sort of compromise.

Now the Radicals in the Northern States have distinctly repudiated "qualified negro suffrage." This was formerly one of the steps of their progress, like abolition petitions to Congress, free soil in our Territories, and the abolition of slavery; and they succeeded in obtaining it for the negroes in some of the Northern States. They have now left this step behind them, and assume as their party creed, "manhood suffrage," which means universal negro suffrage for the negro in the South and North. On this policy they have pressed in the Northern States an alteration of their State Constitutions to insure it, and have organized a military despotism over the South to enforce it in Congress. Our position is rather shaky, if there is much respect to principle in the matter on the part of those who in Congress habitually treat the Constitution as a nullity, although they have solemnly sworn to support it. Manhood suffrage with them is an instrument of rule. In the North, as the Radicals will measure it, it will give them the ruling power of all the negroes in the North—and in the South, give them the Southern States.

What qualified negro suffrage means we cannot say but we have understood from the position assumed by the late Columbia Convention—that negroes are of right "a portion of the body politic." Governor Orr says that in Convention they are the sovereignty of South Carolina. If negroes are a portion of "the body politic" in South Carolina, it is not easy to refute the position of Governor Orr that in the late negro Convention they were the sovereignty of the State. To both of these positions we dissent. We are not aware of any law or any legitimate Constitution which has made negroes a portion of the body politic in South Carolina, and we maintain, with President Johnson and the whole Democratic party at the N. York, that all legislation by the Congress of the United States by its military acts to make so is null and void. The body politic of South Carolina consists of white men, and the sovereignty of South Carolina is the property of white men, and evil will be the day for the South, when the great element of race, as the sole depository of political power, is compromised or frittered away by the paltry considerations of the more or less of negro accomplishments or negro wealth. Any Southern people with backbone anything to lose by abandoning this great element of a possible free government in the United States sternly vindicate it in all their late elections. Shall we of the South abandon it, to whom it is country and life? For ourselves we answer never!

Of what avail, with such a party, can it be to propose qualified negro suffrage in the South? It is seldom wise under any circumstances, for the weak to propose concessions. They are generally considered as mere evidences of weakness, which win but little consideration. Will the Radical party, flushed with success and raising in power, go back to a policy they have repaled, and which stands in direct conflict with that which they now maintain? And will they do this, when the intended and direct effect is to defeat their party? Is there such a calamity from themselves, and to pluck the probing shoots from the flesh of their Southern brethren. Let them not neglect the opportunity; or, neglecting it, prepare to die.—*Mobile Tribune.*

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.—The jobbing and rifling and drifting of parties thus going on how consistently ridiculous seems the position of the Democrats! Within their ranks or within their reach, they have a ticket which can be counted upon against Grant, even in Grant's present weak position. What must they do, then? They must go to Chase. He is the only man in the country who will be worth a button against the Republican nominee. Let the Democrats have the moral courage to look upon things as they are, to look upon the Radical opening as a new one, to ignore past relations of men to parties, and, accepting so much as has been honestly done in reconstructing, go forward for the assertion of the sufficiency of the Constitution with Chase as their leader. Let them do this and they may have a future. They may put any Democrat they choose in the second place, even though he come from the smallest pigeon hole in Tammany. Chase has enough brains to cover all, and in his record there is the moral dignity that would make the ticket acceptable to the highest standard of American thought. Radicalism counts for Grant's election much upon the Southern States; but Chase could carry those States against Grant. This is true of no other man, and the election may turn on this point. If the Democratic Convention nominates Chase it will stamp itself a bold and wise body, but if it does not the defeat of its party is absolutely certain.

In Chicago, there were 5184 deaths during 1867.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departments Closed in Honor of Ex-President Buchanan.

Geo. C. Graham Elected Secretary of the Senate.

Democratic Majority in Oregon 2000.

Conservative Citizens Ordered to Leave Washington.

Movement in Favor of Reducing the Whiskey Tax.

