The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Billy Emerson's Minstrel Troupe.

THE LATEST ENORMITY.

In this issue will be found the text of two important bills introduced in Congress. The first is a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and the second is a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights Bill. Both of them declare that it is a crime and punishable to recognize the distinction, which nature has made between the black and the white man. The bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment is one of the most comprehensive character. Under its provisions there is no limit to the interference which the officers of the Government are authorized to exercise with the private relations and affairs of the people, especially during elections. An amendment to this bill proposed in the Senate actually prohibits owners of real estate from disposing of their property as their interest may dictate, whenever that property is occupied by a colored man and his ejectment is desirable. He may be in arrears for rent or his tenancy may be objectionable in other respects, still he cannot be ousted without running the risk of a prosecution under this new law. A negro may, during election times or indeed at any time, by a simple affidavit procure the arrest of his landlord whenever that landlord desires to regain the possession of his property. The Senate amendment is in these words, as reported by telegraph:

On motion of Mr. Morton, a section was inserted making criminal all attempts to influence the votes of colored persons by depriving them of occupation, ejecting from their homes, landed or other property, refusing to renew leases, etc., and imposing a fine of $500 and imprisonment of not less than one year for such offense.

A law like this defeats itself, because it cannot possibly be enforced. It is an exhibition of impotent rage. To make it effective will require other laws of a still more objectionable but not less inoperative character. Juries will not be found to convict those who offend against its provisions, and Judges will find some loophole whereby they may evade its apparently stringent commands. In all the South there is not at this moment the slightest disposition to place any obstacle in the way of the exercise of the suffrage by the negro population. And yet this is the moment selected by the Radical leaders to place a law upon the statute book which presupposes the inability of the negro to vote unless protected by a measure which in the hands of bad men may be made an engine of persecution. The meaning of this law is that the Radical leaders fear to lose the negro vote, and therefore they seek to make it criminal even to influence him by advice, for under such a law as this, every kind of solicitation will be tortured into the exercise of authority or the use of an unlawful pressure.

But we are glad that such a measure has been proposed and sincerely hope it will become a law. The sooner our political adversaries exhaust their malice the better for us, and one would think they cannot be very far from the end of their rope.

Mr. Sumner's Social Equality bill is a measure of the same character, and we must admit that he has comprehended "in its terms every possible method of distinguishing Parties or classes or instances of daily life between the white and black race. We might, in short, express what it provides by saying that it only omits to punish the admission of negroes into private dwellings. Everywhere else—in churches, hotels, steamboats, railroads, theatres and all places of amusement, schools, colleges, and even in graveyards they must not be refused admittance under heavy penalty. Not only in places supported by law, but *authorized by law*. Now, as every public place of business or pleasure is authorized by law in some shape or other, it follows that private dwellings are alone exempt from the operation of this law.

But we make the same remark upon this measure that we made above upon the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Other laws will be required to make it effective. We think both of them defeat themselves.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Col. James T. Tucker, the indefatigable agent of the Illinois Central Railroad and one of our most enterprising citizens, requests us to state that he will freely furnish any desired information to travelers and the public generally, as to the connections from Cairo to all points East and West, and all information as to the Pullman Palace Dining cars to San Francisco, via Chicago. Col. Tucker also informs us that these cars will doubtless be introduced upon all our Southern railroads during the year. His office is at 26 Carondelet street.

Among other distinguished strangers now in the city is that able and learned counsellor, P. Phillips, Esq., an eminent member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Phillips comes to New Orleans on a brief visit from the scene of his triumphs. His successful efforts on behalf of Mr. E. M. Yerger, a military prisoner of Gen. Ames at Jackson, Miss., who, it is believed, was sentenced to death by a commission of army officers, and his powerful argument on the Constitutional provisions applicable to Mr. Yerger's case have, with many other evidences of his talents as an advocate, given this gentleman an enduring reputation.

