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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1866.

Sales at Auction This Day.

[illegible] E. Fortier sells five shares of the Germania Fire Company, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

J. B. Guyot sells one steam engine, circular saws, per advertisement, carpenters' tools, etc., at 5 o'clock P. M., at Gentilly road, six miles from this city, on the plantation of J. A. Blanc.

Mr. I. C. Harris, agent of the Morgan Line of Texas Steamers, received a telegram from Galveston, dated the 17th inst., stating that the steamships I. C. Harris and Harlan sailed from Galveston on that date, and will be in port this morning. The steamer I. C. Harris will leave for Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca on Friday morning, the 20th, as advertised.

The attention of our readers is called to the sale of splendid building lots on Prieur and St. Philip streets, opposite the St. Ann Church; also, on Rocheblave street, which will be made by G. De Feriet, auctioneer, on Saturday, 21st July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—A "Southern Hospital Association for Disabled Soldiers" has been formed in this city, having for President Gen. John B. Hood, Vice-President, Gen. S. B. Buckner, Secretary, Major Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Jr., and comprising among its Directors Gen. Robert E. Lee and Jos. E. Johnston. We received the address of the Association too late last night for publication. Donations and the names of members will be received at the headquarters of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, and of Smith, Newman & Co.

DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The *Picayune* of yesterday contains a letter dated the 12th, from the Hon. Culbert Duncan, President of the "Andrew Johnson Club" in this city, in reply to a note from the Hon. A. W. Randall, President of the National Union Executive Committee, relative to the call for the Philadelphia Convention. After cordially endorsing the call, the letter concludes:

We have come to the conclusion that much weight can be given to this great movement of the people, by keeping it distinct from all mere party organizations, and I have taken measures to have Louisiana represented by delegates who fully and unequivocally subscribe to the great principles of constitutional law enunciated in the call.

What were the measures taken that prevent Louisiana represented, it is not stated, though it would be indiscreating to know. The *Picayune* explains that Mr. Bullitt was absent when Mr. Rozelius repulsed the overture of the Democratic State Committee to agree upon a common delegation, irrespective of party sentiments, and that he regretted the failure to effect such a fusion. It would also be interesting to know whether Mr. B. has taken any steps to rectify the unfortunate absence of Mr. Rozelius.

PARENTHESIS ARRIVED.—The following is a list of passengers per steamship Texas, from Galveston:

M. H. Atkins, Mrs. Atkins, one child servant, H. Jonhson, Jos. Antonio, J. Hennessy, Mrs. Frank Hunter, Miss E. Beale, J. H. Barnett, J. Bailey, Miss White, Caldwell, Mrs. Beale, Beale, Harnobie, Day, Wilkins and Lady, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Sewell, Lockwood, Fairley, Mrs. Fairley, Cerbold, Solomita, Chance, Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Hooket, Lenny.

THE CALL OF THE SOUTHERN RADICALS.—A Washington special relates how the late call for a convention of Southern Radicals was agitated. The dispatch says:

A Democratic member proposed of the character and weight to be attached to the call for a convention of Southern Radicals, or so-called Union men of the South, when the fact is known that the whole thing was concocted by Gen. Grant, Mr. Hamilton under the immediate direction of the extreme Radicals of the North. As the Southern and disappointed or offended Southern men assembled along, their names were affixed to the call for a convention. There is no pretense that these signers are to be selected by the action of the people in the South in their local conventions, or by other popular expressions of the voice of the Southern people, as it is well known that any attempt to get up a local convention for such purpose in the South would prove an utter failure in its results, and that not a corporal's guard of Radicals could be got together in any one of the Gulf States.

Confiscation of the Hanoverian Army.

THE PRUSSIANS ATTACK THE HANOVERIANS.

Berlin, June 28.—It is officially stated that 6,000 Prussians, under General Flies, attacked yesterday the Hanoverian army near Langensalza in order to cut off its retreat southwards. The Hanoverian forces were 20,000 strong, and superior to the Prussians both in artillery and cavalry. The Prussians fought with valor. The losses are considerable. General Flies having attained his strategical object, resumed his former position south of Langensalza. The Hanoverians appear to have marched northwards from Langensalza, through Mühlhausen, in the direction of Sperrhausen.

Berlin, June 29, Noon.—The Hanoverians army surrendered at discretion to-day.

Gotha, June 29.—It is stated in the state Ministry and Crown Prince of Hanover and the officers of the Hanoverian army have pledged themselves never not to fight against Prussia, during the present war.

By the terms of the surrender the Hanoverian officers retained their side-arms and the men were dismissed and sent to their homes. The war material was given up to the Prussians.

The Republican Caucus—Authorized Radical Movement.

The following from the Washington special correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of the 13th inst. may be regarded as a sort of official statement of the leading transactions of the late Republican caucus:

In the Republican caucus last night Gen. Banks took the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was either to fix the date of the adjournment of both Houses, or to agree upon a recess.