Alabama Democratic State Convention.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 4—The Senate, after electing Geo. C. Graham, of California, Secretary, vice Forney, adjourned in honor of Buchanan.

HOUSE.—The bill appropriating land in Minnesota, at the Falls of St. Anthony, passed.

On motion of Stevens the House now concurred in the Senate amendment to the Arkansas bill and asked a Committee of Conference.

The Tax bill was resumed.

Allison, discussing revenue frauds, said that fraudulent practices had gone to such an extent in Richmond, that even the judicial ermine had been stained. The section conferring the appointing power on the Commissioner was discussed to recess.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 4—The Departments are all closed to day in honor of ex-President Buchanan, and the city is perfectly quiet.

The Democratic majority in Oregon is now stated at 2000.

Washington, June 4—Mr. Calvert, Conservative Judge of Elections in the First Ward, received this day the order:

SIR—You are hereby notified to leave the city in 24 hours. We are on the track of one more.

Signed A DETERMINED RADICAL.

It is stated that others have received similar missives.

Washington, June 4—The Printers' Union passed a resolution opposing International Copy tax.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 4—The flags on the shipping to day are at half mast, and a national salute was fired in honor of Buchanan.

New York, June 4—The Chamber of Commerce to day endorsed and adopted the resolution of the St. Louis Board of Trade in favor of refunding the whisky tax to fifty cents, and making a reduction in the tobacco tax.

New York, June 4—The Masonic Grand Lodge elected James Gibbons, Grand Master and John W. Anthon, Deputy.

Richmond, June 4—Chief Justice Chase is engaged trying the civil docket. He will remain about ten days. Many prominent citizens have gone to Washington, Norfolk, etc.

Montgomery, June 4—The Alabama Democratic State Convention adjourned this evening. The Convention adopted a resolution in favor of sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention on the 4th of July, under the following restriction:

Resolved, That, not representing any recognized portion of the Electoral College, it is the deliberate sense of the Convention, with the present lights before it, that our delegates be left free to exercise their judgment in the choice of candidates, but having full confidence in their prudence, patriotism and judgment this Convention pledges them to support the nominee.

Hons James H Clanton, Lewis L. Parsons, Reuben Chapman and John A. Winston were selected as delegates to the National Convention. 42 delegates were selected for the Districts. The nomination of an electoral ticket left in the hands of the State Executive Committee, of which Jas H. Clanton was today elected as Chairman.

The following resolutions were adopted

1 *Resolved*, That having entire confidence in the principles and the patriotism of the Democratic party, we hereby pledge ourselves to support the candidates of that party for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, to be nominated at the coming Convention in the city of New York, on the 4th of July next.

2 *Resolved*, That slavery having been prohibited in the State of Alabama by a Convention of the people thereof, held in September, 1865, we hereby again proclaim our faithful adherence to that decision, and we assure the people of the United States that there are no laws in force in this State enacted by our authority which make any distinction in the protection which they give to the person and property of both races, and we hereby declare our solemn purpose that these laws shall be faithfully and impartially administered, and that the military are withdrawn and we are permitted to manage our own affairs.

3 *Resolved*, That the thanks of the South are gratefully tendered to the friends of free government are eminently due to Andrew Johnson for the unflinching courage and unsurpassed ability with which he has acquitted himself of his official oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. That this Convention pays a tribute of respect and admiration to such a patriot and a man, being incorruptible in both capacities as proven by the ordeal through which he has just triumphantly passed.

The resolutions were adopted with only one or two dissenting voices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 4, evening—Cotton—uplands 11¾d, Orleans 11¾d. Red Wheat 11s 10d. Sugar easier.

London, June 4, Evening—Bullion increased in the Bank of England £292,000. Consols for money 93¾.