THE MEETING TO NIGHT.—The attention of our readers in the Second and Third Districts is again directed to the invitation addressed to them, through our advertising columns, by a number of their fellow citizens, to assemble this evening, in the Deutsche Company Hall, at half past 7, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing schools separate from those under the control of the State officials.

CARNAIZ INSTITUTE.—We acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation from Madame Carnaiz to attend the commencement exercises of her Institute to be held in Minerva Hall, on Monday next.

THE EIGHTH WONDER!—To the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a hair dye which, laid upon sediment, or color, that changes the grey, yet hair tints youthful shade, in from twenty to ten applications. This marvel of the age is FLORIO'S VITALIA, OR SALVA OF LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. tf

The More and the Beam.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.]

Once more we have an illustration of the old parable—the mote with a beam in his eye busy plucking a mote out of his brother's eye. The Radicals of the North with a whole car-load of beams, sills, joists and all sorts of lumber in their eyes are complimenting Napoleon for submitting a great question to a vote of the people of France.

Will the Radicals inform us what would have been the fate of the Fifteenth Amendment if our people had been allowed to express their preferences? Napoleon is not afraid to submit a proposition to the white people which abridges his own prerogative and renews some power to the masses, but the Radical party of America is afraid to do as much. Wherever the question of negro suffrage has been left to a popular vote it has been defeated. Republican Ohio, which gave one hundred thousand majority for Brough for Governor, gave fifty thousand majority against the right of negroes to vote. In Pennsylvania and other States corrupt Legislatures took the question out of the hands of the people, being afraid to trust them with that which concerned them most, yet great sympathy is expressed for the down-trodden masses of Europe.

Cogitating over this subject, the *Mail* agrees with a provincial editor up North, who suggests that the Radicals, who are applauding Napoleon, shall imitate him and get up a plebiscitum. He proposes that Grant shall state one (which he imagines would be reaffirmed by the people), as follows:

"The Government shall confine itself strictly to the limitations of the Constitution, leaving the respective State governments in the full and free exercise of the rights and powers universally conceded to them when the Constitution was framed, and for many years thereafter."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Last Enormity—The Bill to Oversee Election and Registering Officers.

The following is the bill which passed the House of Representatives on Monday week, and which will soon become a law, as the Senate will certainly pass it or one like it. Mr. Bingham, who introduced it, said: "The object of the bill is to enforce the legal right of the citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union—a right which is defiantly denied in my own State and in others, in direct contravention of the express letter of the Constitution of the United States."

The Bill.

That any officer of the United States, or of any State, Territory or district, and every officer of any city, county town, township, borough, ward, parish, or hundred, in any State, Territory, or district, who shall by any official act whatever, or by the omission, neglect, or refusal to perform any official act or duty whatever, whether under color or pretext of any provision of any State Constitution, or any law of any State, Territory, or district whatsoever, or of any local, municipal, or other law, rule, or ordinance, deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, at any federal, State, county, municipal, or other election, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, or by a fine of not less than $500 nor exceeding $5000, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all colored citizens of the United States resident in the several States of the United States shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the State, county, parish, township, ward, or hundred of their residence, subject only to the same conditions which now are or may hereafter be required to qualify white citizens to vote therein. And any person who shall by force, fraud, intimidation, or other unlawful means whatsoever, prevent any colored citizen from voting at any such election, who possess the qualifications, except in respect of color, required by law to a white citizen to vote thereat, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months and not exceeding one year, or be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1000, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the Constitution or law of any State shall require the assessment or payment of a tax as a qualification of an elector, if any assessor or other officer elected or appointed under the laws of the State, and authorized or required by the laws thereof to make any assessment of persons or property for the purpose of such taxation, shall refuse or wilfully neglect to assess the person or property of any colored citizen of the United States qualified as aforesaid, and residing in the town, hundred, borough, township, parish, county, ward, or district for which said assessor or other officer shall have been elected or appointed as aforesaid, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to any person who shall sue for the same, and shall for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than $200 and be imprisoned for not less than one month.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any State, county, township, hundred, or municipal election, held by the authority of any law of any State, or at any election for the choice of President of the United States, or for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, any officer, inspector, or judge of the election shall refuse to receive, or shall advise or concur in refusing to receive the vote of any person on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, even if such officer, inspector, or judge shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to any person who such vote shall have been so refused who may sue for the same in any court of the United States; and shall, moreover, be deemed guilty, for every such offense, of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $300 nor more than $600, and be imprisoned not less than one month.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or member of any board for the admission of electors who shall refuse to admit to the election's oath, or to the privileges of an elector, any colored person on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or having the qualifications of a white citizen entitled to the privileges of an elector in other respects than race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $300 nor more than $500, and shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, by threats, violence, or intimidation, prevent, or attempt to prevent any citizen of the United States from the free exercise of his right to vote in any election at which members of Congress or electors for President or Vice President of the United States may be voted for, such person so offending shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $1000, or to imprisonment not less than one year nor more than three years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Circuit Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of the suits for forfeitures imposed and causes of action prescribed by this act, and the Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of the misdemeanors created by this act.

