THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUOY & LIMIT, Publishers,
No. 72 Chartres Street.
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Advertisements discontinued, or changed, to be charged at regular rates.
Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not numbered, for any number of insertions, will be published ad libitum.
Notices with regular advertisements should be marked accordingly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1868.

We are requested to call the attention of the commercial community to the advertisement in another column of Mr. T. B. Williams, the General Superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, announcing that an arrangement has been effected and is now in operation, whereby freight can be shipped more than once and for connections, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all points North and East, at very low rates, making a saving to the shipper of from twenty to fifty per cent. Through bills of lading signed and the through rate of freight guaranteed. No insurance is required by this route. See the advertisement.

The long established commercial house of Clark, Shreiber & Co., hardware dealers on Canal street, has been dissolved by limitation and the death of its senior, Mr. Robert Clark. The surviving partners, Messrs. Stauffer, Kent and Abernethy, have associated with them a gentleman long in the employment of the house—R. P. Robinson, and the style of the firm will henceforth be known as Stauffer, Kent & Co. The friends of Mr. Robinson will be pleased by his advancement, and of each high standing. See advertisement in another column.

THE LATE EXCITEMENT.

PREVENTIVE SHOTTER THAN PUNITIVE LAW.

A great deal too much talk has been indulged in concerning the excitement which prevailed in this city on Wednesday last. A studied effort seems to have been made to convince the people at home and abroad that violence was contemplated on that day by the citizens of New Orleans opposed to negro rule, against whom members of the Legislature who passed the infamous bill relied their protection to carry it into effect. Without just or lawful occasion, from the meeting of that body. Undoubtedly this high-handed offence of action aroused the indignation of those against whom it was directed, and that indignation was justly provoked, but it is hardly possible that any more person in the community had the remotest intention of venting its anger in deeds of violence. It seems proper to be going a little too far, as a contemporary has done, to assert that but for the dispersion of the crowd assembled near Mechanics' Institute, by a military officer, "a more deplorable day than was the 30th of July, 1866, would probably have ensued." If it be meant that this riotous spirit animated the conservative portion of the community—those who are opposed to this new carpet bag government—we have leave to deny it. If there was any desire or spirit manifested it must have been by the Radicals and their negro dupes.

At the same time General Buchanan's action in the matter is greatly to be commended. He knew that the proceedings of the carpet-baggers, and their obedient new allies, were calculated to provoke a struggle, and no doubt believed that it was their purpose to precipitate a collision. Gen. Buchanan perhaps believed the Radicals imagined it would have been to their interest that there should be a riot, and therefore was very properly adopted the most vigorous measures to prevent the possibility of so deplorable a calamity. We suppose Gen. Buchanan would have dealt promptly with the individuals who might have taken part in such a riot, Radical or Conservative, and arrested them with the approval of the peaceable members of this community. He made a very proper and effectual display of his force, if a lesson of the peace were really imminent. He seems to be one of those men of whom it cannot be said, they "look for the cookie down when there has gone out" He is evidently a firm believer in preventive law being better than punishing, and in such a belief all good citizens concur.

We are pleased to observe that a somewhat more equitable spirit now seems to animate the majority of the Legislature than at first.

CROPS IN NORTH LOUISIANA.—Our Red River and Ouachita exchanges all complain of want of rain. They say the corn needs rain very much. The cotton looks well. The late rains in the lower part of the State do not seem to have extended as high as Red River.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS—PENDLETON'S STOCK DECLINING.—Our telegrams from New York, of last night, report Pendleton's passage for the nomination less bright, and the conviction becoming stronger that Chase is the man to compete successfully with Grant.

Assistance Relieved from Military Control.

We find the following order of Gen. McDowell in the Vicksburg Times:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MIL'Y. DISTRICT. } (Mississippi and Arkansas.)
Vicksburg, Miss., June 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

I. Official information having this day been received at these Headquarters of the admission, on the 25th inst., of the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress, it is hereby known to all concerned that the provisions of the Act of March 2d, 1867, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, so provides for Military Governments in the late Rebel States, have become inoperative as to said State of Arkansas; and that everything in the hands of the military authorities concerning the civil affairs will be immediately turned over to the several duly elected officers of the State, to take effect from the 23d inst.

II. Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Smith, commanding Sub-District of Arkansas, will see to the immediate execution of this order.

By command of Bvt. Major-General Irvin McDowell.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieutenant 45d Infantry; Brevet Major U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official:
NAT. WOLF,
Second Lieutenant 34th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDER REMOVING GEN. MCDOWELL.—The following order has just been promulgated from the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1868.

General Orders No. 39:

By direction of the President of the United States, the following orders are made:

1. Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell is relieved from the command of the Fourth Military District, and will report in person, without delay, at the War Department.

II. Brevet Major General Alvin C. Gillem is assigned to the command of the Fourth Military District, and will assume command without delay.

By command of General Grant.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

What is meant by "the whisky ring" in Congress? Does it mean that a majority in that body have been bribed by dealers and speculators in whisky to keep up the tax at two dollars on the gallon, notwithstanding the fact that its amount was so inexcusive to fraud, operating to cheat the Government out of fifty or sixty millions of dollars yearly?

Southern newspapers say there has been a whisky ring. They say it is now broken, and because it is broken the tax will be reduced to fifty cents on the gallon. All these statements imply that the whisky ring was exactly such, for the time, as is indicated by the question. They imply that our Senators and Congressmen—men engaged in the interests of God and humanity—have committed perjury, and have been amenable to bribery, to forward the interests of men engaged in a plot to defraud the Government.

What a shocking set of Jacobin Congressional committees is made by the press of these party in its denominations of the "whisky ring!" If there ring had not controlled a majority in Congress, the tax would have been reduced years ago. The money of speculators in whisky is no better in the eyes of Congressmen than the money of any other class of men who have little legislative jobs to work through. "They pays their money, and"—they gets their votes.

[*Chicago Times.*

WORDS OF TRUTH.—The *National Intelligencer* has the capacity to perceive that cowardice and hypocrisy will not pay in the Democratic platform. It says:

"We are thus earnest as to the selection of a man in whom are combined the elements that will naturally secure success, because the issue of freeing his millions of whites of the South from the thrall of hated negro supremacy is unquestionably the greatest that can by any possibility engage or enable the minds of true and just men."

Again:

"To fill up, to pursue the white men of the South from negro and military bondage, to break and trample on the chains imposed by Radical audacity, to the most vital issue, state to secure the freedom of the whites of the South and save the nation from good dire generations."

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 29.—Gen Rousseau will not return to the Pacific coast. It is announced that Secretary Seward will offer some time a grave command which will embrace the States of the Southern States, and headquarters at New Orleans. Probably the Department of the East will be put at Rousseau's disposal if he prefers it.

THE ANNUAL PROCLAMATION.—The announcement that the President would issue a general amnesty proclamation on the Fourth of July is premature. His will is so inclined, but there are no appendages to it would lead possibly to complications, which would be more undesirable at this juncture, and even those who, a month ago, urged the issuance of the proclamation, now oppose it.

The truth is, the Radicals want only a pretext to render additional impeachment charges, which would submit it. Unless the Democracy oppose it is unlikely such proclamation will be issued.—*Spec. Wash. Cor. of the Louisville Courier.*

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,484

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIFTH DAY—JULY 3, 1868.

SENATE.—This body was called to order by Lieut. Governor Dunn at noon yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, all the Senators present.

Prayer by Rev Mr. Turner.

Mr. E. W. Fitch, Senator from Jackson and Union, appointed and qualified.

A message from the House requested concurrence in certain bills, among which a joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Lynch called up, on its second reading, the Senate joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Thompson was here as a Senator by the almost unanimous vote of the eleventh Senatorial District. While he favored reconstruction and wanted the colored men to have all the rights guaranteed to them under this amendment, it disfranchised men who were true to the cause of the Union than he, the Speaker, who had never had stained in planting the flag of the Union on the halls of the Montezumas, who might have accepted some petty office under the Confederate Government, were to be disfranchised by this amendment.

Mr. O'Hara hoped that no Senator hereafter would claim any particular credit for having fought on either side. We were here now simply to legislate, and the question now was on the adoption of the 14th amendment.

Motion to adjourn carried as to when was the proper time, on the second or third reading, to discuss the merits of a bill.

The resolution passed to second reading, and was read accordingly, no opposition.

