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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Chas. E. Fortier at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, real estate.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground with the building and improvements thereon, situated on Mandeville street, between Goodchildren and Morales street, Third District. See advertisement.

IS ANDREW JOHNSON MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

For many months the majority in Congress and the President carried on an unequal contest, in which the former, through his adherence to the Constitution and the laws of the land, was enabled to hold his own to a degree which drove his enemies to resort to an extreme remedy whereby they might, through the forms of law, obtain a victory over him, and the possession and administration of an office whose rights and privileges were essential to their success in the approaching Presidential campaign. Mr. Johnson accepted their challenge. He might, with great reason, have resigned his office, on the plea of the futility of contending with another and more powerful department of the Government, with whom it was impossible to co-operate except by surrendering his great trust and laying at their feet, as a trophy of the contest, the high privileges and functions of the Executive office. A large proportion, if not a majority, of the people would have approved his resignation on the ground above set forth, and as a practical measure demanded by the exigencies of an occasion for which there was no precedent in the history of the Government. Mr. Johnson, with that self-reliance by which he is characterized, determined to make a precedent, and took up the gauntlet which his enemies had thrown down, strong in the integrity and righteousness of his conduct, and counting upon the wickedness and corruption which notoriously prevailed among those who sought his overthrow, he fearlessly accepted their challenge and went out to battle in defense of the Presidential office, and through it of the Constitution they were about to violate, and also of the people who had invested him with the powers and immunities of which he held views so exalted.

For many weeks the battle raged with great fury. Mr. Johnson throwing off one assault after another, until his adversaries, wearied and disheartened by their repeated failures to dislodge him from his impregnable position, at last acknowledged themselves discomfited and retired from the field, leaving the victory in the hands of the brave defender of the Presidential citadel. He was content to hold his ground and has not sought to pursue and cut down his foes, but the *fruits of victory*, nevertheless, are his, and he does not intend to leave them unreathed. Quietly and firmly he insists upon their accruing to the Executive office in the name for which he has so stoutly and persistently contended, and it seems to be their possession involves the abandonment by Congress of their whole reconstruction scheme and the adoption of the plan devised by Mr. Johnson, that being the true issue of the battle which has just ended. That the President takes the same view of the case is evident from his answer in relation to the possession and control of the War Department, which has been reported by telegraph. Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, in whose care Mr. Stanton left the archives and other property connected with the office, instead of declining the gratuitous functions with which Mr. Stanton had attempted to invest him, and leaving the office and its responsibilities with the chief of his own department—Gen. Thomas—whom the President, months ago, had designated as Secretary of War *ad interim*, had, it seems, applied to Mr. Johnson for orders concerning his self-imposed charge. The President, with inimitable "sang froid," informs the officious Townsend that his orders had been issued already and the emergency duly provided for. We can imagine the quiet smile upon the President's face as he disposed of Mr. Stanton's man "Friday," over whose shoulders he thus so elegantly sent his compliments to his former friend and Secretary, of whom he had at last been relieved.

Mr. Johnson now stands over the prostrate body of this huge conspiracy, and with his foot upon its neck. Let him lift the sword and cover it in twain and he will go through the remainder of his term in peace, receiving the eternal gratitude of his constituents for the unequalled courage with which he has conducted the contest thus happily ended. History will take care of his fame and to her he may safely leave the record of his deeds.

Congressional Proceedings.

We extract from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on May 25, the following resolutions introduced by Mr. Chandler, of New York, which were referred to the Committee on Elections:

Washington, May 25.—Whereas, it is the sacred duty of every people to preserve its purity from every influence of bad government and demoralization by a corrupt ballot, and affirm the maintenance of the established principles of truth, justice and liberty; and

Whereas, From motives of self-preservation during the late civil war between the States of the Union, it become the policy of the administration to arm the black race against the white by putting arms in the hands of slaves, and by promising them freedom and the right to vote; therefore

Resolved, That now we deem it the duty of Congress to declare the original, absolute and exclusive dominion in and over these United States and the Territories thereof, is lodged, and of right belongs to the people in the respective States of this Union; that it is derived by descent from their European ancestors, the original discoverers of this continent, by subsequent conquest, by treaties made, and by the customs of liberal civilization.

