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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By T. Anfoux, at No. 80 Bacoule street, Crockery, Liquors, Wines, Dry Goods, Shot-guns, Gunpowder, etc.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells a lot of furniture and movable effects, at 12 o'clock M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, furniture, effects, etc. See advertisement.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The New York *Times* and some other Northern journals have professed to see in what is called the "reconstruction plan" of Congress a long step towards reconciliation between that body and the President and towards restoring harmony in the ranks of the Republican party. This plan, it is observed, contains none of the extreme measures on which Radical leaders proposed, in the beginning of the session, to reconstruct the South. It does not express Mr. Sumner's "universal justice" requirement of negro suffrage as the *sine qua non* of Southern restoration; nor Mr. Stevens's demand that Southern property, by one grand swoop of confiscation, should be made to pay the national debt, nor the disenfranchisement of the mass of the Southern people until 1870, as provided in the third section of the amendment lately adopted in the House; nor the State-annihilating, territorializing scheme which from time to time was agitated in and out of Congress. It is remarked that in the amendment, as passed by the two Houses, and remitted to the consideration of the States, there is nothing in radical antagonism to the early and repeatedly declared sentiments of the President, not even the section reducing Representation in correspondence with the limitation of voting by the several States; for this section, it is contended, is in the spirit of his own long entertained and avowed opinion that Representatives ought to be apportioned to the respective States according to their electoral numbers.

The New York *Herald*, taking this view, thinks the Congressional plan "an ingeniously contrived party platform for the coming fall election." It adds:

There is nothing here obnoxious to public opinion in the way of negro suffrage, while the alternative suggested will be satisfactory to the North. There are no vindictive penalties here against rebels and traitors, but conditional exclusion, which cannot be seriously considered before the people who put down the rebellion. The same may be said of the propositions touching the national debt, the debts of the rebellion and the four millions of liberated Southern slaves. Upon this platform the republican party whether in this Congress can carry our approaching Northern State elections as they did last year, if there be no other sharply defined issue brought in season before the people. The republican supporters of President Johnson, as against Congress, can make no fight against this platform, for it is the President's own policy. It is a compromise platform against which Johnson republicans cannot even quarrel with the radicals before the people, although the hatred of the radicals against Johnson may continue as intense as on the eve of the late Connecticut elections.

But it seems to be forgotten that towards the practical restoration of the South the amendment, if adopted as a part of the Constitution, will make no advance whatever. There is a bill intended to supplement the amendment and which provides that the now excluded States shall be readmitted to Congress as they shall respectively accept the amendment and conform their legislation therewith, and that, in further consideration of such compliance on their part, they shall be relieved for ten years from taxation on account of the national debt. It is clear that practical restoration, under the Congressional plan, depends—first, on the passage of this bill by Congress, and the approval of it by the President, if not supported by two-thirds of both Houses; and, second, on the acceptance of the conditions which it submits to the now excluded States. The bill has not yet passed, and should it pass by less than a two-thirds vote in each House, we think it altogether probable that it will receive the Presidential veto. Mr. Henry J. Raymond, who is exceedingly anxious to harmonize the Republican party by heading the rapture—until the fall elections are over at least—between Congress and the President, believes that the President will refuse to sign it, and hence he deprecates its passage.

Mr. Raymond, in a letter in the New York *Times* of the 12th, says:

The President insists that the Southern States, being States in the Union, are entitled to representation in Congress, upon only one condition: viz: that they present themselves in an attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal representatives. This condition is imposed by the Constitution itself, and is to be enforced by Congress, under the authority of the Constitution, which expressly assigns to each House the right to decide upon the "elections, returns and qualifications of its own members;" and, under this clause, Congress may test, by an oath or in any other way, the loyalty of the members who may present themselves for admission to seats. This is the President's view of the question of representation. That of Congress (or rather of the Reconstruction Committee) differs from it in denying the right of States lately in rebellion to representation at all, except upon conditions to be prescribed by Congress, at its discretion. It asserts over these States plenary, absolute, unrestricted power. And it proposes to exercise this power by requiring from these States assent to certain amendments of the Constitution, as the condition of being admitted to representation in Congress. Theoretically, this difference between the President and Congress is radical. It touches the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government. The Committee has embodied in it a bill, which is now pending in the House. If passed, as it probably will be, by both Houses, it goes to the President for his signature. I hear members expressing the hope that he will sign it; that as Congress has surrendered so much, he will not surrender this for the sake of harmony. They forget that it is a matter of fundamental principle, neither he nor any other man in his position, could possibly sanction by his signature; that he believes to be a distinct and clear departure from the express requirements of the Constitution. To do so would be to violate his consistency, sacrifice his character to a desire for harmony; and this President Johnson, certainly, is not likely to do. If the bill is sent to him it will, beyond all question, be vetoed. It will probably, too, probably it may be passed, notwithstanding his objections—but this renews the conflict divides the Union party and the country, places the President, of necessity, in an attitude of opposition, and introduces with the fall canvass an abstract issue, upon which Union candidates who share the right of representation cannot possibly gain any new strength, and are quite likely to lose some of that they have already.