Mr. Bengher, (Democrat), moved to suspend the rules so as to place the resolution on its third reading.

Mr. Lynch, (Republican) moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. Ogden (Democrat) moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Bingham's motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Jewell moved to go into an election for a warrant clerk.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay this motion on the table. Carried 27 to 9.

Mr. Campbell begged leave to introduce an act for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Edson objected to entertaining this or any other act of legislation until after the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. White thought the very Constitution which the Senators had sworn to support, prohibited any legislation until after the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Campbell supposed it was Article 159 of the State Constitution to which Mr White alluded. It provided "that no act," said he thought the Senate had "acted upon."

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Campbell allowed to introduce his bill.

Mr. Lynch asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating $150,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly.

In the absence of Mr. Ray, Mr. Lynch with drew this bill in order to take up the House bill of the same character.

Mr Bingham of the House was a little too fast, and the bill could not be entertained until final action was had on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Ray did not think any act was completed until it had passed its third reading in both Houses. He said that a bill could pass one House in its first readings in that shape, but it could not be placed on its final adoption until the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The House bill was read, appropriating $150,000 to pay the expenses of the General Assembly. Adopted on first and second readings, and ordered to third reading.

Mr Lynch asked leave to introduce an act relating to the finances of the State—granted. The bill provides for the continued collection of State taxes in United States currency, as previously under the order of Gen. Hancock. Lies over.

Mr Lynch also introduced an act directing the Governor of the State to enforce the 3d section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and Article 90 of the Constitution of Louisiana, and directing him to declare vacant all State offices held by persons disqualified by those provisions.

Objection of Mr. Anderson 150 copies of this bill were ordered printed, and it was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Wiltzenstein, according to previous notice, introduced a motion to amend rule 31 so as to increase the Committee on Election from three to seven members. Adopted.

Mr. Todd offered a resolution for the election of a Chaplain. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. O'Brien moved that the President be instructed to invite a Minister to pray for the Senate every morning. Adopted.

Mr. Jewell offered the following protest against the ruling of the Chair on the opening day of the session, and asked permission to have it spread on the minutes:

PROTEST.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

The undersigned, a duly elected Senator of the State of Louisiana, asks leave to have spread upon the journal of the Senate the following protest against the ruling of the President of the Senate, whereby he was unlawfully deprived of his privilege of participating in the organization of the Senate.

On the first day of the session the Lieutenant Governor by military appointment, and acting President of the Senate, was served with the following military orders by Col. Gentry, Secretary of Civil Affairs, for the information and guidance of the Senate, [Here follows a copy of special order No. 143, and copy of telegram from Major Kessler, of Gen. Buchanan's staff, and the next day the following orders from Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DIST.,
New Orleans, La., June 30, 1868.

Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieut. Governor, Presiding Officer of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—I am directed by the General Commanding this District to furnish you with a copy of the following telegram just received from Gen. Grant:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1868.

Brevet Major Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.:

"I have no orders at present to give, but I repeat to you as heretofore that the members of the Legislature, and all officers of the State are only required to take the oath prescribed by their own Constitution, and are not required to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction Acts. Gens. Meade and Canby are acting on this view of the case.

"U. S. GRANT, General."

And he instructs me to inform you that the oath prescribed in the new Constitution of the State, and no other, will be required of the members of the House over which you are now presiding.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
(Signed) JOHN B. JOHNSON,
Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the President of the Senate, the Hon. O. J. Dunn, refused to be governed by the suggestions therein contained and decided to require the test oath from Senators elect before permitting them to qualify and participate in the deliberations of the Senate.

From this ruling an appeal to the Senate was persistently refused, and the President of the Senate, by rules and laws and in defiance of law, acted.

The effect of this decision was to exclude from the Senate seventeen of the thirty-six Senators and to deliver the Senate entirely from all participation in the proceedings of this body.

The undersigned therefore solemnly protest against the proceeding for the following reasons:

1. That if the government now existing be a provisional one, as decided by the President of the Senate, it is still necessary that it be subject to the control of the military authorities, and the Hon. O. J. Dunn, a militaire appointee, must be governed by governors and by orders and instructions emanating from military headquarters and in ignoring the foregoing orders from Gen. Buchanan, prescribing the constitution by which the President of the Senate was governed, he usurped his authority to the utter depravation of the rights of the undersigned.