Frankfort, June 4—Bonds 77¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 4, evening—Cotton less active. Sales 1000 bales, middlings 31c. Flour active and firmer, $7 50@$8 25. Southern brands firmer at $9 50 to $15. Wheat excited and 5 to 10c better. Corn 2 to 3c better. Yellow Western $1 15 to $1 16. Mess Pork firmer, old $27 25. Lard heavy at 17¾ to 18¾c. Molasses better; Muscovado 50 to 55c. Other groceries steady. Turpentine 46 to 46½c. Rosin $3 10 to $7. Freights on Cotton unchanged. Grain lower by steam at 7¾ to 8d. Gold 139⅞. Sterling 109¾.

New York, June 4—Evening—Money quiet, demand light; call loans 5 to 6. Prime paper 7 to 8. Stocks generally active but weaker. Southern State Bonds firm. Government closed dull—10's of 1862, 110⅝, of 1867, 113¼; of 1865, 110¾; of 1863, 110⅝, of 1867, 113¼; of 1868, 109¾; 7-30's, 109⅝.

Mobile, June 4—Cotton—nothing doing; receipts 42 bales.

Charleston, June 4—Cotton market dull, sales 300 bales, middlings nominally—29 to 29½c; receipts 87 bales; receipts of the week 826; sales 291; exports coastwise 220; stock on hand 72251, of which 281 are on shipboard.

Savannah, June 4—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales; middlings 29½ to 30c; receipts 11 bales; receipts of the week 86; exports coastwise 927; stock 8103.

Louisville, June 4—Sales to day 173 hhds leaf Tobacco. Lugs $8 to $10; shipping leaf $17 75; cutting leaf $18 75@$ [illegible]. Flour—superfine $8 25 to $8 50; family $12 50 to $13. Wheat $2 25 to $2 30. Corn 90 to 95c. Oats 83 to 85c. Lard 18 to 18½. Mess Pork $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 16c. Whisky dull—low wines and alcohol 87c. Sugar—hard refined 20 to 22½c, clear sides 16c. Whisky dull—raw, free, $2 20.

Cincinnati, June 4—Flour a shade better; family $10 to $10 50. Wheat 5 to 10c higher. Corn 90 to 91c. Oats 78c. Pork $27 50. Bulk Meats and Bacon neglected. Lard 17½c. Butter dropping, 20 to 23c. Eggs 18c. Groceries steady.

St. Louis, June 4—Tobacco active—lugs to dark leaf $7 75 to $16 50. Flour—superfine $8 50 to $7. Fall Wheat $2 60 to $2 65. Corn 83 to 91c. Oats 75 to 78c. Provisions flat.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 4—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind S. S. E., light.

The Prussian man-of-war Augusta is at anchor outside. The ship Whalon and the steamship Concordia are on the bar, bound out.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, June 4.—River about stationary.

Louisville, June 4.—River rising—6 feet 9 inches in the canal by the mark.

Weather clear and warm.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 4—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind north, and very light.

Arrived—Ship Bazaar, Jefferson, Liverpool, with general cargo, to master.

Sailed—Schooner Hurricane. Inside, bound out—Ship Uhland. Steamship Concordia still on the bar.

Vicksburg, June 4—Noon.—Passed down, Bee with barges, at 8 P. M. Yesterday afternoon Vicksburg was visited by a heavy rain. Up. Dexter at 2 P. M. yesterday. River stationary, five and a half feet below high water mark.

Washington, June 4.—The negroes gathered in squads in remote parts of the city this morning, but were prevented from making junctions by the police.

One white man killed another last night. Cause, drunkenness.

London, June 4—Noon.—Consols 96¾. Bonds 73¾ to 7-8.

Liverpool, June 4—Noon—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 8000 bales. Wheat firmer. Other markets unchanged.

London, June 4—Afternoon—Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, June 4—Afternoon.—Red Wheat 11s 9d. Pork dull, 85s 6d. Lard flat, 67s 6d.

Liverpool, June 4.—The ship Lessing was wrecked off the coast of Scotland. No lives lost.

A dispatch from Napier report a flood in the Poorooi defile, by which 16 miles were drowned.