Mr. Raymond then argues to show that there is no necessity for Congress to impose the condition contained in the bill in the shape of an act of Congress, since their power to keep out Southern Representatives until they choose to vote them in will enable them to enjoin the same or any other conditions which they may deem at any time proper or expedient. How it would promote harmony between Congress and the President for the latter to do out of the reach of Presidential opposition precisely what the President would oppose with his veto if brought within its reach, Mr. Raymond fails to make clear. His reasoning is ingenious nevertheless, when he says:

It seems to me that under these circumstances the only way to secure harmony of action, where harmony of sentiment cannot be expected, is to avoid the issue altogether. It is not necessary for any practical purpose that it should be made. So far as the admission of members from the Southern States is concerned, the result will not be affected by it. Without denying or asserting that Congress has a right to impose, upon the admission of Southern representatives by its own action, the Constitution gives it this authority in explicit terms. The President has never claimed any right to intervene in its decision. In his annual Message he expressly declares that it is for Congress alone to pronounce upon the admission of members. "It is for you, I repeat, to judge of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge each for yourselves of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members." No member from any Southern State can come into Congress until he is seated in. As long as a majority of each or of either House is opposed to their admission, they will be excluded, without a law just as well as with one. If this "bill of admission," as it is called, should be passed now, it could bind no action but that of the present Congress—our choice, if they choose to repeal it. When even a majority of Congress desires to admit men here from the South, they can repeal any law have kept them out. Nothing whatever, therefore, of a practical character is to be gained by the passage of this bill. It accomplishes nothing—it binds nobody—it establishes no principle—it serves no good purpose whatever. All it can possibly do is to invoke a new conflict with the President—their a fresh veto, which it will require two-thirds of both Houses to overcome, and make a new issue for the Fall elections, on the abstract point *of representation*, which a good many Union candidates will most care to meet, and which can have no effect of that little to increase the chances of success of Democratic nominees.

THE NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL RECORD.—We have received the 15th of June number of this useful and interesting semi-monthly publication. The present number is marked by a great variety of contents and speaks highly for the editorial tact and industry of Doctors Bennet, Dowler and S. B. Chambers, as well as for the ability of its contributors. Among the papers of the latter we name very readable translations from the German of Frickhaus and Heidenhain, by Dr. M. M. Dowler; a long and also an average-sized sample, by Dr. M. Shepherd, of New Orleans, which is illustrated by a series of beautiful photographs.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,827.

FIERCE NON-COMBATANTS IN CONGRESS.

There is bitterness, says the telegraph, on the Radical side of Congress against Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, for his recent return, Congressional contagion of Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, on account of an "outrageous assault," upon the former by the latter in a recent debate in the House. The Constitution enjoins that, "for any speech or debate in either House," members "shall not be questioned in any other place." Mr. Rousseau accosted Mr. Grinnell in front of the Capitol in relation to offensive language used in debate; and the offensive language being reaffirmed, instead of being retracted, Mr. Rousseau flagellated Mr. Grinnell on the spot. This was tantamount doubtless, in Constitutional contemplation, to questioning a member, for a "speech or debate," in "another place;" and doubtless, therefore, Mr. Rousseau has gravely contravened the letter and the spirit of the Constitution by dusting in front of the Capitol the portion of Mr. Grinnell's wardrobe which hung tranquilly upon his person. Carpet-dusting or clothes-dusting can hardly be regarded dignified and seemly in an ex-Major-General and a present member of Congress, even if performed in the strictest privacy; but performed at the very portals of the grand national forum, with one of the high national dignitaries subjected to the base use of a lay figure in the performance, the spectacle might well afford a "sensational topic" for Washington telegraphists. This is what the Rousseau-Grinnell affair has done. We are not told explicitly whether the Grinnell apparel was cleaner after the dusting was over. But we may infer nevertheless that the process was complete and satisfactory, since, when it was finished, the proprietor of the dusted habiliments said, "It is all right," and it is subsequently telegraphed, "There will be no more fighting"—*ad est*, dusting—"certainly."