2. That if the government be of a permanent character, and possessed all the attributes of a civil government, then the constitutional provisions that govern, and the only oath that could have been required of Senators elect was that prescribed by the Constitution.

3. That in exacting the test oath nineteen Senators elect, who were not in possession of the Senate, who then proceeded to organize and to appoint a Committee on Elections, with power to pass upon the credentials of Democratic members, in violation of military order No. 121, and article 159 of the Constitution, which prohibits any legislation until the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

That in appointing the temporary officers of the Senate, the President assumed to exercise the rights of appointment by law, and in direct violation of Article 55 of the Constitution, which limits his powers to a vote only when the Senate is equally divided.

That in refusing to recognize the right of the undersigned to participate, the presiding officer permitted the adoption of a committee report against the claims of Senators elect and giving his place to a contestant, for and against evidence, by a majority vote of the Senate, not withstanding the fact was called to the attention of the President by one of the Senators.

For the reasons the undersigned asks for permission to spread this protest against the illegal proceedings of the Senate and its presiding officer upon the journal.

E. L. JEWELL, Senator from Orleans.

Mr. O'Brien moved that the protest be rejected.

Mr. Ogden advocated that the protest be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Ray also spoke in favor of receiving the protest.

The protest was received, thirty yeas, three nays.

Mr. Campbell moved a suspension of the rules to take up the act providing for a Board of Police Commissioners for New Orleans. Lost.

Mr. Campbell moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Jewell to elect a warrant clerk. Carried.

Several nominations were made. A question of adjournment arose and whether the Fourth of July was a dies non or not. All motions to adjourn were lost.

A motion at last prevailed to postpone the election of a warrant clerk.

Mr. Blackmore moved that the Senate adjourn till Monday. Carried, 17 yeas to 15 nays.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker C. W. Lowell in the chair. The roll was called and 79 members present.

Prayer by Rev S. M. Kingston.

The minutes were read for the first time during the session.

Mr. Hood, of the parish of Calcasieu, appeared and took his seat, sworn in by Chief Justice Hyman.

Mr. Mollie, of Orleans, with permission, offered a joint resolution appropriating the sum of $2,500 to be used for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth of July, and providing for a joint committee to make arrangements for the same.

A colored member, seated at desk "No. 3," called for a second reading of the resolution. The resolution was read the second time.

Lost [Hold.] of St. Bernard, while he approved the objection of the resolution thought it was too late to make the proper arrangements for the celebration, therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion Mr. Kavanagh called for the yeas and nays. The roll being called, the vote stood 54 in the affirmative, and 38 in the negative. The resolution was therefore laid on the table.

Before the vote to lay on the table was put McMillan extended an invitation to the Democratic members to participate in a celebration of the Fourth, at Carrollton, to be given by the Republican party.—[CRESCENT.]

Carr, of Orleans, moved that 200 copies of the minutes or journal of the House be published daily for the use of the members thereof.

Dennis Berrell, (col.) moved to amend by inserting 150 copies, thinking 200 copies more than was needed. Amendment adopted.

Carr, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported the same and the members respectively composing the Standing Committees.

The report was amended fixing the committees as follows: Committee on Elections to be composed of 7, Claims 5; Judiciary 9, Ways and Means 5, Militia 7, Internal Improvements 7, Corporations 7, Banks and Banking 7, Public Education 7, Retrenchment 7, Commerce and Manufactures 5, Public Printing 5, Parochial Affairs 9, Penitentiary 5; Federal Relations 7, Public Lands and Levees 3, Charitable Public Institutions 9, State Library 11, Contingent Expenses 5).

McVean, from Caddo, moved to reconsider the motion laying on the table the report giving to Stephen Humphreys the contested seat as a Representative from the parish of De Soto. Motion lost.

McMillan moved to take up the bill providing for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners, composed of five in number, for the control of the police department of the city of New Orleans, and that the constitutional rule be suspended that it may be read the second time.

Mr. Kavanagh arose to a point of order upon that ground, that the House cannot under the Constitution of the State proceed to the consideration of any law until the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as "Article 14," shall have first been ratified by both branches of the General Assembly.