Senator Sumner's Social Equality.

The following is the text of the bill recently introduced by Senator Sumner, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication,' passed April 9, 1866:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water; by inkeepers; by licensed owners, managers or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, or other officers of common schools and other public institutions of learning, the same be supported or authorized by law; by trustees or officers of church organizations, cemetery associations, and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority; and this right shall not be denied or abridged on any pretence of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person violating the foregoing provision or aiding in the violation or inciting thereto shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 for each offense to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by any action in the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1000, nor more than $5000.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be disqualified for service as juror in any court of the United States by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, provided such persons possess and shall have the qualifications which are by law prescribed. And any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any person for the reason above named, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than $1000 nor more than $5000.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, whether of a municipal or State, inconsistent with this act, or making any discrimination against any person on account of color, by the use of the word "white," is hereby repealed and annulled.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the several courts upon which jurisdiction is hereby conferred, to give this act in charge to the grand jury of their respective courts at the commencement of each term thereof.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Swiss Festival—Early Sunday morning there was a full gathering of the "Société Suisse de Tir" (Swiss Society of Target-Shooters) at the house of Theodore Fritz, Mr. B. Wiser, on Bayou Road, whence they wended their way in procession, led by Mr. F. Marquart, to the Magnolia Garden, kept by Mr. Merz, the members being armed with carbines, and dressed in uniform, and accompanied with a brass band not arrived, we learn, from Bremerhaven, made a fine appearance and attracted the special admiration of their numerous lady friends present on the grounds and along the line of their procession.

At the Garden they were addressed in their hall by their President, M. Wintzler, in appropriate terms, preparatory to the inauguration of the new shooting gallery, which was properly commenced with the firing of 22 cannon in honor of the like number of Cantons in Switzerland. The gallery and hall were beautifully decorated with evergreens and escutcheons. Shooting at a target put up at 200 yards distance was begun in order, resulting in some capital hits and the following awards:

First prize, field target shooting, Mr. Charles Brun; second prize, field target shooting, Mr. G. Spiess.

The first premium was a fine silver cup, the second a beautiful live young stag.

The following standing shooting premiums were awarded:

1. Dressing case, M. Wintzler.
Greatest number of bulls' eye shots field target—Mr. Hy. Zollinger.
Greatest number of bulls' eye shots standing target—Mr. M. Wintzler.
The entertainment, dancing and amusements of all sorts, was kept up until a late hour at night.

A splendid supper was one of the interesting features of the agreeable occasion. The officers of the society are—M. Wintzler, President; A. Diumont, Vice President; Bhd. Wiser, Treasurer; G. Spiers, Secretary, and E. Hoehn, Shooting Master.