Resolved, That all inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States, other than the people aforesaid, who may now or hereafter exercise the right of suffrage, do so on sufferance under the franchise granted by the white race, who may lawfully, hereafter, for good cause therefor, at any time, revoke the privilege or privileges so granted to the mixed races of African or Asiatic descent.

MR COLFAX'S "CHARITABLE" LECTURES.—Schuyler Colfax gets $10,000 a year as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and we should think he might afford to lecture for charitable purposes at less than $200 a single lecture—the price he charged in Trenton. We learn that after paying Mr. Colfax $200, and the other expenses, the gentlemen interested in the Widows and Single Women's Home did to make up the sum of $5 each, and had they not done so, these old ladies, for whose benefit the whole thing was arranged, would not have received a cent.

But Mr Colfax is only a specimen brick of the avaricious, grasping disposition of this party of "great moral ideas." All their speakers, who come to speak for their "bleeding" country, or for charity, charged good round sums. Dan Sickles charged the committee of Trenton for his speech at Taylor Hall, some say, $200. Some of the Massachusetts speakers actually sued the committees of towns in New Jersey for their services!

This is a pretty party to be sure. They have so arranged matters as to compel the people to pay enormous taxes to maintain military governors and thousands of subordinates, to make a distinction between the bond holder and the man who loans his money to start machinery or build up cities by giving the former about fifteen per cent, and the latter only 7 per cent.—*Toledo Free American, May 23d.*

HOW THE RADICAL OUTGENERALED THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"No more adroit game was ever played than that by which the Radicals took possession of Gen. Grant. After the Conservatives were beaten in Congress by the adoption of the Radical reconstruction schemes over the President's veto, and the whipping into the ranks again of the hesitating, the movement for the succession began in earnest. Judge Chase was the leading candidate of the Radicals and Gen. Grant of the Conservatives. When the latter announced their determination to stand by their chosen leader, even at the risk of running him upon a no party platform, it certainly appeared as if they held the winning side. Had the Radicals insisted they would have been signally defeated. They chose more shrewdly, and by seeming to surrender their preference, soon found themselves master of the situation. They only stooped to conquer. They adopted Gen. Grant, and with the audacity peculiar to themselves, set to work to mold him to their wishes. The extent to which they have carried this movement, and the measure of their success, are to be found in there present attitude. The chosen candidate of the Conservatives has become the leader of the extremest sect of the party, and Judge Chase, the old Radical leader, and for a long time the exclusive favorite of the *Tribune*, *Independent*, and other ultra Radical organs, is now too conservative, and is denounced by those who formerly sat at his feet in willing homage."

General Buckner is passenger on the steamer Richmond, which will arrive here this morning, and he will assume editorial charge of the *Courier* on the 1st of June. This will be a welcome announcement to his host of friends everywhere.—*Louisville Courier, 27th.*

The performance of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," at the theatre in Henry, Ill, was ordered from the pulpits of that town, and the two congregations were recommended to

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,454

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Complaint—Fourth Day—There was another fine attendance and interesting order of exercises yesterday at the Fair Grounds.

The steeple chase over the track crossed at various points by ditches and hurdles, was as such races always are, exciting and dangerous. "Favorite," ridden by Mr. Collins, beat "Buck," ridden by Mr. Reggio. Time—3 21¼ and 4.20.

Next came a two mile race, double teams to harness, between Capt. C. H. Slocomb's and Capt. J. Fuckner Smith's teams, respectively ridden by themselves. Capt. Slocomb won, making the half mile in 1.51, the mile in 3.33 and the two miles in 7 10½.

A foot race next created no small excitement. Entries: W. B. McCutcheon, N. E. Bailey, G. D. Etter, F. B. Champin, S. Waterman, P. A. Siebrecht and R. L. Brown. Judges: C. H. Slocomb and C. H. Zimmerman. Mr. Bailey won, coming out, however, so overheated and exhausted that he failed, and was not fully restored for an hour. Time—¼ mile 1.15, ½ mile 2.41, one mile 5.33½. Messrs. Waterman, Etter and Siebrecht came out 50, 51 and 60 respectively.