But the political friends of Mr. Grinnell in Congress, it appears, do not think it was all right as far as the operation affected him bodily and Congressionally. Whether their dissatisfaction will be expressed by the expulsion or by the formal censure of the Kentucky flagellator and duster, is not yet known. The decision awaits the result of an investigation. Meanwhile, Mr. Rousseau is allowed to hold his seat in the respite of a week's absence.

In former days the world was constantly told that Southern fire-eaters, nullifiers, and secessionists, were the cause of all the disreputable wrangling and rowdyism of which the halls of Congress were frequently the scene. The "barbarian of slavery, the" sum of all villainies, was at the bottom of everything violent, ferocious and sanguinary which attended public deliberations at the Federal capital. Isaveyy, Potter, Wade, Sumner were lambs in temper, models of delicacy and decorum in language; and Brooks, and Bardsdale, and Pryor were painted in the guise of the heaviest ruffians and cut-throats of the world.

It is quite true that for some years preceding the late war Congress was eminently an unfit place to study dignity and suavity of demeanor and propriety, politeness and graciousness of language. But it is also true that as it was approaching this "bad eminence," Southern tone and influence was waning in the national councils, and it became the courage to estimate bold and spirited oratory by laborious disgorgements of the venom and calumny of a Sumner or a blasphemous sputtering of the billingsgate of a Wade. Ideas were at a discount. Sentiments were accounted as nothing if left to their own force. Strong words, sensational words, words of sweeping obloquy, of universal damnation such as coarse, vulgar, shallow, undiscriminating minds love to employ in their excited moods, became the fashion. Sumner would have received a suggestion to smooth down a burst of rhetorical wrath for courtesy's sake with utter derision. The idea of modifying a period in order to spare feeling, not to say truth and justice, he would have dismissed at once as monstrously absurd. He paraded in seeking political fame and fortune as a phraseological ruffian and bully, and one of the results of this persistence that he bears to this day, is the ineffaceable mark of Brooks's impetuous cane which descended on his head in recital for the torrent of insult and vilification which he had poured on the vulnerable white head of Brooks's uncle, Senator Butler, of South Carolina.

It would seem that, Mr. Sumner having succeeded so well by playing the personal non-resistant in respect to blows and the unbridled aggressor in respect to words, Mr. Grinnell, among others, is emulous of his brilliant example. But it is not easy for a clear and candid observer to approve the vindication of whole two characters in the same person. The moral reconciliation of the fierce combatant in the one form and of the non-combatant in the other form is, indeed, impossible. Men who give their tongues the utmost license of attack, who hurl injurious imputations to color an argument, intensify a declamation, or merely to gratify a momentary spleen, are the last who should claim immunity on the plea of being non-combatants in principle. It is not unreasonable to expect that principle has nothing to do with the matter; but, that, as cowardly as they are malignant, they use the non-combatant character only as a shelter under which to find safety when their wanton and ferocious assaults with their tongues threaten to recoil upon themselves. It is not honorable to heap insult and indignity upon a man who is notoriously non-resistant from physical weakness, or from the nature of his profession, or from his avowed, conscientious and persistent rule of refusing to fight, it certainly looks like base cowardice for a man to make gross and intolerable attacks upon others in the belief that he may do so with impunity by reason of his character as a non combatant. The Sumner-Grinnell school of non-combatants, if they claim the privilege of the female sex in regard to personal accountability for their words of offense, should remember that no woman of good breeding, of right feeling, of proper conception of her relations and duties, will voluntarily bear words of foul reproach upon a man. But fish women have always claimed a license in this respect, and this is the license in which the Sumners and Grinnells insist on indulging.

HAYS BRIGADE RELIEF SOCIETY.—A meeting of this association is called for this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Lyceum Hall, when a full attendance is desired, andearnestly requested.

The Reconstruction Adjustment—Our Foreign Policy the Card for President Johnson.