New York, June 4.—Nos. 14 and 16 Amity Place burned last night. Loss $50,000.

Gold 140. Sterling 109. 10's 110. Money 4 per cent. Cotton, 31¾c; new, 31¾c. Virginia coupons, 59.

Tennessee, ex-coupons, 74; new, 72¾. North Carolina, new, 66½; ex-coupons, 60¾.

Flour 10 to 15c better. Wheat 5 to 7c better, with a fair speculative demand.

Corn 2c better. Oats ½c to 1c better. Pork dull at $27 80. Lard dull at 17 to 18½c.

Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 31c. Freights dull.

Grant and Lee.

[From the Richmond (Va.)]

General Grant is now a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, and his claims to that office, being based upon his military and civil greatness, it is but fair to show that whatever good qualities he may possess, and however superior he may be to the feeble commanders who preceded him, he does not fill the measure of military greatness.

The New York *World* has some statistics drawn from authentic history, which are appropriate to the point we are considering. That journal says:

We have had some experience before of running successful Generals for the Presidency, but their achievements were, in this particular, a great contrast to those of General Grant. General Jackson won his brilliant victory at New Orleans with 7000 men against a British army of 12,000. General Taylor had but about 6000 men at Buena Vista, and the Mexicans twice or thrice that number. General Scott had 5000 at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans 12,000. The splendid victory of Contreras was achieved by Scott with 6000 against 12,000 Mexicans. Gen. Scott, in his report to the Secretary of War, ascribed to the battles in front of Mexico, said: "And I assert, upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that in not one of these conflicts was the army opposed by fewer than three and a half times its numbers—in several of them by a greater excess." If it be said that Grant had disadvantages of ground and position to encounter in advancing through an enemy's country, the same is equally true of Scott, who, nevertheless, with greatly inferior numbers against a nearly exhausted foe, required a whole year to capture Richmond, which finally succumbed to exhaustion rather than to military prowess.

The following is an authentic statement of the respective forces and losses of Generals Grant and Lee between the Rapidan and the James:

Grant on assuming command, May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 122,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements, up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000

Lee's reinforcements, up to the same date, were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 219,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put *hors de combat* was 117,000.

Lee's, the number put *hors de combat* was 19,000.

The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

The opening Presidential campaign may result in placing Gen. Grant in the Presidential chair, but it will have another result. It will expect his military campaigns to a rigid scrutiny, and open up the whole history of his conduct of the war. Facts of which the Northern people are now ignorant will be brought to light, and they will come to understand that the commander whom they so much extolled exceeded not because of his genius or his skill, but because failure was impossible. His enemy had dwindled to a handful, while his own numbers and resources were boundless. Suppose Lee had had the Northern Congress and Cabinet of the Northern people? All former failures would have been victories compared with that. He headed a minority of the nation, and had to command its whole treasure and all its resources.

THURLOW WEED ON THE GRANT PLAT FORM.—Grant having accepted the Chicago nomination, Thurlow Weed thinks he can support Grant, it may be interesting to observe that Thurlow Weed thinks the platform one which presents strong in a government of the people. This is the strongest planks in the platform which, in the words of Mr Weed, "declares that in one part of the country where colored suffrage is established, it should be maintained and enforced by superior power, while at another where such suffrage would be in opposition to the will of the people, it should be left to the people who have already declared against it, does indeed sound strange in a government of the people."

But those who made this platform, and Grant, who accepts it, do not mean that the shall any longer be "a government of the people." They propose to govern the people by a fractional Congress and by the "General of the Armies, giving "no ignorance, in the words again of Mr Weed, "power to overrule knowledge and experience." Strange as this sounds, does it not sound still more strange that those who now announce this doctrine are the same candidates who mean to make this "strange sound" familiar to American ears.—*New York Herald.*

The Partisan Character at the Butler "Smelting" Committee.

[From the Nation, June 4.]

The committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges of corruption made against Gen. Butler in connection with the impeachment trial has been pursuing its labors through the week, and made its report, through Mr Butler, on Monday. Having in view the evidence of corruption given last week, that only one side is represented on the committee, all persons opposed to impeachment being excluded from it, Gen. Butler's friends, especially of gentlemen whose political fortunes and reputation are dependent in a great measure on the President's conviction, and his friends and supporters, have been strongly excited by the events of the last few weeks, the inquiry is wanting in all the elements of a fair judicial investigation. There has been no cross examination of the witnesses, the evidence to be produced has all been selected by Mr Butler and those who feel with him. He has received the telegrams in the Washington office, produced such as he pleased, and suppressed such as he pleased, and, in short, has proceeded in regard to the light thrown on the evidence in such manner as suited him. We say this not for the purpose of insinuating that he has made improper use of his great opportunity, but for the purpose of preventing this public from even all owing him to suggest inference. He is to be trusted just as far as his interests and his conscience's breadth further. He promises no revelations with regard to Mr John some crimes, when the great impeachment impeachment was at its height, which some of our readers may remember, when the report made its appearance, his hints and insinuations were found to be quite baseless.

Violating the Telegraph.

[From the New York Post (Republican.)]

We did not at first credit the report from Washington that a committee of the House of Representatives, searching for testimony to enforce vague charges of bribery against some Senators upon the impeachment trial, had demanded of the managers of a telegraph company all the dispatches sent or received by them in Washington on a certain day. But the report is uncontradicted, and it appears to be true.

If there has been bribery and corruption, we desire to see it exposed; if it can be proved that the President has bribed or attempted to bribe any senator to give a verdict contrary to his judgment in the impeachment case, then he ought to be impeached and disgraced. If any member of the High Court took a bribe, he ought to be exposed and punished.

But when a committee of Congress demands all the telegraphic dispatches sent on a certain day it goes very far beyond its due province, and commits a monstrous offence not only against the Constitution, but against one of the most sacred rights of the people. What is the telegraph? It is only a speedier postoffice. Will any one pretend that the committee of the House had a right to lay an embargo upon all the letters which arrived in Washington by mail on a certain day, and undertake to open them and examine their contents?

The fourth amendment to the Constitution declares that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." But this demand of the committee is not on oath, it decrees an unreasonable search, and specifies no place to be searched, and no particular thing to be seized." It is as clearly unconstitutional as any act can be. It is as clear a violation of one of the most sacred rights of the people as can be conceived.

When it is shown to a competent judicial tribunal that a certain paper contains evidence of importance to public justice there is no doubt of the authority of the court to demand that it shall be produced. But the document or correspondence must be certainly described—described, indeed, in such a manner as to prove that it is a document of importance, and we assure the people of the United States that there are no laws in force in this State enacted by our authority which make any distinction in the protection which they give to the person and property of both races, and we hereby declare our solemn purpose that these laws shall be faithfully and impartially administered, and that the military are withdrawn and we are permitted to manage our own affairs.

3 *Resolved*, That the thanks of the South are gratefully tendered to the friends of free government are eminently due to Andrew Johnson for the unflinching courage and unsurpassed ability with which he has acquitted himself of his official oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. That this Convention pays a tribute of respect and admiration to such a patriot and a man, being incorruptible in both capacities as proven by the ordeal through which he has just triumphantly passed.

The resolutions were adopted with only one or two dissenting voices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 4, evening—Cotton—uplands 11¾d, Orleans 11¾d. Red Wheat 11s 10d. Sugar easier.

London, June 4, Evening—Bullion increased in the Bank of England £292,000. Consols for money 93¾.

Frankfort, June 4—Bonds 77¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 4, evening—Cotton less active. Sales 1000 bales, middlings 31c. Flour active and firmer, $7 50@$8 25. Southern brands firmer at $9 50 to $15. Wheat excited and 5 to 10c better. Corn 2 to 3c better. Yellow West ern $1 15 to $1 16. Mess Pork firmer, old $27 25. Lard heavy at 17¾ to 18¾c. Molasses better; Muscovado 50 to 55c. Other groceries steady. Turpentine 46 to 46½c. Rosin $3 10 to $7. Freights on Cotton unchanged. Grain lower by steam at 7¾ to 8d. Gold 139⅞. Sterling 109¾.

