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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"The Octoroon; or, Life in Louisiana."
GOV. HEBERT'S LETTER.

Governor Hébert has written a long letter to the *Times*, on the political situation. The Governor comes out very strongly for Greeley and Brown, and bases his argument on the fallacy of those who have no convincing reasons to give for abandoning the principles to which in the days of success and in the flush of victory the partisan swears an undying fealty; for he tells us that the "Democratic party has organized defeat too long."

Things have come to such a pass that even so high minded a gentleman as Governor Hébert, having at heart the salvation of his State and country, is willing to abjure the teachings of strict conformity to principles, to embrace the momentary advantages of snitabiness. For, unfortunately, the spirit of the times is to trim and to abandon life-giving principles for the fleeting allurements of expediency.

The ex-Governor is very full on the issues which demand concerted action between all the powers in opposition to the present administration, and he tells us how the Democratic party may lend its concurrence to the organizing of victory. He says:

I have felt that the Democratic party, unaided by a fragment of the opposition, was utterly powerless to cope with the formidable influences in the gigantic struggle to protract its power. Remembering the course of our people in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, I have watched and waited for the hour and the opportunity when we could nationalize the policy under the sign of which they have been delivered from the Radical bondage and oppression. The hour and the occasion have come. A portion of the Republican party, wearied and disgusted with the excesses and orgies of the National Administration, has boldly renounced its support and challenged it to conflict in the interests of good government and National reform. It has denounced the course of General Grant, and, adopting an unexceptional platform, has nominated its candidates and put itself upon the country.

It has heavily engaged a common enemy all along the line. Now, I say it is the duty of the great Democratic party of the Union to bring up its legions and battalions to its support, and, accepting its color-bearers, to aid in winning the fight it has so nobly begun.

Put more than twelve months our Democratic press and leading Democratic statesmen have indulged in no uncertain voice in this matter. They have said, in substance, that without reserve it was impossible to defeat General Grant. That there was no use in taking snow the center of their party; that so thoroughly entrenched was President Grant behind his patronage, money bags and bayonets, that a powerful division from the Republican party alone promised any hope of success. They did more, and urged the discontended Republicans to go on in their good work, and give us a good platform at Cincinnati, and that they would take their ticket, asserting that the time honored Democratic motto has been always *Principle not Plunder*. This was the tone and temper of the Democracy from Maine to California. These people have implied on this implied pledge and have given us a platform and candidates at Cincinnati. I say the Democratic party of the country must endorse this ticket or forfeit its character for sincerity and good faith. It is under an implied obligation to do this quite as strong as though it were a contract contained in a sealed instrument, and no artful dodging can escape from its commital.

This very clearly explains how the Democratic party succeeded, and without the recruits which it needs to strengthen its lines, has hitherto made an unequal fight, but it fails to show why the party must desert its standards because some one else is engaged in a contest with its own foe.

The Governor goes on to show us how we are aliens in the General Government; that we have no representation in Grant's Administration; with no representatives abroad; in a word, that the National Government treats us as "provinces, and appoints the officials, not from among their own citizens, but sends down satrapes from the North. All this we can stand—except as showing the sectional tendencies of the present Government—but it is the least of our troubles. But soldiers are kept in our midst, and the sun-set gun and the shoulder-straps remind us daily that the war is *not over*: and every now and then the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus admonishes us that the citizen is not safe from seizure. Every day witnesses the arbitrary arrests in the States of Mississippi and South Carolina of unoffending citizens, and their confinement in loathsome jails."

All of this is true, sad "pity 'tis, 'tis true," but is there not something nearer home which humbles us more than having no representation in Grant's Cabinet, if that be a humiliation; is there not a war waged at our very doors far more merciless than the firing of sun-set guns and the strutting of shoulder-straps in our midst? The Governor will tell us there is, when he remembers the heavy taxes he has to pay, when he recalls the schemes which are brought into play to secure the least franchise from the strangers who are our rulers.