Next came a hundred yards foot race, between Mess. John Lewis, E. Belknap, and Lewis, which Mr Lewis won in 11 seconds.

Next came a ¾ mile dash between ponies, ridden by Masters John Foley and V. Kuth jun., who were respectively first and second in the similar contest the day before. Master Foley took and kept the lead till near the home stretch, when his pony was frightened at the applause with which the young rider and his steed were greeted, and as it happened unfortunately, prematurely, for it made his pony shy around in such a manner, that young Kathman darted ahead and was declared the victor.

Next came a half mile dash by gentlemen riders, which was won by Mr. Phelps. Time, 5.08½ seconds.

There were a dramatic entertainment, music and dancing, as usual, in the Octagonal Building, a grand display of fireworks closing the exercises.

To day will be the last and decidedly the day of the Fete. No one should fail to be on hand to witness the grand tourney, which will doubtless be conducted with all the ceremony and spirit of the good old days of chivalry.

Bonnets to the Front Dead.—Steamers will leave the foot of Canal street to-day for the purpose of conveying to the Chalmette Grounds all persons desirous of participating in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of United States soldiers and sailors buried on the Ground.

The Mayor, Collector of Customs, United States Marshal and other heads of official departments have granted leave of absence to all their subordinates for the occasion, the United States officials being authorized so to do by His Excellency Andrew Johnson.

Gen Hobart, Gen Sheldon and others, will deliver addresses. Colector Kellogg has promished the use of his steamer Wilderness, and Col. R. H. the Ella Morse.

New Feature at Dumonteil's—Col Dumonteil, proprietor of the elegant ice cream saloon corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, always enterprising and lavish of any expenditure to secure success, has determined to introduce a new and gratifying feature in his establishment, by the introduction of an elegant band of music, which will to day commence the gracious duty of regaling the ears of his numerous patrons in such way as will make their tympans vibrate with the most delicious melody, while their palates are tickled with the rarest luxuries. It would be too tantalizing for us to half enumerate all the delicacies and drinkables suitable for ladies which we know by practical test Col. Dumonteil can furnish in a variety and profusion that would be almost dazzling even to an epicure. In music, too, is to be of superb character, the services of such performers as Meyer, Grenling, and others of high reputation having been secured. We cannot doubt the success of Col. D's efforts to secure the patronage of the public, by thus contributing to their pleasure.

The Hebrew Benevolent Association—There will be a meeting of the members of this Association this evening at their office, and at noon there will be a presentation of a service of silver plate to the worthy President of the Association, Mr. Isidore Lev. The service is silver tea set, which has been handsomely gotten up at the store of Mr. Jacobs, corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets.

Attempt to Kill—John Washington and on Poydras street, charged by G. W. Gray, with assaulting him with intent to kill.

Burglary—The grocery store of C. Kaiser, at the corner of Columbus and Robertson streets, was entered by unknown burglars at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and about $90 in money stolen and the place ransacked. An entrance was effected through the window above the door. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

Shooting by Women—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening a colored woman named Emma Barnes was shot and danger-ably wounded in both thighs, with a horse pistol, fired by one Caroline Brown, who resided in the house of ill fame, 139 Basin street, both being drunk at the time and quarreling. The one was arrested and the other sent to the Marine Hospital.

Run Over.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of John O'Sullivan, an employé of the Jackson Railroad, who was accidentally killed by being run over by the 10 o'clock train of cars. He had fallen asleep on the track, and the engineer was not advised.

Mystery About a Boat Box—The case of the State against —— Schwarm, charged with abstracting from the Citizens' Bank papers and moneys to a large amount, belonging to the successors of Julius H. Cohen, has been under examination for several days before Recorder Letten, and was concluded yesterday.

The defence showed that Cohen had been a prosperous butcher on the market near the Pontchartrain Railroad, and had been in the habit of keeping a box of valuables with Schwarm, who kept a clothing store across the street. In the box so charged to have been a bank certificate marked "No 101," and thieves, others, as alleged, on the day of Cohen's death, was missing.