The proposed amendment of the Federal constitution, providing for the reconstruction and restoration of the lately rebellious States, will doubtless pass the House of Representatives in the form adopted by the Senate. In this form, therefore, it will be submitted to the States for their ratification. Whether it will succeed or fail in securing the required endorsements of three fourths of all the States or even of the requisite number of States, is a question which will remain for the legislatures of the several States to determine. With the transaction of the whole subject to the States, however, Congress and the Administration, at least, for the remainder of this year, will be relieved of their reconstruction labors.

The Congressional proposition for the amendment of the constitution, meantime, as modified by the Senate, was ingeniously contrived party platform for the coming fall elections. It proposes to make it part of the supreme law of the land that whites and blacks born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the Union and of the State in which they may reside, and shall have equality under the law; that representation in Congress shall be regulated by the restrictions of the several States in the matter of voting; that a large schedule of men, who, as former officials under the government of the United States, have been guilty of violating their oaths by joining in rebellion, shall hereafter be excluded from all federal offices, and shall be barred from voting for members of Congress; that the national debt and the bounties and pensions of Union soldiers shall be held sacred; and that all rebel debts and all claims for the loss of slaves by the late war shall be utterly repudiated. It is further proposed in a supplemental bill that the now excluded States shall only on assenting and ratifying the amendment, laid down, shall not only be readmitted into Congress, but shall have a credit of ten years in reference to their quota of the national debt.

This is, we say, a strong platform upon which to go before the people of the Northern States.

[From the New York Herald, June 12.]

More Madness in Mexico.

We are authoritatively assured from one quarter that Secretary Seward refused to receive the staff officers of Santa Anna, and that their mission to Washington was a perfect failure. From another quarter we are just as authoritatively informed that Secretary Seward, during his recent visit to Auburn, spoke of Maximilian and a long interview with Santa Anna as the subjects of the whole business. What are we to believe? We believe, first, that it is true that Santa Anna has disposed of two of his two million to Mr. Thomas by an immense amount of money, and has secured the services of Forrest with plenty of hard dollars and ready for service at the front. Certainly he would not sell his cause for less than their value if he only came here for a pleasure trip, as some pretend he did. We believe, in another fact that Napoleon the Maximilian muddle and give it a new turn. It appears that both Juarez and Seward are full blooded Indians, while Santa Anna comes from Spanish stock. This accounts for Juarez's stern remonstrance against the Mexican Seward's evident joke at the expense of the Indian. In this country we have never recognized the Indian as a citizen, and he has not yet become a person, when we are trying to make the negro a fractious citizen out of the negroes. It becomes a question, therefore, whether we can appoint an Indian Minister to represent full blooded Indians, and give it a new turn. If Juarez and Seward's evident joke at the expense of the Indian Minister, who is to represent the superior race, will probably get the best of it.

It is said that Senator Chandler's health is such as to have compelled his retirement for one or two years from the Senate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

GOLD EXCITEMENT CONTINUES.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

TERMINATION OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Washington, June 17.—The general impression is that both Houses will fix Monday, July 16th, as the day for terminating the present session. There is no doubt that all the regular legislative business can be finished by that time, and the members will hardly be willing to remain longer to watch the President or make buncombe speeches.

Though the House Committee will not report in favor of a suspension of the neutrality laws, or perhaps even consider the subject, it is nevertheless understood that it will offer resolutions in which the Administration will be defensive for the present. The first of the four armies, consisting of the Seventh and Eighth Corps and the Westphalia and Rhenish Landwehr, will occupy a camp near Wetzlar, to protect the Rhine provinces against the South German contingents which are collecting round Bamberg. The second army, consisting of the Fourth Corps and the Landwehr infantry and cavalry of the First, Second and Fourth Corps, will be stationed at Erfurt, to protect the province of Saxony, and to co-operate, eventually with the first army. The Cassel Railway is considered of the very highest importance in the probable operations of this corps.

The third army, consisting of the Guards and the Third corps, will remain for the present at Berlin and Frankfort on the Oder, to cover the capital, and to march eventually to join the great army in Silesia. The fourth army, consisting of the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, is collected between Neisse and Glewitz. It will protect Silesia, which is threatened more immediately by the Austrian forces concentrated about Olmutz. In case of war, the third army could come up by rail to reinforce this Silesian army. The four armies will be commanded severally by the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Coburg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh. The latter, however, has not yet accepted the command offered him. It is expected that all the different corps will have reached their respective stations by the 15th of June.

Military Preparations in Italy.

Correspondence of the Journal des Debats.