Really, we do not see where any relief is to come from in the election of Greeley in preference to Grant. Wherein will we be released from the present incubus of the Warmoth usurpation? Is not Greeley's election rather at assurance that the usurpation itself is to become permanent? Who did more than Warmoth to secure Greeley's nomination? The ex-Governor and his followers tell us that "the road to deliverance from Grant's Government is towards the camp of the Liberal Republicans, but does that mean that we must take Warmoth for our tile leader here? Warmoth is certainly with Greeley against Grant; now all our people are against Warmoth as well as Grant, hence they are also against Greeley, if to be with him means to perpetuate our present corrupt State Government. Will the ex-Governor or any one else tell us whether in this great seal for Greeley's triumph our present and pressing necessities at home have been taken into account? Will Greeley's election, like a magic panacea, rid us at once of the corruption that stalks amongst us? No; but it may in four years, when the people will have learned to appreciate the blessings of a reformatory government, corrective of the abuses perpetrated by the Central Government. Can we wait four years? Have not four years of iniquity and fraud all but exhausted our people? Go ask it of the freeholders of the city. Ask them whether they look for instant relief for the cancer which is gnawing at their vitals, or whether they will undergo a slow treatment of the general system, be it ever so sure a one?

This, it appears to us, has been and is the question which deserves the attention of the people of Louisiana; and this is the issue we have always made, and which, until we have better reasons, we will continue to make.

We acknowledge receipt of complimentary tickets to the grand pic-nic to be given under the auspices of the New Orleans Lodge No. 218, D. O. H., on Sunday and Monday, 26th and 27th inst., at the Delachaise Ground.

ALABAMA LIME, ETC.—We beg attention to Mr. Jamison's advertisement. He receives daily large invoices of lime and cement, which he offers to the trade at the lowest market price.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Messrs. Bartlett & Hayes, of No. 48 Carondelet street, have for sale 200,000 bundles of the arrow cotton ties and 100,000 of various other patents.

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are so positive as the mandate from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

BUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILL.—Kill all the flies off of them the house quickly—Try it—Sold by dealers everywhere. (p6h

Yodl, the conqueror, has gone to Egypt for a change of his health.

The New Orleans Bee.
OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1872. 48th YEAR—Vol. CLV.—Whole—15,677.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 21.—Chas. Francis Adams departed for Geneva to-day.

Madrid, May 21.—The United States Minister has returned to his post.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, May 15—via Havana.—Military operations outside of Jalisco, and on the Rio Grande are unimportant. The insurgents have defeated Ocampo in Jalisco. The people are dissatisfied at the refusal of Juarez to give up his dictatorial powers, which expired on April 30th. Juarez persists in keeping the State under military rule. The struggle in Congress, over the bill granting ample facilities to the Executive continues, and the result is doubtful. The Juarista claim one majority in Congress but they cannot unite. During the sitting yesterday the oppositionists retired, and left the House without a quorum. The action on M. Romera's tariff bill is delayed in Congress; it is considered generally, one of the best measures ever presented.

Unless Congress passes ample facilities and finance bills, the tenure of the Juarista will be precarious.

Public opinion continues in favor of the building of railroads. The success of the International Railroad bill in Congress is considered certain, provided Congress reaches the Improvement bill.

Cortinas was relieved of his command for refusing to recognize Corella as his chief.

The government continues to pay its war expenses. Rocha has captured Mazatlan. The passport system is enforced in Durango.

Ensenberg, the German minister to Mexico, presented his credentials on the 6th inst., and was received with a friendly speech by Juarez.

It is reported that the revolutionary Gens. Galvan and Labastina have abandoned the country.

On the 1st of June, the *Voraucerto*, a German journal, will appear in the capital.

A squabble occurred in Congress on the night of the seventh instant, caused by a speech made by Alcalde on the ample faculties bill. The speaker was interrupted. Alcalde declaring that the character of his speech rendered a secret session necessary and ordered the galleries to be cleared. The people in the galleries refused to leave, and the soldiers appeared to enforce the Alcalde's orders, whereupon Alcalde said that those who failed to attack the French attack the people, and as the people are compelled to leave we will accompany them. Alcalde and others then left the hall and the remaining members went into secret session.