McMillan differed with the gentleman. He said he understood that Congress had passed a law in the manner prescribed by the Constitution until after "Article 14" shall have been adopted, but that did not prevent one House from proceeding with a bill, looking to its enactment. True, he said, no bill could be enacted until the ratification of "Article 14," but the enactment of a bill was not its passage simply in either one of the Houses, but its enactment was only perfected by the approval of the Executive.

Mr. Kavanagh differed with the gentleman. He said even that, he had always heard, was the very first thing. "Be it enacted by the House of Representatives (or the Senate, as the case may be) in General Assembly convened," and he thought the Senate had "acted upon."

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Campbell allowed to introduce his bill.

Mr. Lynch asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating $150,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly.

In the absence of Mr. Ray, Mr Lynch with drew this bill in order to take up the House bill of the same character.

Mr Bingham of the House was a little too fast, and the bill could not be entertained until final action was had on the Constitutional Amendment.

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Lost [Hold.] of St. Bernard, while he approved the objection of the resolution thought it was too late to make the proper arrangements for the celebration, therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

1st. That such an order is premature, there being a peremptory exception yet undisposed of, that the rule cannot be invoked.

2d. Because there is no law authorizing such an order.

3d. Because the ten days after the election having expired the ballots have not been preserved as they were cast.

4th. Because many of the ballot boxes are empty and certain evidence of having been tampered with, and injured by persons having their locks.

5th. Because the ballot boxes have been kept in an insecure place and are not now in the original state in which they were resumed to the sheriff.

6th. Because the order to count the votes is addressed to a person not authorized by law to discharge the duty.

7th. Because the counting of the votes by the military authorities is final and conclusive.

8th. Because the legal custodians of the ballot boxes having been deprived of their possession for more than a month, during which time they were under the control of persons over whom this Court could exercise no authority, cannot now be regarded as in that condition of security required by law from contamination required by the law.

The Contest for the Judgeship of the Fifth District Court—We published yesterday an order issued by Gen. Buchanan, revoking a previous order which declared that A. Vivaret had been duly elected Judge of the Fifth District Court, and awarding the position to Charles Lédanois in virtue of "a certified statement of the Judge of the Sixth District Court, that a count of the votes cast respectively in favor of Charles Lédanois and A. Vivaret, for Judge of the Fifth District Court, shows that Charles Lédanois received three hundred and three more votes for said office than A. Vivaret, hereinbefore declared to be elected."

It seems that this order revoking his declaration in favor of Vivaret must have been issued by Gen. Buchanan under a misapprehension of the facts. Vivaret's counsel says he has in his possession a statement, signed by the Judge of the Sixth District Court, which shows that Vivaret received a majority of the votes cast, and believes that there has been an error committed to his prejudice in the official count of said votes, and that it is necessary for him in order to maintain his case, to be allowed to recount said votes.

It is ordered by the Court that Geo. W. Avery, Sheriff of the parish, do allow the plaintiff herein to recount the votes deposited in the various ballot-boxes of this parish, for the office of Sheriff of the Criminal Court of this parish, at the election therein held on the 4th day of April, 1868; provided, that the defendant herein shall have due notice when said counting shall take place, and be allowed to be present at the same, and that said counting shall be done under the inspection of one of the Deputies of said Sheriff.

The defendant then filed the following motion and accompanying affidavits, and obtained an order of the Court suspending the order to count the votes, and requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the order to count the votes should not be set aside, on the ground set forth in the said motion, which reads as follows:

Sixth District Court.—No 21,993.—A. P. Dumas vs. E. S. Warzburger.—On motion of Hays & Wood and L. Madison Day, of counsel for defendant herein, it is ordered that plaintiff show cause on Thursday next, 9th July, why the ex parte order obtained herein by him, on the 1st inst., directing the counting of the votes, should not be rescinded and set aside, on the ground,

1st. That the said ex parte order was improvidently granted, and without sufficient cause.

2d. Because the legal custodians of the ballot boxes having been deprived of their possession for more than a month, during which time they were under the control of persons over whom this Court could exercise no authority, cannot now be regarded as in that condition of security required by law from contamination required by the law.