Honor and Dishonor—Legislative Corruption.—While State Senator Charles Wilcox, of West Feliciana, was being honored by his Radical constituents with a reconsideration for a nomination to Congress, he was, it seems, laboring under the serious imputation of bribery in connection with his position of State senator, judging from proceedings in the Sixth District Court of this city, in the case of Chubb vs. Wilcox et al. It appears that the latter issued two notes, one for $600 and the other for $265, payable in State warrants worth 50 cents on the dollar; the consideration of said notes, as alleged by defendant, being the procurement of the passage of the tax, which passed for the relief of Murphy & Flynn, and all notes, it is further alleged, having been handed to Senator Wilcox and made payable, the latter to "cash" and the latter "to self or bearer," to secure the votes of himself and other Senators, and the warrants having been issued by the State Auditor. Defendant further alleges that the consideration of the notes is immoral and that he is not bound thereby. He also proposes in course of the trial of the case to publish the names of the other Senators concerned. This case will afford the first detailed exposure of the corruption of the Legislature.

Corrected Statement.—We learn from Mr. Philip Bellman, of Boudro's Restaurant, that the statement published of an attempt to rob him was a mistake. He had just purchased some fruit in the French Market, and received $19 50 change, when two men came up and caught hold of the money he held in his hand. Mr. B. first supposed he was joking, but finding he would not let go had him arrested. When the man was brought to the station it was found he wore two pairs of pantaloons, and had around him a belt containing $500. Mr. B. did not lose any money at all.

The statement that the man, whose name Francisco, dropped the $500, and that Mr. Bellman picked it up, is not correct. It was not known that the man had the money until the belt was taken from him at the station.

Supreme Court.—This court rendered about seventy decisions yesterday, nearly all of them relating to private suits.

The application of the Fifth District Court in the case of Charles Case, receiver of the First National Bank vs. R. Watson, was granted, and judgment given against defendant for $3721 11.

In the matter of the sulphur mine of Calcasieu the court reversed the judgment of the lower court and decided in favor of the lessors and against the Louisiana Petroleum Coal Oil Company.

This places the great mine in the hands of the company, recently formed in this city, under the name and style of the Louisiana Sulphur Mine and Petroleum Oil Company.

In the matter of the controversy between Burbank, Treasurer, and the Metropolitan Police Board, the court reversed the judgments of the Sixth District Court in all the cases.

Stabbing Affair on St. Charles Street.—About 8 o'clock Sunday evening, a difficulty occurred in the cigar store at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, between two Canals, Angelo Rodriguez and Angelo Corales, in which the former was stabbed just below the breast bone, and dangerously wounded.

As soon as the lunge was given, Corales ran across St. Charles street, Rodriguez pursuing with a drawn pistol. Corales sought refuge in the crowd, and thus made his way up St. Charles to Common, down Common to the Shakespeare Saloon, and up through Carondelet to Rodriguez followed, and Corales went to the second floor up the back stairs, and down into the Canal Bank by the same way. He was arrested very shortly after reaching the banquette. Rodriguez was sent to the Charity Hospital in a cab.

It is contended by Corales that his opponent shook a handkerchief in his face and made a lunge at him with a knife, cutting the sleeve of his coat. He says there has been a quarrel between them for several years, and that Rodriguez followed him from Havana with the avowed intention of killing him. Rodriguez this morning seemed much improved, and it is thought he will eventually recover. Those who witnessed the affray say he displayed great coolness in not firing when there was a risk of wounding an innocent party.

First District Court.—The affidavits against M. C. Johnson and Louis Freeman, charged with larceny, were dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of G. B. Burybardt, charged with forgery.

A motion for a new trial has been filed by J. J. Foley, Esq., counsel for George Fritz, the young forger, who has been convicted during last week. The learned counsel bases his motion on several grounds, particularly on the admitting of evidence not admissible by law. The case will be argued on the 28th instant.