An incendiary set fire to and destroyed the greatest historical relic of the country, the celebrated tree of *Noche Triste*, a sycamore on the night on which Cortes captured Mexico. The tree which was at Popotla, near the Capitol, was visited by thousands annually. Intense indignation was felt at the act, which is; a man has been arrested on suspicion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 21—HOUSE.—The Conference report upon refunding the taxes on spirits, when the latter have been destroyed—passed.

The Conference report on giving a double subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—passed. It was amended so that the preference shall be entirely of American construction.

An amendment requiring that the New York and Panama steamship line be maintained was adopted.

The House is in session to-night on foreign affairs.

The Committee sent to New Orleans last February will, it is said, merely report the facts as to the political complications there, but make no recommendations, there being nothing upon which Congressional action can be based.

SENATE.—The discussion of Ku-klux missions occupied most of the day.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, without amendment, a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act by substituting "1871" for "1867" in the first proviso of the fourteenth section; also, with amendments, Mr. Trumbull's bill amendatory of section 33 of the Bankruptcy act.

Washington, May 21—10.30 P. M.—The Senate is still engaged on the Ku-Klux. The speaking favors the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The session will probably continue until morning.

Washington, May 21.—During the Ku-klux discussion in the Senate, Mr. Alcorn said that Northern men have become, since the war, citizens *bona fide* of Mississippi, taking stock in the sympathies and interests of our people; these are among the elite of the Republican party. Others have come into the State, sojourners as long as they hold office, their tenure of office will end as it begun, with repulsion of race. Like those who set fire to a house, they have come to inflame in order to steal. My colleague, representing nothing in Mississippi save these agents of hate, stands here a stumbling block to repose and concord. He knows no restraint of the representative; he is not a citizen of the State; he has never contributed a dollar to her taxes. He is not identified with her by even a technical residence. Such are the characters by representation; six murders at Meridian he tortures into ten; the murders of negroes in the State he distorts into hundreds; eighteen murders on the records for three months he exaggerates into 63. The 45 assassinations which he thus counts in the presence of the Senate concur with the misrepresentations which the carpet-bag incendiaries make, and assign as a reason why they ought to shape the Ku-Klux bill to their designs of irritation and hate.

A Union soldier, identified with us by residence, citizenship and interest, Governor Powers declared three months ago, let his previous testimony be what it may, that the condition of Mississippi was peace, and he still confronts the assertions of my colleague when stating in this letter that, so late as the fifteenth of May, peace reigned throughout all her borders.

Washington, May 21.—One hundred and fifty recruits have been ordered to Galveston for the cavalry service.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was unimportant. The Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior were absent.

A phonographic copy of the stolen Buell papers is in existence. They will be reproduced.

Nomination—Consul at Rio Grande, E. C. Sammis, of Florida.

Washington, May 21.—The Collectorship of the port of New Orleans never was solicited or tendered to Gen. Sheldon, and he is unaware that his name was ever thought of in that connection.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 4 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather and very probably rain will prevail on Wednesday from the Western Gulf States northeastward over the Ohio Valley and north and west of the latter and possibly extend to Lake Erie. Clear and pleasant weather over New England, the eastern and southern portion of the Middle States and the South Atlantic States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 21.—The following is a notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Liberal Republican Convention and his reply, accepting the nomination:

"CINCINNATI, May 3d, 1872.

Dear Sir—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans of the United States. We also submit to you the addresses and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us very truely yours.

E. SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice Pres't.
WM. E. MCLEAN, }
JNO. G. DAVIDSON, } Secretaries
J. H. RHODES. }

To the Hon. Horace Greeley, New York.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

Gentlemen—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant, until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge how far my work was approved and ratified by the men of our fellow-citizens.

Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and comments of journalists, independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, not given to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman, with whose name I thank your Convention for associating me, but rather as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles, which your Convention has so boldly and forcibly put forth, the principles which inspired and the purpose which guided the conclave of patriots, which cleared the Republic of the plunderers and rabbits or worse, and conferred honor on the men and nation in the eyes of the world. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since, though thousands stood ready to perish for the cause, not one has been found to strike a blow in its defense; and the reproach may be epitomized as follows: First, all the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected everywhere.