The prosecution is instituted by the widow of the deceased, whose husband died suddenly on the 11th of February last, and, it is alleged, the box was taken from the house by means of this certificate.

The case has attracted no little attention in the Third District, from the suddenness of the death, from the amount alleged to be involved, and from the fact that the box in which the valuables was kept has disappeared from the house, whether the amount involved was large or small. That some party has made use of the certificate to draw the box adjudge of no doubt. As to who that party was the evidence, which is far from clear, or rather that the certificate was in the hog kept by Schwarm

The case was argued by Judge Abel and defended by H. Castellanos, Esq. A number of witnesses were introduced to prove that the deceased was worth nothing like the sum attributed to his estate—the improbability that a business man would leave a large sum of money idle and drawing no interest, and that the clear profit of Schwarm was much not to provoke suspicion against the accused. The evidence against the latter was so weak that the charge was abandoned by the prosecution, and the fate of the money in question remains as much a mystery as ever.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The case of John B Fitzpatrick, Thomas Digby, James Cunningham and one O Neill, (last not arrested) all indicted on a complaint of Jacob Barker, on three counts: 1 First, for assault with intent to rob, second, kidnapping and third, assault and battery alleged to have been committed the 17th March last, on Mr. Baker, was tried yesterday.

Mr Baker complains that early on the morning in question as he was returning home from a bachelor supper, before partaking breakfast, he was seized by the accused forced into a cab, driven outside of the limits of the parish of Orleans into those of Jefferson to some woods near the Metairie Ridge, where they accused threatened to hang him, looking they said "for a suitable tree" and one of them thudding a rope coiled on his arm as if in readiness for the purpose." Here, as Mr B. complains, they demanded, under force of threats, that he should give them an order for their money, which they had deposited in his bank (Bank of Commerce.) They had been laboring men, and had deposited several hundred dollars each, one of them $1470, in the bank, and it was soon after Barker had gone into bankruptcy that the alleged kidnapping, etc., occurred. Mr Barker reminded them of this fact, with that surprise, indicted them to change their tactics. O'Neill, it seems, was disposed, after the threats of hanging were made, to prevent their execution, and while the rest of the party were still in the woods with Mr. Barker, disappeared with the cab, but whether he was driver or not, or in fact who was, was not elicited.

The result was that Fitzpatrick, the $1470 depositor, and at one time, we believe, porter in the St Charles Hotel, returned with Mr. Barker as far as the city. The others left him in the woods. He fully identified Fitzpatrick and Cunningham, but was not clear as to the presence of Digby (whose child was recently run over and killed, as was stated by one of the witnesses) The accused are all men of family, and proved a good character. There was no testimony against them except that of Mr. Barker, who, it should be borne in mind, is eighty-nine years of age, and says himself that he made no cry for help while being put into and carried away in the cab. Fitzpatrick had previously, according to the testimony of a colored servant woman of Mr. Barker, threatened him, though not to an intimidating or violent extent.

Mr Luzenberg, District Attorney, conducted the prosecution, and D. M. C. Hughes Esq., the defense, both very creditably. The result was a divided verdict, as follows: All acquitted as to the first and last count, but on the second count kidnapping, Digby alone was acquitted, while Fitzpatrick and Cunningham were convicted.

Henry Young, colored, plead guilty of stealing from Josephine Schneider.

Wm Keyes, alias Frank Brown, plead guilty of stealing a watch worth $50 chain worth $30, his revolver worth $40, and $10 in money from Mrs. Celia R Debruhl.

A VICAROUS VINDICATOR.—Senator Sumner, long since recognized as an implacable champion of the sanctity of the person, and more recently conspicuous by his seignorial assertion of the mediæval principle of marital honor, has come forward with signal energy to vindicate the character of the Senate against the imputations sought to be put upon that body by the beaten impeachers of the House. Senator Sumner modestly acts as consideration in the pulpit. He avenges the sanctity of the person by invoking civil war; marital honor by international diplomacy, and the character of the Senate by making a newspaper falsehood the basis of an inquisition of the House into the personal affairs of his colleagues.—*N Y World.*

We will do Mr. Stanton the justice to say that his letter of resignation is believed to be in the hands of one of his friends, who is instructed to present it as soon as there shall be final action of acquittal of the President Recorder, and the late of the money in question remains as much a mystery as ever.