The bail in the case of J. J. McCort, charged with burglary, armed with a dangerous weapon, was fixed at $2000.

Albert White pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

The following order of Judge Abell was entered on the minutes: Considering that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. V. Brewer has not become final, and that the several cases fixed for trial this day are cases which took place prior to the first of April, 1870, it is ordered that said cases be continued indefinitely.

The Ship Island Canal Case.—Judge Dibble has granted an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Jno. Lockwood vs. the old Board of Drainage Commissioners. The case is but one phase of the Ship Island controversy with which our readers are familiar.

The Great Wine Cases—Decision of Judge Woods.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, Judge Woods rendered a lengthy decision in case No. 5844 (one of the great wine cases), which came up on an appeal from the ruling of Judge Durell, and which had occupied the attention of the court for several days past. The rulings of the lower court were sustained in every instance.

Fatal Accident.—While the Jackson train was returning from the pic-nic Sunday evening, Joseph McGuire, a fireman in the employ of the company, and one of the guest fell off the cars, twenty-four miles from the city, and was instantly killed. The accident was not known to the party, but Superintendent Williams, who followed in the dummy, saw the mangled body and brought it to the city. Coroner Roche held an inquest at the depot, returning a verdict in accordance with the facts.

City Mortality.—There were 169 deaths in New Orleans last week, including the death of one white person and fourteen colored persons caused by small pox.

List of passengers per steamer Geo. Cromwell, Capt. Clapp, from New York:

Mr. and Mrs Lantry and child, a, J Mead, Miss Calley, J Lehman, Mrs J Brauer, Mrs Calley and child, Mrs Margaret Cassin and child, Mrs W Peutow, and 3 in steerage.

The Force of the White Force.

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

"The plea that the ratification is fraudulent, and therefore null, is the extreme of puerility. If that assignment were submitted to popular vote to-morrow, it would be overwhelmingly sustained."

(State Journal, Ind.)

Then, why did not Congress submit it to the action of Legislatures to be elected after the proposition was made? Why did the Legislature of Ohio refuse to entertain the suggestion of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell that the ratification be submitted to a vote of the people of that State? Do the Radicals dare to trust to consider the rescision of New York? Why did they violate the law in the case of Indiana without waiting for a popular vote at the succeeding election? Why did they dragoon Virginia, Texas and Mississippi into terms? It appears to us that to contend that ratification is simply but fraudulent is the extreme, not of puerility, but of deception and tyranny. That a majority of the white vote were not for negro suffrage is evidenced by the fact that a majority of the white vote of the United States were against Grant for President, although he was in favor all these prejudices of the Northern side of the war.

Grant received, nominally, 373,065 more than Seymour, out of a total vote of nearly six millions. Grant's entire vote was 3,000,069 and Seymour's was 2,717,064 in Grant's majority of 373,005, is included the negro vote of Alabama, about 90,000; of Arkansas, about 25,000; of Tennessee, about 15,000; of Missouri, about 50,000; of North Carolina, about 90,000; of South Carolina, about 60,000; of Louisiana, about 80,000; of Georgia, about 55,000—in all 415,000.

So, without the negro vote, Grant would have fallen far below Seymour upon the popular vote, even with the proscriptions, bayonet oppression and frauds practiced by the Radical party. Now, considering the 50,000 whites disfranchised at this time in Tennessee, the 200,000 now disfranchised in Missouri; the 25,000 suppressed white majority in Virginia; the 40,000 white voters in Alabama, the great oath and an unfair registration; and we may conclude, without missing the mark very far, that the white of the United States were in favor of Mr. Seymour and the Democracy by over two hundred thousand majority. The Radicals know very well that had Congress instruction measures and Gen. Grant claims to the Presidency, based upon those measures, been submitted to a ballot, they would have beaten by an overwhelming majority. They were saved from defeat only by the use of the bayonet in the Senate by Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, and by the operation of the State section on Finance. It provides for a Board of Engineers, consisting of one from the military service, and one from each State, to be appointed by the Governor of Louisiana, and to be selected by the Mississippi Valley Levee Company.