Second. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised space within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

Third. That subjects to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military.

That the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safe-guard of personal freedom. That the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce their rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

Fourth. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispensable of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule, inexorable by a rule forbidding and precluding re-election; that the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, be recognized and treated as the people's money, business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempts to dictate nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Sixth. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which are annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

Seventh. That the achievement of these purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of party affiliations.

Eighth. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

Ninth. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens, who as soldiers and sailors upheld the flag and maintained the integrity of the Republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions are simply and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention have already fixed the attention and commanded of a large majority of our countrymen who joyfully adopt them as I do, as the basis of a true beneficent national reconstruction of a new departure from jealous, strife and hate, which have no longer adequate motive, or even plausible pretext into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organization flourish menacingly, their truncheons and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers in of parties, once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against strying and bolting; denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on in triumph. In this faith and with the distinct understanding that if elected so that the President cannot be a party but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the success of our countrymen North and South are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brothers.

Very gratefully, HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. G. W. Julian, Vice-President, and Messrs. William E. McLean, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.

New York, May 21.—Edward Stokes will be brought before Judge Ingraham, in the court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, to plead the indictment charging him with the murder of James Fisk, Jr.

John McKeon will appear for the prisoner. District Attorney Garvin will urge the case forward and endeavor to have it set down for an early day. The trial will probably take place before the first of July.

Statistics of the American Baptist Missionary Union show; Expenditures past year $630,929, and indebtedness $187 55.

The Quarantine Commissioners to-day resolved that the quarantine for lighterage, stevedorage and cooperage the present season shall be fixed at ordinary harbor rates of the port of New York.

Mr. Drayden was mortally wounded by Peter Nolan in an affray in a bar-room in Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, this morning.

Hamilton Fish was among the directors chosen by the New Jersey Railroad Company to-day.

New York, May 21.—Many carpenters, who made a successful strike for eight hours, now favor a new strike for $4 per day.

The election of Bishops in the General Methodist Episcopal Assembly is progressing by ballot, and is a tedious affair. Dr. Slicer said that thirty years ago, at the election of Bishops, there had been ballot-stuffing. He charged if such balloting was discovered here, the vote would be taken over again. An Indian delegate demanded that the laity and clergy vote separately for Bishops. The motion for a separate vote was lost. (Tremendous cheering.) A delegate called attention to the demonstrations of the audience, and moved that hills be cleared. (Hisses from the gallery.) Bishop Ames asked the police, if there were any present, to clear the galleries. During the absence of the tellers, the Book Concern was discussed further.

Only three Bishops were elected—W. A. Harris, Central Ohio; R. S. Foster, New York, and Thos. Bowman, Iowa. Those lacking majorities were—Peck, Wiley, Foss, Emslie, Merrill, Hoven, Roe, Newman, Waldron, Fowler, Crary, Cummings, Cobbey and Hill. There were other scattering votes.

LATER.—Messrs. Wiley and Merrill were elected Bishops. The remaining three will be elected to-morrow.

Maxwell's Knitting Mill, at Amsterdam, was destroyed by fire last night.

New York, May 21.—On the second ballot for Bishops Newman received only 51 votes.

New York, May 21.—Arrived—Steamship General Barnes.

New York, May 21.—The steamer Gen. Barnes, from Savannah, passed a sunken schooner in the track of outward and inward bound vessels off Barnegat lights.

Milwaukie, May 21.—A fire at Hudson, Wis., last night destroyed two wheat warehouses owned respectively by Coon & Platt and C. D. Powers. The former contained 18,000 bushels of wheat; the quantity in the latter unknown. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000—partially insured. The fire was doubtless the result of incendiarism.

Milwaukie, Wis., May 21.—Seven miners have been arrested. The miners gave warrants for the State officers, and cheers for the federal officers. Twenty thousand dollars bail was offered but refused. By Wednesday the miners must work or leave their homes, which are owned by the Company. All is quiet now, but the result is threatening.