Mr. Ashley favored a recess. Senators, he said could stay in executive session, to prevent unnecessary flurry of office. He was sure that members of the Cabinet would go out after the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. Morrill, from Vermont, said, when news the *Tribune* reporter could not hear distinctly, offered a resolution binding each member of the caucus to abide by its action, and to maintain secrecy as to its proceedings. Messrs. Hale and Sherman opposed this.

While Mr. Bingham was speaking, a member jumped up and remarked that he did not see the use of pledging to secrecy, as there was an audience present. Several members inquired where the audience was, and it was soon found that a colored man had found his way into the gallery, and was listening attentively to what was being said. The interloper was immediately sent after him, and he was arrested. On being interrogated, he said he had come to see Congress. He was asked how he had got into a secret meeting, and he replied that he found a door open and went in, not knowing that visitors were denied admittance.

The resolution of the Wisconsin member was amended so as to relate only to secrecy.

Hale followed an animated discussion on a resolution condemning the Philadelphia Convention, which was offered by Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Raymond discussed, as stated in yesterday's *Tribune*, asserting that when he favored the call it was his understanding that it was to be a Union Convention. Mr. Hale of New York said the New York *Evening Post*, one of the best Republican papers in the country, indorsed the Convention. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts said he differed from Mr. Hale in his estimate of the *Post*. It was true it was an able paper, and he had great respect for its editor, but one of the proprietors had been convicted of an infamous crime, and only escaped punishment by technicalities. Mr. Hale said he was acquitted on the merits of the case. Mr. Wilson denied this. He was acquitted on a mere quibble, and there were two other charges pending against him.

Mr. Wilson then referred to the President and his course, bitterly denouncing both. He knew now, what he had been unwilling to believe heretofore, that the President was about to sell the country out to the Democratic party.

Mr. Cook (Ill.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress ought not to adjourn until it passes some law to prevent the removal of Union men from office.

Mr. Shellabarger offered the following as a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the time of adjournment or recess, and what shall be done in regard to keeping our friends in office.

On motion the committee was made to consist of nine—three Senators and six Members.

Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts then took the floor, and in an excited manner said that the battle had commenced, and the President would take the Capitol unless the Union men took measures to prevent him.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) took similar ground, and denounced the resignation of Postmaster-General Dennison.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) said he was afraid of Johnson's surprisings, still he thought something ought to be done, as was suggested, in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) said he would as soon trust a bull in a china shop as leave Andy Johnson in possession of the Government unimpeached.

The vote on the Philadelphia Convention was then taken by Yeas and Nays. Mr. Hale (N. H.) voted in the negative. Mr. Raymond did not vote. All others voted in the affirmative.

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scottish lady who had hotch for dinner. After the Doctor had tested it, she asked him if it was good. "It is good for hogs, sma'," said the doctor. "Then pray," said the lady, "gudme help you to some more."

The New Orleans Bee.

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THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The organs of what is known as the "Agricultural West," and of free trade opinions and interests at large, were perhaps premature in rejoicing over the vote in the Senate postponing till next December the House tariff bill, as a token of the utter collapse of the Radical scheme of gigantic plundering of the consuming millions of the country by means of a vast system of constructive obstruction and in a large measure of positive commercial prohibition. It would be something for gratulation if they could even say in this case that "the snake is scotched, not killed." There is reason to fear that the monster is not, in a serious degree, scotched, and that he is only withdrawn by his keepers to a safe retreat, with the assurance that he will gain strength under careful nurture and will be, when once more brought upon the scene, as irresistible as voracious. The postponement of the bill was induced by mixed influences and considerations, as we may judge from the debate and the votes attending it. But these add other evidences conclusive to the conclusion that the most powerful reason for dismissing the subject for the present from Congress was one based exclusively on party policy. If the bill was intended to embody a Radical system of protection and prohibition, its postponement is not less designed to subserve the interests of the Radical party in the approaching fall elections. It is not to be doubted that, had not its discussion in the House developed a kind of opposition that the extreme zealots of the Radical party in the West, the Senate would have passed it notwithstanding a few of its details may have been unsatisfactory to some of the leading financiers of the party. Wilson of Massachusetts among the number." The vote by which it was postponed was 23 to 17. Its immediate passage could have been secured by the votes of the Senators from Massachusetts and from New York. But these, as well as Senator Foster of Connecticut, voted against it. Hence the New York *Tribune*, which does not endorse the party action adopted in the Senate, is indeed, to say: "It is beaten by the five votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York—all east by Republicans of Whig antecedents, who used to profess faith in the statesmanship of Henry Clay."

In the debate on the question of postponement, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said:

I intend to vote to commit the bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report in December. I will vote so because I believe the permanent interests of the whole country demand that in adjusting the tariff it shall be done with great care and after great examination. During the last session of the House we have had a new tariff almost annually, and these changes have been detrimental to the best interests of the country. We have revised the internal revenue of the country, and relieved the people therefrom. I want to see how this tariff will work, and to do some justice to the country. I want it to be thoroughly and well and to do some justice to the country. I want it to be thoroughly and well and to do some justice to the country. I want it to be thoroughly and well