Florence, Saturday, May 19.—The military preparations continue without the least interruption. Yesterday the fifth battalion were formed, and now is about to commence the definite organization of the volunteers, of whom there will be at first two regiments, five at Como and Varese, and five at Bellesia and Barr. To these special corps are to be added, a regiment of cavalry and Genl. Denando has now accepted definitely the command at Naples, by no means an easy post, because the reactionist party is preparing a movement, and awaits the opportunity to rally round the Bourbons by reviving brigandage. M. Sella is at Home, whither he is gone on a secret mission relative to the finance contribution of six hundred millions, for which the Italian clergy would be allowed to retain their property. This project, which was brought forward by M. Minghetti, had obtained a very unfavorable reception at Rome, and is probably the most practical means for obtaining money from the Church lands with out irritating the populations. The month ago Rome was favorable to the plan. At present there will probably be a disposition to contradict, and to make use of the war in all turn. At all events, it is evident that the property of the convents and clergy will have to bear a large share of the expense of the coming struggle. And if the clergy should consent with a good grace to what they cannot possibly prevent, the public feeling toward them might be greatly modified.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 16, 1866.

There seems to have been rather more animation in some branches of Western Produce today, than in all other departments of trade, the market was extremely quiet. In our leading staple in particular, the sales were but little more than nominal.

Gold opened at 145¾ to 146, against 146¾ to 147 last evening, and continued quiet until the receipt of the foreign news, up which the market at once responded, and after rising to 147 closed at 152¾. The course of prices at New York was generally known until the publication of the evening report, manufactured quite a sharp upward turn in consequence of its being known that both consols and 5-20's had declined in the London market, and the market closed at 154¾. The sales at the first Board included $5,000 at 146, $9,000 at 146¼, and $30,000 at 146¾, and at the second Board $6,000, (1,000 and 5,000,) at 151¾, $3,000, four lots of $5,000, and two lots of $10,000 at 151¾, and $15,000 at 151¾ to $152,500 at an average of 151 72. The open market was much more active and excited, the business including $5,000 at 151¾, $10,000 at 152, $5,000 at 152¼, $15,000 at 152½, and $6,000 at 146, two lots of $5,000 $10,000 at 146¼, $15,000 at 146½, two lots of $10,000 and $20,000 at 147, $3,000, $9,000 and $20,000 at 147¼, $20,000 and $10,000 at 147½, $1,000 at 151, $3,000 at 151¼, $3,000, $1,000 and two lots of $5,000 at 151½, $31,000 at 151¾, $5,000, four lots of $10,000, $7,000 and $15,000 at 152, $2500, $3,000, four lots of $5,000, $20,000, $21,000 and $35,000 at 152¼, and $5,000 (1,000 and 5,000,) at 152. $31,000 of the amount at 152¼ was sold to the same purchaser. Gold on Monday, at the first Board 300 Spanish Doubloons sold at 145¾, on $15,85. In Silver there was a fair demand for the German half dollars at 132½ to 135, and 5,000 Mexican dollars at the advanced rate of 135.

There was more doing in Foreign Exchange, the sales of private Sterling including a mode rate amount of A 1 to a bank at 155, and £6000 at 156 to 156½, and £1,000 at 157 to 157½. Bankers' Sterling, £2800 at 167 to 167½, £1800 at 164, and £3000 at 170. The sales at 165 and 166 were made before the news. In small amount of A 1 Commercial Francs, (10,000) sold at 5.50. The Banks now hold at 5.35.

Domestic continued quiet. The Banks checked the Wall New York at par to ¼ per cent premium, only one of them, however, accepting par. The sales at par included one check for $100,000. On Cincinnati a small amount of New York Sight sold at ¼ discount, $60,000 and $100,000 at par, and $40,000 at ⅛ premium, and $25,000 Sixes days Sight at ⅛ discount.

The stock market continued dispiritedness, the only sales reported being 5 shares Gas Light and 100 Carrollton Railroad at the first Board and $100 for the latter at $21 50 for the latter, and in the open market 18 shares City Railroad at $300. The sales of City Bonds in the Stock Board included $2,000 Sixes, November coupons, at 83¼, 83¼ and 83¾. There are now quoted at 91 to 93 for the Consolidated and 83½ to 85¼ for the Railroad issues, according to the quality.

Nothing of any moment was reported in Current Money Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 62 to 65c. per dollar and Louisiana State Bank at 82½ to 86, the inside figure being the rates paid by dealers for the small amount offered at their counters. At the first Board $1,000 State Treasury Notes sold at 85 and at the second Board $700 at 91¼. The Bank of Orleans pay 95c. per dollar for them.