Richmond, Va., May 21.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the resolution introduced by Col. Preston, of Virginia, inquiring into the expediency of preparing a liturgical service for congregational worship was rejected by a vote of 105 to 5.

Charlotte, N. C., May 21.—Part of the construction platform of the Catawba river bridge on the Air Line Railroad fell to-day, killing Thomas Mack, of Thomas, N. C., and badly crippling two others.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 21.—Tallow—Russian 53.

Paris, May 21.—Rentes 55 and 20.

Liverpool, May 21.—Yarns and fabrics firm at Manchester.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 21.—Money easy, at 5@6c. Sterling steady. Stocks—Gold, 13⅝@13¾c. Governments advanced ⅛@⅜ over 5's, 119⅝@⅞ of 1881, 116⅛; 5's of 1862, 113⅝; 62's, 119⅝; 65's, 116; new issues, 115⅝; 67's, 116⅝; 68's, 116⅛; 10-40's, 111⅛. Southern States quiet; Tennessees, old, 73¼; new, 75⅛. Virginias, 63 65; new, 65. Louisiana, old, 49; new, 56. Levees 65, 67; 67's, 71. Alabama 5's 58; 8's, 60. Georgia 6's 76; 7's, 80. North Carolinas, old, 34; new, 36⅛. South Carolinas, old, 48; new, 38⅛.

New York, May 21.—Cotton quiet, sales to-day at 1 bale; Uplands 24⅝ Orleans 24⅝. Futures sales to-day 800 bales; June 24 3-16@24⅛; June and July 24 3-16@24⅛; August 24 7-16@24½; September 24 3-16@24⅛; October 23 15-16@24; November 23 9-16.

Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat 1@2c. Wheat nearly, prices unchanged. Corn active and firm, 2c@7½c; mixed, yellow 75½c. Pork lower, mess, nominally at $13 37½@14. Beef quiet. Lard nearly, 5¼@5½c. Naval stores quiet. Tallow active, 8⅝@8⅞. Freights heavy.

Cincinnati, May 21.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm; low middling, 23c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm, 9@10. Corn dull; prices nominally, 51 to 53 c. Oats—demand fair and prices advance. Oatmeal dull. Pork—demand fair; sales firm, 60 c. Lard—Prime steam, 5 c; regular $13; city meat sold at $14 50. Lard quiet and unchanged; winter steam refined 5½c; leaf, 5½c. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm, 92c. Hogs—demand good at full prices; sales of 1,000 at $5 25@5 40; clear ribs 5½c; clear sides, 5½c. Bacon—demand good; prices higher; shoulders 4½c; clear rib 5½@5¾c; clear sides 5¾@5¾c. Butter—demand fair and prices firm. Sugar—demand fair and prices firm. Coffee—demand fair and prices firm. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm, 92c.

Chicago, May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat—fair demand but at lower rates at the opening; closed heavy, 1c below the rates at the close; No. 1 spring 91 3-16c. No. 2 spring closed at $1 50 on the spot. Corn—demand good at full prices; No. 2 mixed 37½@37⅝c on the spot. Oats quiet and firm. No. 2 regular 31½@31⅝c, fresh 32c. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm, 92½c. Provisions—only a limited jobbing demand. Mess Pork $13 50 on the spot. Lard quiet and weak, 5¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bacon—demand fair and market firm, shoulders 5¼@5½c; clear rib 7¼@7½c. Hams—sugar-cured 11@12½c, currency.

Baltimore, May 20.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firmer—white 77@78c; yellow 76c. Western quiet. Provisions quiet and firmer. Whiskey 92c.

Mobile, May 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 22½c; receipts 70 bales; exports—Great Britain 2603 bales; coastwise 403; sales 100; stock 14,347 bales.

Charleston, May 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 24½c. Receipts 170 bales; sales 300; stock 11,056 bales.

Savannah, May 21.—Cotton in fair demand, but firm. Receipts 129 bales; exports coastwise 1252 bales; sales 300; stock 15,918 bales.