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The performance of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," at the theatre in Henry, Ill, was ordered from the pulpits of that town, and the two congregations were recommended to

Washington News and Gossip.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS QUARREL AMONG THEMSELVES—BLUFF BEN WADE IS DISGUSTED AND PROPOSES TO GO BACK ON HIS RADICAL FRIENDS—THE RADICAL SOUL-SEARCHERS CATCH A TARTAR, AND BEN BUTLER IS REBUKED—PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—It seems to be the universal belief in Washington to-night that several new articles of impeachment will be offered in the House. The managers disagree *in toto*. Indeed this old quarrel between Bingham and Butler has broken out afresh, it is said, and Thad. Stevens concurs with no one at all. He declared yesterday that his colleagues were all a "pack of dunderheads." So, as their cannot unite among themselves, the matter will have to go before the House in a fragmentary and individual shape for its consideration and decision. Old Thad has three articles, and Wallons one, and Boutwell, Schenck and Bingham lying in the bush.

In the midst of the bickerings of the Radical managers, a startling rumor leaks out of the inner circle. Ben. Wade, disappointed and disgusted, was heard to say the other night, so the story runs, that "impeachment was not worth a—if room." He will reappear in the Senate a wiser, if not a better man. It is even hinted that he means to introduce a motion or resolution to quash the whole indictment against the President. This idea is certainly moral, but stranger things have happened, and, though I would not bet on it, I regard it as not improbable.

The relations between Butler and Grant are not so kind as they were. It is suggested that Butler had secret hopes of the Vice Presidency; that he expected Grant to back them up as a price for the Butler influence in respect to the "swinging round the circle" business; and that, failing to get the coveted prize, the "bottle imp" will unstock his wrath and let fly a new article, designed to damage the "General of the Army" in his Presidential prospects.

Before the Investigation Committee yesterday a witness from the Treasury Department was examined, when the following dialogue occurred:

"Have you known of any subscriptions of money recently in your department?"

"Yes, sir, large amounts."

"How much?"

"I have heard of subscriptions as high as a thousand dollars."

The managers swelled with expectation at the proposed development, and asked eagerly—

"For what purpose?"

"Why," said the clerk, "*to carry the New Hampshire election for the Republican party!*"

The committee at once collapsed, and agreed to ask that witness no more questions. It may be remarked in this connection that this Radical committee, while refusing admission to Democratic Senators, permit Sumner's presence at all times.

The action of the Senate is sagerly anticipated. It is thought that a committee will be formed for the purpose of exposing the villainy, intimidation and corruption of some of the leading Radicals.

Grant's friends which will no doubt be trumpeted abroad by the Radical heralds and leguires that infest the capital as one of the grandest and most enthusiastic affairs of the kind ever witnessed, and in which thousands of overjoyed followers participated, was, in the sober eyes of truth, a tame and spiritless affair, for only three hundred spectators were there to welcome him with their presence, and listen to the unsealed divinations of their god of the hour—in short, as a popular demonstration it was a miserable failure.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the Pennsylvania Radicals, especially the Philadelphians, at the Chicago nomination, and it is claimed by the Democrats that if Hancock runs, he will carry the State by thirty thousand majority. The Washington papers speak of Hancock and Hendricks as the probable Democratic candidates.

The report that Fessenden, Trumbull and other anti impeachment Senators favor the third party movement proves absurd. They all support Grant, and there is authority for so stating

Sherrick changed his views on the whisky tax for political reasons, he was too prominent not daring to go on record for two dollars tax. Ben Banks will advocate the low tax and will mad-mutedly carry it.

Louisiana Items.

CROPS.—Many planters have been complaining about the drought injuring the corn, but the late rains will probably secure that valuable crop. With recent and exceptions, the crops both of corn and cotton are very promising

The Rainy season, though not extensively cultivated, will be sufficiently tested this year to prove its value, and we think that next season the citizens will be better prepared for it. Sorghum can be found throughout the parish, all very fine, and promising a good return in money to those who have planted it. We anticipate a heavy increase in the branch of agricultural industry year after year.

