THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

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Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $14; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1868.

We are indebted to Messrs Pepe and Manuel Briolaro, manufacturers of cordials, syrups and liquors, St Peter street, between Rampart and Basin, for a bountiful supply of their preparations, which have been attested and approved. The Messrs. Briolaro are the sons and successors of the former occupant of that stand, and they keep up the reputation of their father.

The remains of our deeply lamented fellow-citizen, Judge Victor Burthe, who died a few days ago in New York, were brought back to the city by the steamship George Washington, on Saturday last, and were deposited in their last resting place, in the Cemetery, on yesterday afternoon, followed by a large concourse of our population, by whom Judge Burthe was held in high esteem.

Thanks to the steamship Liberty, from Havana, for late papers from that port.

MR. JOHNSON'S DEMEANOR.—Speaking of Mr. Johnson, John Van Buren once ironically said: They say Johnson is vulgar in his demeanor, and all that. The fact is, the country is spoiled and public taste led to expect too much by the *high aristocratic tone of his predecessor.*

Passengers per steamship George Washington, from New York:

S B Paul, B B Kaso, Mr Montesgle and child, Miss A Hanna, Miss S Deane, Miss T Dauney, Mrs S Fomset, E Gray, E Butler, A Burbie, Mrs Washburne and six children, T H Reily, U S A, A E Spalding, U S A, H Gilman, U S A, J Jackson.

Anecdote of Gen. Buchanan.

Charaldus, the accomplished and able New Orleans correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, whose letters to that journal, often convey more local news than our own papers publish, gives in a late communication to the *Enquirer*, the following anecdote of the present Commanding General of the Fifth Military District.

A propos of General Buchanan I may mention a little anecdote which I heard the other day concerning him. A young subaltern officer, who had been on during the previous night as officer of the day, and had in the course of his duties succeeded in getting his best uniform thoroughly drenched, was very desirous of seeing the General about some private affairs, and accordingly, after going to his quarters, and arraying himself in citizen's dress, returned to headquarters, and, having sent in his card, was admitted to the Commanding General's presence. Now had he straightforward stated the object of his visit, it is probable that the absence of his uniform would have been unobserved, but, as it was, he began an explanation to the effect, as Beranger says, that

Qu'un peut bien aimer son roi,
Sans être en uniform.

Wearying in confusion, the General spoke: "And, sir, was your business of such a character that you were compelled to see me to-day?"

"No sir," was the reply, "not necessarily."

"Then I will see you to-morrow, sir, good morning," and there the conference ended.

In a notice of the death of Judge Oldham, speaking of his benevolent disposition, the Corpus Christi *Advertiser* says:

A young man of limited means, over thirty years ago, occupied his office for over six months, everything was furnished and a servant to keep the office in order. When the gentleman was about to leave, he asked for his bill, and received the following: "When you are permanently established in your profession, and any young man should be placed in a similar situation, treat him in the same manner that I have you."

Louisiana Items.

Accounts from every quarter of this parish speak glowingly as to the splendid appearance of the various crops. The alarm about the caterpillar has in a great measure subsided, and we sincerely hope there will be no further cause to revive that alarm.

We have heard that planters in the vicinity of Port Hudson and over in West Baton Rouge were plowing up their cotton a few days since, fearing that it would be destroyed by the worm, and were planting corn in its place. This may be so, but only in a few cases, if any.—*Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet.*

Our crops are suffering for rain, and unless we get a good heavy shower within a week or so, the damage may be serious. So far our prospects are good for the year's cropping. We can almost say our corn is made, and as the cane looks well, we begin to feel a little easier. Our planters have acted wisely in planting plenty of corn and very little cotton. Wish full crops we can laugh at famine. Lousiana and caterpillars may come now if they feel like it—we think we have passed the crisis. What injury the locusts may do the cane—should they make their appearance—we do not know, but old planters tell us that in former years they did no damage to that crop. From cotton nothing of consequence is expected. The indications are that but little will be realized, the worms and caterpillars having already attacked that now growing, and destroyed it in many places. Fruit promises fairly, the trees being fairly laden in every orchard.—*West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.*

It is well known that the hardest people to please are the farmers or planters. It is proverbial that they will grumble at the weather ninety nine times out of a hundred. Well, that hundreth time has come round. The weather has thus far been so admirably favorable to the crops that the grumblers are perforce compelled to shut their mouths, and smile in acknowledgment of being caught for one time. Indeed, if you ask one of them how is your crop, the least he can answer is, "good," when at the same time is face says "fine."