Baltimore, May 21.—Cotton—Net receipts 355 bales; gross 260; exports coastwise 58; sales 108; stock 5673 bales.

Norfolk, May 21.—Cotton—Net receipts 97 bales; exports coastwise 241; sales 75; stock 15,311 bales.

Memphis, May 21.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 22½@23c. Net receipts 289 bales.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 21—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind south and fresh.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Ship C. A. Farwell and brig Francis Leary.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

Evansville, May 21.—Weather clear and warm. River has risen 4 inches. Passed up—Alice Brown, at 5 P. M. Business dull.

Louisville, May 21.—River rising slowly, 5 feet 9 inches in the canal, 3 feet 4 inches in the chute. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Mary Houston, from New Orleans.

Pittsburg, May 21.—Weather clear. Monongahela 20 inches in the channel, stationary.

Cairo, May 21.—Arrived: City of Helena, from Vicksburg, at 9 last night; C. B. Church, from Cincinnati, at midnight; Kate Kinney, from Louisville, at 10 A. M.; Cincinnati City, from New Orleans, at 11 A. M. Departed: City of Helena, for St. Louis, at 10 last night; C. B. Church, for New Orleans, at 1 A. M.; Crescent City, for St. Louis, at 1 A. M. River has risen 6 inches. Raining; mercury 69.

Cincinnati, May 21.—Weather has been fair and pleasant to-day, the clouding up to-night. River 14 feet 8 inches in the channel and rising.

St. Louis, May 21.—Arrived City of Cairo, with Congressmen Hoge and Morgan of Quincy for New Orleans. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant during to-day, but there is a heavy storm this evening.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Madrid, May 21.—Latest dispatches from Biscay report that the Carlists organization in that province has been completely broken up. Five hundred insurgents surrendered to the loyal forces on Monday last, and order is now restored throughout the entire province.

New York, May 21.—The banks generally have complained to allow eight hours's day's work, and the strike in all trades has virtually ended.

The *Herald's* special commission to look after Dr. Livingstone, is within twenty days march of him. He was well at last accounts.

Halifax, May 21.—The brig Huntsman is ashore off Cape Charles, Labrador. Only seventeen out of the crew of sixty-two were saved.

New York, May 21.—Arrived—Steamers Silesia and Humboldt. Arrived out—City of Brooklyn, Minnesota, Baltic and Algeria.

Philadelphia, May 21.—The Board of Trade passed resolutions approving the supplement to the treaty of Washington.

Liverpool, May 21.—Noon.—Cotton market to-day, Broadcloths quiet. Red Western Spring Wheat 11s. 6d. @ 11s. 10d. Flour 27s @ 28s.

London, May 21.—Noon.—Consols 93⅛@93⅛c; 5-20's 92c.

Paris, May 21.—Noon.—Rentes 55f. 10c.

Meeting in Washington Parish.

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

FRANKLINTON, May 20, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—At a meeting of the Democracy of this congressional parish, held in the town of Franklinton, on the 13th day of May, 1872, the Hon. J. J. Slocum was unanimously nominated for the office of President, and John Wodsworth Secretary.

When the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of this parish pledges itself to abide by the action of the State Democratic Convention, and will support the ticket nominated thereby.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed not to give their proxy to any person not a resident of this parish.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend Hon. J. J. Thompson, of St. Helena, as a suitable person and eminently qualified for the office of State Auditor.

Resolved, That in order to secure a representation of this parish, that we send a delegate from each ward of the parish and two for the parish at large.

Whereupon the following named gentlemen were nominated delegates to the State Convention: 1st Ward—J. J. Slocum; 2d—S. W. Bickham; 3d—J. E. Wood; 4th—W. Magee; 5th—G. Foster; 6th—Robt. Downing; 7th—Dr. Stickman and John Wodsworth for the parish at large.

Resolved, That the following persons be chosen delegates to represent the colored voters of the parish: Anton Barkdale, Kelly Manin, Wm. Brown, Samuel Magee, Arthur Lewis, Eli Warren.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the New Orleans Bee for publication.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

Attest: J. J. SLOCUM, Pres't.
JOHN WODSWATH, Sec'y.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Shreveport *Times* of the 18th says that the Gulf Branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which is to terminate at Sabine Pass, has opened an office at that last place to receive subscriptions.