This Board shall determine the dimensions of the levees and the amount of taxation that shall be levied, provided that the United States shall issue, upon the completion of each ten miles of levee, bonds to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, $15,000 worth of bonds, payment of which shall be secured by mortgage on the property of the company.

Washington, May 23.—There was much excitement to-day over the seating of Mr. Newsham, from Louisiana. The election would probably have been sent back to the people, but Judge Ryan insisted he had been fairly elected, and rejected all side issues and compromises.

When Mr. Newsham approached the bar Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, exclaimed: "I protest this man is elected by the House, not by the people." He was declared out of order. The Radicals claimed that Mr. Eldridge's words being out of order should not be printed in the *Globe*, but Mr. Blaine decided that the words of members heard by reporters must go on record.

The case of Judge Bailey will come up to-morrow.

He approves of Judge Ryan's course in making a straight issue, but warned by his friend in his case will endeavor, as he says, to save his constituents from the representation to have the election reversed.

In the Senate to-day, a substitute was reported for the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad, granting the right of way and the adjacent sections per mile on each side of the line from York Station, Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans.

The same bill opens the property, revenues and franchises of the company, for which bonds have been issued, to estimated by the friends of the bill to be less than one-half of the cost of the work.

Washington, May 23.—The telegraphic line are working slowly to-night—storms in Kansas are reported. Heavy rain and hail storms prevailed this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 23.—A special dispatch to the New York *Democrat*, from Lacrosse, Wisconsin, says: That the number of lives lost by the recent fire in the Pineed fifty men, women and children, and that the railroad and steamboat management in this town has received the unsurpassed and drowned shall not be known. Of the crowd of emigrants on board the ill fated steamer few were saved.

Cincinnati, May 23.—It is rumored here that a party of 50 Fenians will leave this city to-night, for Roanes Point, on St. John's River, Florida, at a meeting of Fenians, at their Armory last night, made an effort to raise funds without success. Gen. Lagrelli predicted that it would end in a miserable fiasco and tend to rivit the chains of Ireland rather than weaken them.

St. Louis, May 23.—The Pawnbroker's shop of Barnett Speyer, on Pine street, between Third and Fourth streets, was burglarized between 12 o'clock Saturday night and daylight, the alleged burglars, the doors of the safe were punched off and badly torn and about $12,000 worth of valuables were carried off.

Conrad Homer, the policeman who was run struck some days ago was found dead yesterday in the southern portion of the city.

Mrs. Weickerlin died yesterday from effects of a coal oil explosion.

After three consecutive days the mercury, ranging from 92 to 96 degrees in the shade, a violent thunder storm passed over this city this morning.

St. Louis, May 23.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North American I. O. G. T. will assemble here to-morrow. A large number of delegates are expected from all of the States and Canada, have already arrived.

A German, name unknown, was killed by lightning during the storm this morning.

Louisville, May 23.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, Rev. Mr. McElwee, a delegate from the Associate Reform Church, and a Dr. Hall, another delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, conveyed the fraternal salutations of the bodies they represented to the Assembly, and were responded to by Rev. Moderator Richmond, Va., Huntsville, Ala., and Little Rock, Ark., were placed in nomination as the place for the next meeting of the General Assembly. On the second ballot Huntsville was selected, and the Assembly will meet there in the Church, of which the Rev. F. A. Ross, D. D., is Pastor.

To-night an enthusiastic foreign missionary meeting was held. It was addressed by Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., of South Carolina, Rev. Allen Wright, of the Choctaw Nation, and Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, and resolutions offered by the Rev. Dr. Bullock were adopted.