Machinery for making syrup is now very cheap, and the expense attending it is lower at present than it will be when the demand for it becomes so large.

Sugar planters are rejoiced at the prospect of a large crop, and are extending Small fields of Sorghum can be found throughout the parish, all very fine, and promising a good return in money to those who have planted it. We anticipate a heavy increase in the branch of agricultural industry year after year.

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Much to the gratification of the planters generally, we had a fine rain on Wednesday night and Thursday. It was greatly needed, and has proved highly beneficial to the crops.—*Eunice's Sun, May 23.*

We regret to learn that the plantations on the Bayou Macon in Madison and Tensas parishes along the line of Franklin, and also those below are gradually under water, which is rising at the rate of about an inch in twenty four hours. Those places that can still stand a few inches may yet be saved, as the Macon is falling considerably since the fall at Delhi up to Thursday being 38½ inches.

The accounts from above are favorable, the Ouachita falling, with seventeen feet water in the canal.

THE COTTON CATERPILLAR.—We are not inclined to believe it, but it is almost impossible to resist the proof of the extraordinary appearance of the caterpillar, at this early date. Our friends at Bayou Sara have no doubt of the fact, and from a recent conversation with some of the oldest farmers, there can hardly be a doubt of their presence now in this parish. In view of the fact, we hope our farmers will throw away no time in speculation, but now, while working out the cotton with the hoe, that they will plant corn before it is too late. The best plan we have heard suggested comes from one of the most respectable, as he is one of the most experienced planters of Louisiana, and it is to plant corn in the cotton rows from eight to ten feet apart. Tens, he says, will secure a fourth or fifth of a corn crop, without materially injuring the cotton yield if the work is started in time and secure a provision against famine. Consider now, what would be the effect of a total failure of the cotton crop, and we feel sure, opportunity before it is too late.—*Shreveport Southwestern, 27th.*

The weather is warm and cloudy, threatening rain. The cotton crop look well, and the seasons are favorable to the cotton. If we escape the caterpillar there is every prospect of a fine crop in Caddo.—*Ibid.*

We learn that the caterpillars are increasing slowly in numbers and have made their appearance in several parts of the parish. As yet they have done little or no damage to the cotton, but it is feared by many that the entire crop will be destroyed, although the prospects for a large yield were never more flattering at this season of the year. Some planters, however, are still hopeful, and think nothing serious will result from the depredations of these unwelcome visitors. We sincerely hope so, for in our present impoverished condition it is really distressing to contemplate the suffering that would result from destruction of the staple. One consolation remains—a greater amount of corn, potatoes, peas, etc., will be planted, which will enable us to do without much suffering, from other food products.—*Bayou Sara Times, Dr. Sato Parish, May 23d.*

We have made diligent inquiry of our planters as to the crop prospects of our parish at the present for this season. They generally give us a most flattering report. The stand of corn and cotton was never better, and although in a rather backward condition, look as well and promise an abundant harvest. The area planted in corn in our parish, is much larger than usual. Cotton culture has been reduced at least one-half of last year's crop. More attention is being paid to potatoes, beans, peas, tobacco and other products than in former years. The grape culture is being cultivated in all its various aspects of success. Sugar cane is coming largely into notice, and the prospect is most encouraging that in a few years more, all things favorably, Jackson parish will make her own sugar and molasses

The fruit crop was never more promising, and the most of our fruit trees present appearances promises to fat en all of our hogs next fall. Whenever this country is full of breadstuffs, at cheap rates, then it will begin to prosper; and our lands will rise in value.—*Jackson (La.) Flag, 16th.*

A letter from the interior, near "Fregmore," states that the crops are looking good; the at work upon the cotton, and the chinch bugs on the corn. The negroes are reported to be doing well and working finely since the election, as there have been no carpet-baggers around to interfere with them.

The crops on Black River are in fine condition Some fears are anticipated of another overflow. The people in that section will make at least plenty to eat.