The same paper complains about the mails. It took the New Orleans papers just one month, minus six days, to reach Shreveport.

ARRAY IN MATCHITOCHES.—We are in receipt of a letter dated the 14th instant, in which the writer speaks of a protest setting up the Red River, from Natchitoches, on Monday last. The circumstances as related to us are as follows:

It seems that Mr. John Cangrove and Mr. Vernon, had a difficulty in the early part of the afternoon, in the course of which Mr. Cangrove threatened the life of Mr. Vernon, who, it appears, had to repeat certain offensive remarks that he had made.

Soon after dark, and while Cangrove was standing at the door of Allen's saloon, he was approached by a body of armed men, who, on the part of Congress, just above the town.

The writer has no personal knowledge of the difficulty, but seems to regard it as a deliberate attempt to destroy Mr. Cangrove, and he says the general impression is that he will go very hard against those should Cangrove die.—*Natchitoches Southwestern.*

The reports from northwest Louisiana with regard to the crops are very favorable to the growing crops.

On some plantations they have commenced chopping out cotton; and as a general thing, corn is in good condition. Some fields are ready for plowing. Fine weather since the very long and are in good spirits.

The Opelousas *Journal* wants to know if there are any people who are satisfied with Congressmen Hoge and Morgan? We are not chosen yet, but we will have a chance to vote for Lake. That ancient wind mill, the Democracy have become hard to bring fitted by dogs.—*Bayou Sarrow.*

A witness in a case recently tried in a Western court indignantly denied that he had received a bribe, but admitted that he had received a pecuniary compliment from the defendant.

A Rochester paper speaks in the lofty of chastity as follows: "Paragraph of this nature in New York and Philadelphia, and in Rochester, or Troy, or Albany, or Buffalo, would give Horticulturists and better half."

Offers in the French court are hereafter made without the aid of dragoons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The celebrated tin box case has come to an end. It will be remembered that Mr. J. B. Lafitte sued for the company of a tin box, which he had left, some years ago, in the Louisiana Savings Bank, and which, he was informed, had been burned in the great conflagration of the Exchange Hotel during the last month of the war. When the box was produced in court it was empty and the plaintiff, Mr. Lewis said the Administration. He yesterday withdrew the suit.

A small one-story frame building, at Exmoutin, owned by Mr. Meadows and occupied by Mr. Joseph Massavoriza as a variety store, was, together with the contents, destroyed by fire on Monday night. Total value, at $600, not insured, $1,000; value of stock, partially insured, $1,500.

Patrick Burke, whose daughter, an infant, was run over and killed, by one of the cars of the City Railroad Co., through the negligence or carelessness of the driver, has instituted a suit against the company for $10,000 damages, in the Eighth District Court. The driver who was tried, in the First Recorder's Court, for the homicide, discharge upon which he was indicted being manslaughter, was acquitted.

Mr. Thomas Mack, a native of the United States, a gun maker by trade, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a sharp, hard cutting, in a room occupied by him, in the house No. 629 Julia street. Abscission of mind caused by drinking is said to have been the cause.

The Crescent City Brewery, at the corner of Independence and Lesseps streets, owned by Pope Liulia and occupied by John Gaus, was partly destroyed by fire, between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The damage to the building is estimated at $800 and to the stock at $1000. Both covered for insurance.

A large, half full of coal, the property of Messrs. Seale & Lemon, sunk at the bank of Morlepy street last evening.

The body of an unknown white man, apparently a German and about 40 years of age, was found in the river on Monday morning by the Oakland plantation, opposite Kenerville. A coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental drowning in the river.

Isaac Boyd, colored, was stabbed in the left side, last night, in the coffee-house of Mr. Mangue, at the corner of Dryades and Delord streets, by an unknown colored man, with whom he was playing cards, and who escaped arrest. The wound is thought to be dangerous.