Up to this time the Assembly has been holding only one session a day, and this morning the session was a very brief one in order to give committees time to digest and prepare the subjects, of which the body will take action.

Milwaukie, Wis., May 23.—Reports from Lacrosse, Wis., state that two more bodies were recovered below that city this A. M. One male and one female supposed to be victims of the late War Eagle disaster. They have not yet been identified.

Cincinnati, May 23.—There was a heavy storm of wind, rain and hail at half-past two this afternoon. Hail stones, in some places, were as inch in diameter. A number of shade trees were blown down. The glass on the west side of the House of Refuge was nearly all broken out. The Presbyterian Church, Mount Auburn, suffered by broken glass, and many private dwellings sustained injuries of this character. Shrubbery, conservatories and gardens in the suburbs were considerably damaged.

For several days past the weather has been, for the season, almost unprecedentedly hot. At 12 o'clock to-day the temperature was 88 degrees. To-night is as much cooler.

New York, May 23.—The Albany *Argus* of this morning makes the Democratic majority in the State of New York on the Judicial ticket 30,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 22.—Madrid letters confirm reports that Prim and Saldanah have an understanding whereby the Iberian union will be established.

Vienna, May 22.—An Imperial decree has been promulgated, dissolving the Reichsrath and Diets of the various provinces. New elections have been ordered for this body; should the Diets fail to elect deputies to the Reichsrath, the Government will appeal to the people for that purpose.

Lisbon, May 22.—Rio de Janeiro dates of May 3d, received. Count Dem on his return from Paraguay, had a magnificent reception.

The province of Entre Rios, in the Argentine Republic, has declared war against the Government.

Madrid, May 22.—In the Cortes on Saturday a Deputy questioned the Ministry concerning the reported concerted action of Great Britain and the United States for a mitigation of alleged Cuban horrors.

Moret replied that while such rumors have been extensively published the Government had received no official information on the subject, and that while the matter was before the Deputies he wished to remind them that the Captain General of Cuba, had repeatedly invited American Commissioners to visit Cuba and to examine into these alleged cruelties and see for themselves how utterly false the stories were.

London, May 23.—Late dispatches from Bombay state that nearly half of the cotton crop of the United States, is shipped by way of the Suez Canal. Only a small portion, however, reaches England.

The bulk of the cotton so shipped goes to various ports on the Mediterranean.

Liverpool, May 23.—The new iron clad steamer Abyssinia, on a trial trip to-day, made 15 knots an hour.

Queenstown, May 23.—The steamships Manhattan and City of Brussels have arrived from New York.

Manchester, May 23.—The Cotton Supply Association have congratulated the Brazilian Minister upon the increased production of Santos cotton.

Paris, May 23.—The Postmaster General of France was seriously injured by a runaway horse.

The High Court meets on the 15th of June, for the trial of the alleged regicides.

London, May 23.—Lord May presided at a large meeting held to-day, purpose of providing delegates to the World's Evangelical Council, to be held in New York. Many distinguished persons were on the platform.

Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*, is dead.

Sir John Simeon, a Catholic member of Parliament from the Isle of Wight, is dead.

The iron-clad steamer Andarious made a trial trip to-day, making 15½ knots an hour.

Rio de Janeiro advices state that the yellow fever is on the decline, and that clean bills of lading are issued to departing vessels.

Florence, May 23.—Signor La Pastini, Vice President, is dead.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 23—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 10¼ a 11d; Orleans 11¼d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Red Western Winter wheat 7s 11d a 8s. Bacon firm. Naval Stores firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 23—Evening.—Money closed easy at 3@4. Sterling 9½@9¾. Gold closed at 109¾. Cotton in Alabama and Gulf and lower. Southern Securities dull and unchanged except Tennessees, which closed firmer at 55¾@56.

New York, May 21—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 12¾. Sales to-day 900 bales.