City Treasury Notes are sold to ¼ and ½ percent discount, national currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, June 16, 1866.

COTTON.—We have again to notice an extremely quiet market with sales of 325 bales, 100 of which were taken by one party at 36½c. for ordinary Low Middling and 37c for Strict Low Middling, and 100 changed hands on speculation at 37c, and another, 210 bales damaged, ex-Artisan, embracing 100 at $67, 100 at $76 and 10 at $78 per bale. The foreign news will more unsettled prices, and the only indication we can give of quotations are the lodging the great satisfaction of the Regency at this solution, especially as Santa Anna had made known that no terms would be accepted by the present Government was installed.

The President then issued an address to his countrymen, in which, after deploring the deep land condition of his country, and calling to remembrance the different aspect it presented when he was President, he charged that when he left the country, "the ambition of war in counseled hand had reached the supreme power, taking advantage of the ignorance of the country. The misdeeds of the representatives of the Liberals have enveloped the Church in mourning and filled the hearts of the Mexican people with bitterness; their want of good faith and treachery obliged three powerful nations to arm themselves in demand of the justice that was owing to them. The conservative party is not blameworthy for the faults of the late events that have taken place in our country."

He further says: "The people, wearied with the insanity of half a dozen years, with false promises and fine theories, anxious to have a national Government, just and enlightened, presented itself with enthusiasm the re-establishment of the Empire of the Mexicans, under a dynasty, a royal extraction, voting at once for Emperor the illustrious Prince Maximilian, Archduke of Austria." The Emancipation, in this Hemisphere, are exhausting the resources that they are able to use, believing that by combating they are defending Mexican independence; but the day will arrive when they will find out that the patriotism was not on their side in the present struggle."

He then goes on to say that he came to the country "in virtue of a call of the respect I owe to the national will, now, so in agreement with my belief and conviction;" and he warns his countrymen to "guard in their memory the magnanimous Monarch who has extended to you his powerful hand so opportunately and generously." He tells them that attempts to form a Republic have only brought misfortune and desolation in America," while "Constitutional monarchy" has given "better and more lasting fruit."

Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, seeing this proclamation, addressed a letter to Santa Anna to the effect that if he, meaning a pledge, and rebuking him for not addressing himself to the "Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican Army, and the Representative of Mexico." Marshal B. closes the letter by stating that he has placed a vessel at his (Santa Anna's) disposal, that he and his son could leave the country without delay.

The ex President replied to this letter by denying that he broke his pledge. He says he never promised to be "dumb when he came to this country," and that when he signed the recognition of the intervention of Maximilian, he knew perfectly well that that upon very arrival nothing would be required of him. Santa Anna protests against his banishment, and says that he will appeal to Napoleon.

The Santa Anna Congress adjourned in "Proper." He issued another proclamation to his country men, exactly the reverse of the sentiments contained in that which he issued in 1865. After stating that "he never deceived them," he explains his conduct in Mexico. He stated that he adhered to the system of government which "appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority," but he soon found it a "palpable error," and he now contemplates with pride your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention."

After drawing a picture of the mismanagement and cruelties of Maximilian he tells them that "the hour has come when we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free, the farmers, the rebels who profane the land with their foot, and insult us with their presence."

In conclusion he gives an explanation of why he recognized the intervention. While sailing into Vera Cruz the steamer was boarded by the "Chief Superior," who told him he could not land unless he, would recognize the intervention and monarch elect, and promise not to address the people. This excited his indignation; but his wife was sick, and needed to go ashore, and his friends advised him to comply, which he did. He closes the letter by the motto, "Down with the Empire—Live the Republic."

The Prussian Armies.

(From the Schlesvig Zeitung.)

Orders have been given by the Prussian Government that the whole of the Prussian forces immediately into four armies, with a view to acting strictly on the defensive for the present. The first of the four armies, consisting of the Seventh and Eighth Corps and the Westphalia and Rhenish Landwehr, will occupy a camp near Wetzlar, to protect the Rhine provinces against the South German contingents which are collecting round Bamberg. The second army, consisting of the Fourth Corps and the Landwehr infantry and cavalry of the First, Second and Fourth Corps, will be stationed at Erfurt, to protect the province of Saxony, and to co-operate, eventually with the first army. The Cassel Railway is considered of the very highest importance in the probable operations of this corps.