A letter dated Bushy Bayou, May 17, gives the following items:

Soup plantes are injured by the water, though to a very small extent. We can easily stand two feet more on the front and one foot in our fields, with no material injury, if the weather is favorable, and the crops (especially cotton) look flourishing. The corn begins to assume a healthy appearance since the warmer weather, and the cotton is coming up in fine uniformity in his height. Most of our planters have finished cutting out their cotton, and are now putting the mold out. If we are now ever favored, and the season proves at all prosperous, we may look for a rich harvest of both corn and cotton.—*Concordia Intelligencer, 22d.*

COTTON CROP.—A gentleman of Mississippi writes to us that the cotton worm is expected this season. In the fresh plowed fields, the cocoon can be seen in frightful numbers, and many of the flies are already on the wing, seeking the "what they may devour." Wherever the earth has been thrown to the cotton, in many places the leaves have been destroyed by them; and should they increase proportionably as they have for a few days past, you may expect in a short time to hear of a total failure.—*Louisville Courier.*

An officer of the police force of Cleveland, and a Prussian by birth, speaks five languages—Prussian, German, French, Bohemian and English. He boat is on streets inhabited almost exclusively by Bohemians. No other officer on the force can understand them.

An invitation to join a class to learn "The German" (the popular dance) having been sent in, by mistake, to Mr. Stanbery, instead of his son, that eminent counsel sent a polite note in reply, regretting that his professional engagements would prevent his attempting the acquirement of a "new language."

The yellow fever continues to rage in Pern, and 400 deaths from it were reported at Lima and Callao during March, and 410 during the first ten days of April.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Schofield Confirmed as Secretary of War.

Reasons for Reducing the Whisky Tax.

Grant Makes a Speech and Promises to Write a Letter.

Butler Insults Woolley and then Apologises.

Duel Between Two Army Officers Near Richmond.

Confederate Graves Decorated in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumors of a Polish Insurrection.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 28—HOUSE—A resolution adding three Democrats to the Corruption Committee was lost—53 to 65.

A resolution compelling Woolley to military confinement was discussed very bitterly, and the resolution to reconsider, under which the discussion was allowed, was tabled

The House resumed the Indian Appropriation bill till adjournment.

SENATE.—A memorial of the citizens of Georgia against the removal of the State Capital was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The President of the South Carolina Convention presented a petition asking authority to call the Legislature together. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Admission of Arkansas resumed. Edmunds moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill placing the State under the control of the military, and continuing the military authority, with provision for its admission when the Fourteenth Article becomes a part of the Constitution. Edmunds said that the State was admitted Congressional power would cease, and the State Government would have nothing to lean upon but the sheriff or the President

Conkling spoke against the conditions proposed.

The Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Schofield was confirmed to day by the Senate. The confirmation was preambled with the recollimation of the unconstitutionality of Stanton's suspension.

The probable city of a reduction of the whisky tax is increasing. Many Republicans say the whisky ring is now strong in the government and must be crippled by reducing the tax

Internal Revenue receipts to-day over a million

A committee of the Soldiers and Sailor's Convention notified Grant of his nomination to day. Grant made a brief speech

Divergent views on the admission of Arkansas are becoming more marked. The probabilities of admission over the veto are decreasing. No Republicans expect to the Convention itself, the points of difficulty apply to all the Southern States.

Washington, May 29.—Grant, in replying to the committee of the Chicago Convention, after thanking them for the honor conferred, said: "If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit and the same will that I have given to those of the office of the Lieutenant General. I will do my duties the same which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform those duties to your satisfaction and that of the country will determine. You have truly said in your address that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."

Brooks on Woolley's imprisonment, submitted a statement from Woolley. Woolley said Butler was rude, abusive and insulting. Butler himself denied that the statement was not proper. Brooks adopted it as a part of his speech. The Speaker decided that the words were unparliamentary. Brooks desired to modify the language, but the motion that he be allowed to proceed in order failed.