The fact is—the crops are doing finely, and every one who tills the soil feels encouraged and is filled with hopes that have not gladdened his heart for many a day. It is not that he expects to make a large crop, but he believes that he will at least receive a good reward for his labor. We are glad to be able to add that the laborers partake of the feelings and hopes of their employers. They begin to see which way their own interests lay, and work with more will manness and faithfulness than last year.—*Thibodaux Sentinel, May 30.*

THE CATERPILLAR.—We noticed in our last issue that our cotemporaries from various sections of this State and Mississippi had announced the appearance of the caterpillar in their neighborhood. At the same time we expressed a hope that those planters who had reported to our confreres, had mistaken another and less destructive worm for the veritable cotton destroyer. Later accounts give us little grounds to entertain that hope. At any rate, the worm that has appeared in many localities are in myriads and are so identical in appearance to genuine caterpillar can be. It matters therefore not much what the name of the worm is.

We see it stated that, whether it is the veritable caterpillar or not, the heat of the season, accompanied by dry weather, and the mortal enemy of the worm, the ant, will not permit its fell pest to live long and extensively do its damage. Once more, we say, put no reliance in these statements, which are mere conjectures. Plant something else for a crop—plant corn in your cotton fields.—*Terrebonne Sentinel.*

THE RIVER.—The Mississippi river has not risen at this point more than two inches during the week and can be considered as on a stand. With a few exceptions of minor importance, the major streams are declining, by last accounts. The prospects, therefore, favor the opinion that we will have no higher stage of the water this year. It is, however to be expected that the regular yearly fall will not reach this section for several weeks yet.

We are happy to be able to state positively, on the report of actual residents of the Grosse Tete country, that the West side is perfectly safe; that the waters are not rising, and that the crops are beautiful.

We give the last item for the benefit of "H" of the *Sugar Planter.*—*Iberville South.*

The Disclosed Telegrams.

The Western Union Telegraph Company now perceive with what general indignation the conduct of their Superintendent is regarded in disclosing, on the order of a committee of Congress, the private telegrams confidentially intrusted to them for transmission. There is no trial of our cotemporaries in this country, except the *Tribune*, which has not reiterated the protests with which the *World* first called attention to their breach of faith.

Thus made aware of the public sentiment upon this subject, and thus, perhaps, recalled to a sense of their own peril—position in the eyes of the law, which they have violated and at the mercy of the individuals whose private papers they have exposed, it is worth the while of the Western Union Company to consider whether they can afford to let the subject drop in its present position. We are aware that the Company has refused to surrender any more telegrams on the subpœna of the Managers. But is that enough? Can the Company afford to have the public remain in any doubt whatever as to its construction of the phrase? Does the Company maintain its right to choose between surrendering telegrams as it has surrendered them, and refusing them as it now refuses them? Does the Company contend that it has any choice in the matter? Does the Company admit or does it deny that it has any right whatever to disclose to any third party the private correspondence of two persons communicating through its agents and lines? Is it or is it not to be a specific rule to guide the conduct of every operator, an order from the head of the Company and applicable in every circumstance, that no dispatch shall be disclosed except on the permission and by the authority of the sender or receiver of the same.

A dispatch is a private letter, and the security which belongs to the letter, must surround the dispatch. And we repeat, the public are entitled here and now to know whether the President and Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company thus esteem their rights and at this price in all risks will maintain them hereafter, or whether they have been taught by the scouting of all time to divulge the private information which has been intrusted to them for the single purpose of transmission.—*N. Y. World.*

Two bells made of the ordinary metal, but cased with steel, and weighing respectively 1700 and 2200 pounds, were consecrated recently, in Baltimore. They were cast in Philadelphia.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,456

THE PRESSING NEED.