FROM BAY ST. LOUIS.—The *Gazette* of the 21st says:

Fishing can now be followed in the Bay of St. Louis in all its perfection. Croakers, speckled trout, flounders and redfish are plentiful and bite well. The delicious oyster of Lake Washington is what we want.

The completion of the railroad from New Orleans to Mobile is anxiously looked for by all residents of the sea-coast. It is the agent to be forced to travel on the lake, boats now only plying between the line are small, inconvenient, without any comfort at all, with little or nothing to offer in the shape of food for passenger. We are authorized to state that the Directory of the railroad contemplate issuing monthly tickets to residents of the sea-coast, for business in New Orleans, which will reduce the fare to half a daily trip to a mere trifle. The men at the head of this railroad are fully alive to all that this age of progress and improvement demands of them.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1870.

The Money market continues unchanged. All notes, secured by unquestionable collaterals, are quoted at 10@12 per cent per month. At mortgage notes at 10 a 12 per cent per annum, and second class at 14@18.

Gold opened at 114¾@114¾ against 114¾ at New York, and after selling as low as 114¾ on private telegrams from Wall street quoting a decline in the Stock Exchange, closed at 114¾. The sales included $9500 at 114¾; $3000 and $9000 at 114¾; $1500, $1500 and $2000 at 114¾; $2000 and $2000 at 114¾. Nothing transpired in Exchange.

Only a limited business was done in Foreign Exchange and at irregular rates, varying in agreement with the price of Gold. The sales of Sterling (£13,500, of which £2000 bill of 184¾; £1000 at 184¾; £1000 at 184¾; £2000 at 184¾; £3000 bill and £1000 at 184¾. Clear (early) at 185. In Sterling Bills there was a decided change hands for remittance. Sterling drawn at 184¾@185¾, and 184¾ good to buy. At the closing and clear 185¾@185¾ for bank. Decline in clean bills of lading are issued to departing vessels.

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STOCK EX.—The efforts to correct the journal by erasing the 16th section of the bill enforcing the 15th amendment, failed.

The Senate resumed consideration of appropriations, and are in session to-night.

An amendment allowing mail steamships duly pay for like work was adopted.

Hoxie's bill providing for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims and three additional clerks for the State Department passed.

Conkling's bill to restore the rights of the Mississippi Valley, was presented in the Senate by Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides for a Board of Engineers, consisting of one from the military service, and one from each State, to be appointed by the Governor of Louisiana, and to be selected by the Mississippi Valley Levee Company.

This Board shall determine the dimensions of the levees and the amount of taxation that shall be levied, provided that the United States shall issue, upon the completion of each ten miles of levee, bonds to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, $15,000 worth of bonds, payment of which shall be secured by mortgage on the property of the company.

Washington, May 23.—There was much excitement to-day over the seating of Mr. Newsham, from Louisiana. The election would probably have been sent back to the people, but Judge Ryan insisted he had been fairly elected, and rejected all side issues and compromises.

When Mr. Newsham approached the bar Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, exclaimed: "I protest this man is elected by the House, not by the people." He was declared out of order. The Radicals claimed that Mr. Eldridge's words being out of order should not be printed in the *Globe*, but Mr. Blaine decided that the words of members heard by reporters must go on record.

The case of Judge Bailey will come up to-morrow.

He approves of Judge Ryan's course in making a straight issue, but warned by his friend in his case will endeavor, as he says, to save his constituents from the representation to have the election reversed.

In the Senate to-day, a substitute was reported for the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad, granting the right of way and the adjacent sections per mile on each side of the line from York Station, Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans.

The same bill opens the property, revenues and franchises of the company, for which bonds have been issued, to estimated by the friends of the bill to be less than one-half of the cost of the work.

Washington, May 23.—The telegraphic line are working slowly to-night—storms in Kansas are reported. Heavy rain and hail storms prevailed this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 23.—A special dispatch to the New York *Democrat*, from Lacrosse, Wisconsin, says: That the number of lives lost by the