The Judge granted a rule on Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade and Gen. Canby to show cause why the order should not be rescinded, returnable on Monday, July 3.—In compliance with telegraphic orders from Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade issues orders appointing Bullock Governor of Georgia, vice Gen. Rosser, removed, et tabe Governor of Alabama, vice Patton, removed, and J. Applegate, Lieutenant Governor, to take effect July 13th.

The testimony of the prosecution against the Columbus prisoners is very strong.

The Robert Toombs is here organizing the Democratic party.

Jackson, Miss, July 3—The committee of five appointed by the late Convention, have for several days been engaged eliciting testimony from negroes to purge fraudulent dealings in the late election. They met with closed doors, receiving only ex parte evidence. To day a number of negroes were introduced, and a delegation of citizens, headed by Judge Sharkey, Judge Patten, Johnson Green, General Wilkerson and Col. Jones L. Maddox, called on the Committee and asked to hear testimony which was refused. High words ensued, and the drawing of a pistol by an assailee of the Committee. The whole party were arrested and taken before the City Court, and while the trial was in progress a military order suspended all proceedings, and the prisoners were ordered to report to the military Mayor to-morrow morning. Governor Sharkey declined to attend the Convention, appointed three Commissioners to each county to supervise elections who have been sworn in. The Commissioners are to receive $10 per day and expenses. Governor Sharkey and Judge Patten, who are being generally mentioned as Democratic candidates for Governor, are going from county to county addressing the people. The Democratic party is reorganizing rapidly.

Natchez, Miss, July 3—The returns of the election are coming in very slowly. Democrats are confident of having elected a majority of the delegates to the Convention. The Democratic State Committee are sanguine, and say they will be far worse than the military experiment to help now existing. Unfranchised frauds will be prevented, and the whites take their rights as free Constitutions it is earnestly pressed that the electoral vote of any Southern State will be allowed by Congress to be counted against Grant.—*Special Disp. to the Louisville Courier.*

ARKANSAS AND MILITARY RULE.—Governor Clendenin has officially informed Gen. Grant of the passage of the Arkansas admission bill and the admission of Congressmen from that State. In this information Gen. Grant will issue an order declaring that Governor Ben McDowall is relieved as far as possible from military control over the State, and when finally the civil government is fully established, withdraw it altogether, except so far as it may be retained at the request of the civil authorities.—*Forney.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, 1868.

The Commercial week closes this evening with a general market. A good demand has prevailed for any leading staple, but with restricted offerings the sales were confined to about 550 bales at figures denoting a material advance. The business in Sugar and Molasses has been on a limited scale, while in Western Produce and provisions operations have been mainly confined to a moderate jobbing trade. The money market proper offers nothing worthy of special comment. The supply of available capital is ample of the waste all kinds of borrowers but the demand for accommodations from this class is light, and the movement in consequence is circumscribed. The latest rates for notes secured by collaterals are 10 to 12½ per cent. per month and mortgages are rated at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for first class and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved paper offered by their customers and are loaning for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 139¾ to 140, against 140¼ to 140¾ for cash and sales were made at 140, closed at the opening rates. There was a moderately fair inquiry during the early part of the day for Custom-House purposes, and with a light offering supply the rates advanced, but subsequently with a falling off in the demand they again receded. The sales include $1,000 at 139¾, $3000, (in three equal sums) $3,000 and $5000 at 139¾, $2000, $3,000 and $7,000 at 139¼, $3000, $6000 and $7500 at 140. Nothing was reported to us in silver. We quote American half-dimes 1.35 to 1.35½, and Mexican dollars 1.43½ to 144.

The movement in Foreign Exchange is still of a very limited character. The sales of Sterling include £800 At clear at 153½, £900 at 153¾, £300 and £1000 bank at 155. In France 40,000 private Bankers' sold at 5.47½, and 15,000 Messrs. Erlanger at 5.47½. Bremen may be quoted 153 to 153¾ and 154 for good to At bill of lading and clear, and 154¾ to 155 for bank; and Prussian 170 to 170½, for the former, and 3 65 to 3.63¾ for the latter.