New York, June 4—Evening—Money quiet, demand light; call loans 5 to 6. Prime paper 7 to 8. Stocks generally active but weaker. Southern State Bonds firm. Government closed dull—10's of 1862, 110⅝, of 1867, 113¼; of 1865, 110¾; of 1863, 110⅝, of 1867, 113¼; of 1868, 109¾; 7-30's, 109⅝.

Mobile, June 4.—Cotton—nothing doing; receipts 42 bales.

Charleston, June 4—Cotton market dull, sales 300 bales, middlings nominally—29 to 29½c; receipts 87 bales; receipts of the week 826; sales 291; exports coastwise 220; stock on hand 72251, of which 281 are on shipboard.

Savannah, June 4—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales; middlings 29½ to 30c; receipts 11 bales; receipts of the week 86; exports coastwise 927; stock 8103.

Louisville, June 4—Sales to day 173 hhds leaf Tobacco. Lugs $8 to $10; shipping leaf $17 75; cutting leaf $18 75@ [illegible]. Flour—superfine $8 25 to $8 50; family $12 50 to $13. Wheat $2 25 to $2 30. Corn 90 to 95c. Oats 83 to 85c. Lard 18 to 18½. Mess Pork $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 16c. Whisky dull—low wines and alcohol 87c. Whisky dull—raw, free, $2 20.

Cincinnati, June 4—Flour a shade better; family $10 to $10 50. Wheat 5 to 10c higher. Corn 90 to 91c. Oats 78c. Pork $27 50. Bulk Meats and Bacon neglected. Lard 17½c. Butter dropping, 20 to 23c. Eggs 18c. Groceries steady.

St. Louis, June 4—Tobacco active—lugs to dark leaf $7 75 to $16 50. Flour—superfine $8 50 to $7. Fall Wheat $2 60 to $2 65. Corn 83 to 91c. Oats 75 to 78c. Provisions flat.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 4—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind S. S. E., light.

The Prussian man-of-war Augusta is at anchor outside. The ship Whalon and the steamship Concordia are on the bar, bound out.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, June 4.—River about stationary.

Louisville, June 4.—River rising—6 feet 9 inches in the canal by the mark.

Weather clear and warm.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 4—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind north, and very light.

Arrived—Ship Bazaar, Jefferson, Liverpool, with general cargo, to master.

Sailed—Schooner Hurricane. Inside, bound out—Ship Uhland. Steamship Concordia still on the bar.

Vicksburg, June 4—Noon.—Passed down, Bee with barges, at 8 P. M. Yesterday afternoon Vicksburg was visited by a heavy rain. Up. Dexter at 2 P. M. yesterday. River stationary, five and a half feet below high water mark.

Washington, June 4.—The negroes gathered in squads in remote parts of the city this morning, but were prevented from making junctions by the police.

One white man killed another last night. Cause, drunkenness.

London, June 4—Noon.—Consols 96¾. Bonds 73¾ to 7-8.

Liverpool, June 4—Noon—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 8000 bales. Wheat firmer. Other markets unchanged.

Radicals Who Can Not Support Grant.

[From the New York World.]

TILTON—He has called Grant a drunkard.

PHILLIPS—He has called Grant a drunkard, adding "brute," "in the saddle."

SUMNER—He says Grant is not an "irresponsible guarantee," and "made a white washing report to forty Andrew Johnsons."

CHASE—"Grant is a man of vile habits and of no ideas."

ANNA DICKINSON—"I am going to England to get out of advocating this Democrat."

MRS. STANTON—"Grant says nothing, and knows less than nothing."

WILSON—"I will never, so help me God,