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Military Preparations in Italy.

Correspondence of the Journal des Debats.

Florence, Saturday, May 19.—The military preparations continue without the least interruption. Yesterday the fifth battalions were formed, and now is about to commence the definite organization of the volunteers, of whom there will be at first two regiments, five at Como and Varese, and five at Bellesia and Barr. To these special corps are to be added, a regiment of cavalry and Genl. Denando has now accepted definitely the command at Naples, by no means an easy post, because the reactionist party is preparing a movement, and awaits the opportunity to rally round the Bourbons by reviving brigandage. M. Sella is at Home, whither he is gone on a secret mission relative to the finance contribution of six hundred millions, for which the Italian clergy would be allowed to retain their property. This project, which was brought forward by M. Minghetti, had obtained a very unfavorable reception at Rome, and is probably the most practical means for obtaining money from the Church lands with out irritating the populations. The month ago Rome was favorable to the plan. At present there will probably be a disposition to contradict, and to make use of the war in all turn. At all events, it is evident that the property of the convents and clergy will have to bear a large share of the expense of the coming struggle. And if the clergy should consent with a good grace to what they cannot possibly prevent, the public feeling toward them might be greatly modified.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this excellent society was celebrated yesterday in a very agreeable manner at the Magnolia Gardens in the Second District. There were three or four hundred persons including the French Consul present, participating in a splendid collation. As usual, there was an abundance of excellent wine and numerous witty and appropriate toasts were given. In response to one to the French Emperor and Empress, the honorable Consul replied very felicitously, and was warmly applauded. The great national air of the French, the Marseillaise Hymn, was sung with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

EXCURSION ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—A number of the members of the City Council in accordance with a polite invitation from the Directors of this road, indulged in an excursion yesterday to Magnolia, and as the day was delightfully cool, for the season, they much have had an agreeable time. We have to acknowledge the courtesy of a ticket and to regret that the representative of our paper was too weak to participate. We doubt not that all participating enjoyed the occasion highly.

THE CANAL STREET FERRY.—We are pleased to state that the difficulty in the way of Mr. Randolph's running his ferryboats, has, by the decision of the city authorities, been removed, at least for the present, so that our Algerine neighbors are again in easy communication with our side of the river.

COOLER.—The heavy rain storm Saturday night worked a very material change in the weather yesterday. Fall clothing was brought into requisition as most in keeping with the greatly changed temperature of the atmosphere.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The examinations of the "Marshall" and "Franklin" schools on St. Charles and St. Mary's streets respectively, and the "Clio" primary school, on Clio street, all in the First District, commence this morning. Other examinations follow during the week, as announced in the advertisement elsewhere.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 7 o'clock last evening in the warehouse of Messrs Barnet & Lion, dealers in wines, liquors and brandies, No. 81 Gravier street.

The fire broke out in the 3d story, gutting it and the story below, and communicating to the 2d story of No. 83, occupied as the office store of Barnet & Lion. As their stock consisted principally of barreled liquors, not likely to be injured by water and was probably mostly confined to the lowest floor, their loss is perhaps not as great as might be suspected. They were agents of the celebrated "Grey Jacket Bitters," and judging from the color of the smoke which issued from the flames that they had sustained loss must have been in this article. Notwithstanding pretty diligent enquiry, we failed to get any more particulars than the above information, under considerable difficulties of access, extended. We are unable to say, but presume that they are insured.

The fire also communicated to the third story of Lichtenstein Bros., No. 73, wholesale dealers in Havana and domestic cigars and importers of Connecticut Seed Leaf, and their stocks being easily damaged by the water which was streamed through the building from the engines, it is understood that the loss to the Company's in which they were insured, is considerable, though the damage otherwise must have been small. There was no flames blowing at the time, directing the flames from the liquor to the tobacco store. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiarism, as we are informed that it broke out in the room where fires are generally which occur on Sundays.

There were a great many women around, crowding up to the engines, and most of whom were members of the medical profession.

The occasion was the subject of a lecture by Prof. Pancoast, on to the veterinary Professor now unfortunately suffering badly from inflammation of the eyes, and not able to be present. The lecture and the operation lasted for two hours, and was to the medical students and physicians assembled an occasion of special interest.