City Council.—At the meeting yesterday a full Board was present, the Mayor in the chair.

Mr. Shaw introduced a resolution authorizing certain Collectors of Drainage to sign appropriation certificates and tax bills, and considerable discussion was had upon the subject, the doubt being expressed as to whether the passage of this resolution would not relieve the Administrator from official responsibilities put upon him by law in the matter of the Drainage Tax.

The amended ordinance came up, and after some debate, was postponed. It was subsequently recalled and passed.

"That items of regular bills, city notes, Jefferson City promissory notes and cash warrants of the city, Jefferson City or right of way, when approved by the Council, or may hereafter be approved and found correct by the Mayor and Administrator, shall be paid, as the option of holders, entitle them to receive warrants receivable for licenses to the full amount, and on account of taxes to the extent prescribed by ordinance No. 1496, Administration series."

Mr. Lewis introduced a resolution to pay Sheriffs and Collectors of Algiers, his salary up to the time of the expiration of the term of office. Mr. Lewis stated that Sheriff Glass and Collector, who had similar claims against the city, had sued and obtained judgment. These Recorders and Mr. Dumont were all removed by a proclamation of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and thus proceeding the Sixth District Court had pronounced unlawful. Mr. Dumont had resigned the city, and applied to the Council, by petition, asking as his claim stood upon precisely the same ground as the claims of Messrs. Glass and Lewis, and asking that his claim be allowed to be paid. Mr. Shaw opposed the resolution. Become judgments had been obtained by Sheriff Glass and Weber, which, owing to the amounts being over the limit $500, could not be appealed, was no appeal to the city should submit to a judgment without contesting it, which might be appealed. Mr. Lewis pointed out several cases in which, he said, Mr. Shaw had signed his name to the same judgments and upon which he had given his opinion as City Attorney, holding similar claims. Mr. Shaw replied by stating that the cases mentioned by Mr. Lewis had not been appealed. The resolution was adopted by the casting vote of the Chair, the Council standing three to three. Mr. Cockrem moved a reconsideration for the resolution, and Messrs. Shaw, Cockrem and Rudolph against it. Mr. Walton was not sure of the effect of the resolution, he said, he did not recollect the instance of the law cooling by which the immediate three members.

The resolution to pay fees for the services of the experts who examined the accounts of the collectors of levee dues reported by the Committee on Finance, was adopted.

The ordinance relieving the City Railroad Company from its obligation to keep a line on Bayou St. John, from the New Canal to the Bayou St. John, on condition that the Company make a shell road on the Bayou Avenue, Brooklyn, this morning, up and a motion to postpone it again was rejected. On motion of the Mayor (Mr. Wiltz) in the chair the ordinance was amended, by adding a provision requiring the company to keep the shell road in repair during the time for which it has the privilege of using the bayou for its street road track. Thus amended the ordinance was adopted.

The ordinance granting to Col. C. E. Girardey and other proprietors of the Bourbon and Royal streets Railroad, the right of way on the bayou ground on Canal street, Bayou St. John, with a condition that all the franchises shall be forfeited, if the road be not constructed by the 1st January, 1873.

An ordinance to abolish the office of Assistant City Attorney, filled by Mr. Rufus Waples, and to create the office of Assistant City Attorney, filled by Mr. Opelousas, was introduced. Mr. Cockrem moved that the ordinance be laid over, as he was not prepared to vote upon it, but the following representatives of the market interest appeared and stated that the Quotations are to some extent nominal, but the following represents the market as nearly as possible: Flour—Superfine, $3 50@4; Extra, $4@4 50; Family, $5@5 50; Choice, $6@6 50; Fancy, $7@7 50. Corn Meal—Prime, $3 50@3 75; Fine, $3 25@3 50; Coarse, $3@3 25. Corn—Mixed, 75@75½c; Yellow, 76@77c; White, 75@76c. Oats—Western, 55@60c; Texas, 50@55c. Hay—Prime, $1 25@1 30; Good, $1 20@1 25; Common, $1@1 15. Cotton—Ordinary, 17½@18c; Low Middling, 19