A copy of the statement, however, has been furnished the press, and it appears that Butler called Woolley a liar. Woolley appealed to the House for protection, saying elsewhere he could take care of himself. Butler responded, that he would be happy to meet Mr. Wooley. The Speaker will allow Woolley's wife to visit him

The special Treasury agency for Texas, of J. H. Sumner, ceases on the 31st.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Augusta, May 29.—Six citizens of Hamburg, S. C., were arrested yesterday for refusing to allow Freedmen to hold a political meeting in Town Clock in that place. They are to be tried before a Military Commission at Aiken to-day, by order of Gen Canby.

Mayor Wilkins, of Columbus, and all the Aldermen, resigned in a body in office to day by Gen Meade Capt. Mills, U. S. A., is appointed Mayor.

Heavy grain crops north of Atlanta are very fine, but in middle and southwest Georgia the rust has made its appearance.

Jackson, Miss., May 29.—Hons. T. J. Wharton and Fillmore Anderson leave for Richmond to-day as counsel for Mr. Davis in the approaching trial.

The Democrats have entered the canvass with more enthusiasm than ever before, and are messed in Mississippi. The Executive Committee have announced mass meetings throughout the State, embracing every day until the election.

Augusta, Ga., May 29.—The Central Executive Democratic Committee calls a convention at Atlanta, on the 22d of July, to nominate a State ticket, and to select a Presidential ticket to nominate an electoral ticket for President and Vice President.

Richmond, May 29.—A duel took place yesterday evening near this city between Colonel H. H. Reed and Major R. H. Porter, both army officers. At the first fire Reed fired in the air, and the matter was then adjusted.

The Confederate graves in Hollywood cemetery, were decorated to-day. About 1000 persons were present. The principal stores were closed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Berlin, May 29.—North Germany has abolished imprisonment for debt.

Rumors of a Polish insurrection on the Galician frontier continue.

London, May 29.—South American advices report Lopez with a large force intrenched on the river Tebicuary, (?) and well supplied.

Rio Janeiro advices to the 7th instant, received at Paris state that the bombardment of Humaita by the allies had ceased, and an attack been ordered.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 29—Noon—Evening—Consols 93⅝. Bonds 72⅞.

Liverpool, May 29—Bonds 73⅞.

Liverpool, May 29—evening—Cotton—sales 10,000 bales, middling uplands 11¼d, middling Orleans 11¾d. Manchester quiet. Corn declines 3s. 6d.

Paris, May 29—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 20,500,000 francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 29—Evening—Cotton less active. Sales 250 bales, middling uplands 35 c. Flour—Sales 6 to 810. Southern $9 65 to $14 75. Wheat quiet. Corn irregular. Mess Pork $28 15. Lard steady. Freights quiet. Gold 139⅝. Sterling unchanged.

New York, May 29—evening—Money very easy, demand very light. Gold 139⅝. Sterling weak at previous quotations. Stocks heavy, but closed steady. Government closed steady. 5-20's of '62, coupons, 111⅝; of '64 109⅝; of '65 109⅝; of '67 111⅞; of '68 109⅝ 105¾, 7-30's 109⅝.

Mobile, May 29.—Cotton—nothing doing; middlings nominally—29½c Receipts 21 bales. Sales of the week 750 Receipts of the week 220. Exports, coastwise, 908. Stock 12,912.

Cincinnati, May 29.—Flour dropping, family $10 to $10 50. Wheat—winter $2 30 to $2 35. Corn 92 to 94c. Oats 80 to 85c. Mess Pork $28. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c; sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders held at 13½c; clear rib 16½c, clear sides 17c. Lard 18½c. Butter 35 to 38c. Eggs 18c. Cabin Sugar 13 to 14½c. Coffee 22 to 26c.

St. Louis, May 29.—Tobacco strong; logs 7 to 9½. Flour dull—superfine $7 75. Wheat $2 45 to $2 60. Corn 80 to 85c. Oats 78 to 80c. Pork $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¼. Bulk Meats unchanged and dull.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 29—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind S. S. W. and light.

Arrived—Steamship Harlan, Lewis, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Ship Monsoon and bark Biagio.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, May 29.—River falling steadily.

Louisville, May 29.—River about at a standstill, with 7 feet 5 inches water in the canal.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 29—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind west, and light.

Arrived—steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

Sailed