The body, dark and discolored at the extremities, was placed upon a revolving table in the centre of the amphitheatre. The professors occupied the neatly tiered seats, and the high bench every inch of room was filled. The result of the examination showed that, aside from the marks of a fully half, 194 lbs. Gold produced but one single page. He died, not from congestion, from asphyxia, or from the pressure of the rope, but from fracture of the first and from immense shock, that must have at once stunned the entire nervous system. There was a livid mark on the neck made by the rope. Where the knot had been there was no discoloration whatever, and the showed that the constriction was only around aperture of the neck. There was no laceration of the cartilages or the tissues discernable when the neck was opened. The jugular was distended with blood. The weight of the man was 176 pounds, and the surgeons expected that a fall of his body three feet and a half would have ajudged every part in this locality. Not even the delicate cells were injured.

The cavity of the chest being examined, showed muscular development to a high degree, and the presence of traces of fat. Death was not caused by want of air, for the lungs were fully distended, and even perfectly healthy in appearance. The cavity of the right side of the heart, usually congested under these circumstances of death, was found in its natural condition. The digestion was perfect. Though the prisoner had breakfast upon beans and bacon, and had boiled eggs, the whole were found to have been absorbed, and the stomach completely empty.

The brain was healthy, but of less than ordinary size. Its weight was thirty-six ounces; that of Green, the Maiden murderer, was four ounces less. Looking over the whole ground, the young Professor pointed out the inevitable conclusion that Probst died from the effects of the nervous shock resulting from the fall, and from the suspension of the vessels and arteries. The demonstrator took occasion to say that he considered the size of the brain as having no bearing upon the question of intelligence or its opposite.

In the course of the lecture, Dr. Pancoast narrated some interesting anecdotes. He said that it was impossible to hang a man without pain in order to advance the cause of science.

The county will be so no cost for the latter, instead of the usual expense, the body will be packed and wired, and will be preserved perhaps in the anatomical museum of Jefferson College.

A Cotton Mill Company in Mississippi.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Standard* of the 16th says, of a cotton mill company, just formed in Meridian, Mississippi:

We learn that a considerable amount of stock has already been taken and that there is very little doubt of the success of the enterprise. This is a move in the right direction, and besides the liberal profits that will accrue to each individual stockholder, will do much for the permanent improvement and wealth of the country. Factories should be established in every part of the South, and instead of export ing cotton, export manufactured cotton goods. It would bring capital and labor here to an astonishing extent and is the only means we can see through which the South can be restored to prosperity and independence.

CROPS AND FREEDMEN LABORERS IN OUACHITA.—The Ouachita *Telegraph*, (Monroe, La.) of the 14th, says:

The past week, though not so rainy, nevertheless furnished us with a week's work. Corn is now tasseling, but looks yellow and slim. The grass is making its usual headway and threatens to choke the cotton.

The new agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for this parish is winning golden opinions. He seems to comprehend the fact that a negro is no better than a white man, and that he has, must comply with his contracts. As a general thing, the freedmen are doing very well, but there are not a few of them, who need a little compulsion of some sort to make them even tolerable.

Official Mexican Advices at Washington.

The Washington special of the New York *Tribune*, says on the 11th:

Information from Mexico, received by the French Legation here, states that Gen Bazaine, the French commander, has received positive orders from the Emperor Napoleon to concentrate the French troops at Mexico, Puebla, and Orizaba, and make no more hostile demonstrations." Seventy-five per cent. of the troops will go to France in October, and the remainder next year. Maximilian is also supposed to be out of money, and to have made a raid, under the auspices of Gen. Bazaine, upon the chest of the French Treasury, amounting to $2,000,000, also intimations that Louis Napoleon desires to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States.

The Military Measures of Austria.

(From the Vienna Out Deutsche Post.)

Austria has at the present moment 800,000 men under arms. This is no idle boast. The present complement of the army exceeds that of the previous war footing by 140,000 men, and this is not the criterion which best shows the military strength of Austria. What astonishes everybody is the rapidity, precision and ease with which the mobilization of the vast masses which have prevaded and these concentrations and armaments. Without having recourse to requisitions, or any stipendiary aid, or to the normal numbers, without any exceeding movement being perceptible outside the military workshops, this imposing army has been concentrated, arranged, armed, and mounted.

In the space of a fortnight Austria has procured from the markets of the country the horses required for her cavalry, artillery and wagon train, and has even allowed some of the minor States to purchase and export horses. While in Prussia, complaints have been long compelled to give up their carriage and saddle horses for the use of the army, and even Rentz's equestrian circus has been obliged to furnish its