The market for Domestic Exchange was unusually dull and rates were lower. The banks sold on the North at ¼ to ½ per cent. discount, $2000 at ¼, $10,000 and $35,000 at par; $10,000 and $2,000 at 1-16 premium, and $10,000 at ⅛

The only sale of Stocks within our notice is $8 shares Commercial City Railroad at $22,000 Levee State Bonds continued in request at full previous rates, the sales including 5 and 10 bonds at 53; 15 at 53½; 5 and 30 at 53¾.

We quote as follows: Louisiana State Bank $70 50 to $71; Mechanics and Traders Bank at $42 to $44; Canal Bank $42 to $42 50; Union Bank $36 to $37; Citizens' Bank $136 to $137; Bank of New Orleans $98 to $98 50; Southern Bank, ex dividend, $65 to $66. Merchants' Ins. Co. $50 to $51; Crescent City Bank at $21 to $22; Bank of America $130 to $131; City National Bank $70 to $75; Louisiana National Bank $98 to $99; Union Insurance Company $50 to $51; Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, 40 to 41.

City Treasury notes opened at about previous rates, the sales including $1000 and $4000 at 81¾, $2000 at 81¾, $1000 at 81¾, $2000 at 81¾, under a vague apprehension that they might be discredited by the new Council. $1000 sold at 81 3-16, $2000 at 81¼, and $1000 at 81¼. Brokers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 78 to 80, and supplied the demand from transfers at 82 to 83. The business in State notes was confined a material decline, the sales including $10,000, ($3000 and $7000,) at 44 per cent. discount, $70 0 at 44¾, and $4000 at 45. This shows a falling off of fully 4 per cent. from yesterday's figures.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, 1868.

COTTON.—Operations to-day were restricted by the limited character of the supply offering for the market opened with a good inquiry notwithstanding the fact that factors advanced their pretensions fully ¼ to ⅜ above the figures paid yesterday, transactions reported by special agents embraced throughout, and the transactions embraced 545 bales, the market closing firm at the following quotations above the figures as follows, say: Good ordinary 27 to 28c; low middling 29½ to 29¾ and middling 30 to 30½c. The week's sales sum up 2201 bales against 1155 bales for the previous week, including the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, amount to 239 bales against 462 last week, showing a decrease of 223 bales. The exports comprise 1601 bales for Liverpool, 2330 for New York and 268 for Baltimore.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1867, bales..... 14,286
Arrived previously..... 69,704
Since from weeks end inclosed week, ens..... 239
Total..... 84,229
Cleared inclusive..... 67,429
Stock on hand and on shipboard..... 16,800
Of the clearances 1611 were for Liverpool and 1497 for New York.

TOBACCO.—Since our last report (on Wednesday) the market has shown a little more animation, and 115 hogsheads have changed hands, (nearly all of which were the grades above mentioned) of which 4 at $7 5 per cwt.; 9 at $14; 25 at $14 75; 50 at $15 50. The demand for the European markets seems to have almost entirely ceased, most of the purchases being now made for the North. The stock on hand now is 3,711 hogsheads, of which 2,000 are in bond.

Week's receipts 139 bbls; receipts 659; exports 315, exclusively for New York.

We quote the market firm at the following figures:

	Light.	Heavy
Selected	@ 20	@ 19
Common Leaf	18 @ 19	@ 18
Fine	16 @ 17	@ 16
Medium	14 @ 15	@ 14
Common	12 @ 13	@ 12
Fine wrappers	17½ @ 18	@ 17
Common	15 @ 16	@ 15

FREIGHTS.—The market continues dull and nothing engaged to report to-day. There is at present very little foreign tonnage in port, and the demand for the small amount of freight going forward. Concerning the steamers of the week ending to-day, but few enquiries are reported and the engagements are confined to small lots of freight. While by sail there is nothing doing as there is on the berth to load ship Boston. There has been a fair amount of Cotton engaged for this season of the year. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool 9 16d @ 5-8d; Havre 1½c; Bremen and Philadelphia 3-4c; to New York 3/4 per bbl; Flour to New York 75c; to Boston 67½c per bbl. Pork and Beef to New York per bbl 25 per bbl. Beef in tierces to New York 75c per bbl. Pork to New York and Boston 30c per bushel. Wheat to Liverpool 10 to 12d. Corn to Liverpool 12d. Hay and the Boston 35c. to Havre $12. to London 37 6d. Corn to Liverpool 9d.

There are at present 10 v