Any proposition which has for its object the supplying of the most pressing need of the Southern States, cannot fail to enlist the sympathy of those who are deeply interested in the resuscitation of their agricultural interests. Of course the most pressing need is *capital*, for with the possession of capital the labor vacuum will speedily be supplied. All our readers are concerned in the subject of immigration, for without an influx of energy and capital into Louisiana, her subsidence into a wilderness condition is but a question of time, and that time not very distant. Now there are many serious obstacles in the way of immigration. Some of these can be removed altogether, and the apparently insurmountable proposition of the rest can be in a great measure overcome by well directed efforts. Such of these obstacles as can be removed by us, we shall be criminal, if we suffer longer to interfere with our future prospects. The idea of shutting up this immense country against the inroads of men of means, and laboring men from all quarters of the world, no matter what their political opinions may be, is preposterous and worthy only of the inmates of a mad-house. The prejudice entertained by some of our people, against dividing up large bodies of land hitherto cultivated as one plantation, must and will give way to more rational ideas. It is high time that this silly notion should be abandoned. We need never expect these lands to be cultivated by white labor unless they are thrown open in small bodies to industrious settlers of limited means. It is madness to expect white men to come here to work on the plan of hired labor. We must hold out *encouragement* to them to come, and the more so on account of the drawbacks against which we and they will have to contend. We must afford them opportunities of buying land and becoming interested in the welfare of the State. We must welcome them and make their residence among us in every way that we can, agreeable to them.

It does not fall within the scope of this article to specify the objections urged by those who wish to come to Louisiana; to the condition of our society and other circumstances which seem to them conclusive against the movement. Our object is not to discourage immigration, but to draw the attention of our readers to the subject, so that they may ascertain for themselves what the objections are and how they may remove them.

Our neighbors of the *Bulletin* observe in their issue of yesterday, with great truth, that "among our most pressing wants just now is a class of industrious, thrifty and intelligent white population, such as is found in the Western and Northern States. Not those who come among us as paupers, or adventurers, and soon become an additional burden to the country, but farmers and mechanics who have sufficient means to purchase some of our valuable lands, now lying in waste, and by industry, economy and intelligence, to convert them into productive fields, and thus contribute to the general prosperity of the country."

Our former spirited and indnspfens fellow-citizen, Col. Lee Crandall, has taken this subject up with his accustomed energy and has embarked in the business of securing for the South a valuable class of population—those who will purchase lands and personally engage in their culture. Landowners are placing in his hands the most valuable descriptions of land to be disposed of to such persons. He is meeting with encouragement and success, being backed in his enterprise by large Northern capital etc, who are awaking to their own deep concern in the resuscitation of the agricultural and material interests of this portion of the country.

Col. Crandall is now in this city and can be consulted here for some time, by those interested in his scheme, to whom he will give full particulars of the details and practical operation of the enterprise.

The leading idea of his plan is to sell to such immigrants only alternate sections of land, retaining the other sections in his own hands. His profit is to be derived from the increased value arising from the cultivation of the land sold. Col. Crandall is not only acting as an agent between seller and buyer, but is prepared to purchase himself.

This subject is ably presented for our consideration by our cotemporaries of the Louisville *Courier*, in an editorial article of the 22d of May, which we subjoin.

The *Courier* says:

Much interest is just now felt in the South on the subject of immigration. What that desolated and devastated section now needs are both labor and capital. While the institution of slave property existed neither was required. The master had a sufficiency of land and negroes enough to cultivate it. But when that institution was destroyed by the war he was left with his broad acres with no one to till them instead of being a source of profit they were a disadvantage. Taxes must be collected on them, and the annual rounds and the unproductive lands exhausted their owner's pockets. The attempt to organize a system of free negro labor has been only partially successful. Much land could not be cultivated they have crashed sale and in value until they can now be purchased for a mere song.

The negroes have to money with which to purchase lands; they will only work as they are compelled by their necessities to do it, they cannot be relied on for any sort of a contract, and the consequence is that thousands and tens of thousands of acres of as fertile lands as the sun ever shone upon have gone or are running to waste

Intelligent men in the South have discovered that the only remedy for this lamentable condition of things is to introduce a new system of labor, and they have therefore cast their eyes toward the Northern States and Europe for the solution of the difficulty. That solution appears to be in the establishment of a system of immigration to be encouraged by throwing into the market the uncultivated lands at prices which will enable poor men to buy and thus acquire a home.

This strikes us as being a wise policy. The lands of the South are among the most productive and adaptable in the world. The climate in which they are located is all that could be desired; living is cheap, and but a small amount of labor is necessary to produce crops. Heretofore these lands were not in the market. The peculiar wants of the slaveholders was to acquire slaves and lands for them to work. They had no disposition to sell their lands, because their negroes were constantly multiplying upon their lands and they were compelled to have fields for them to work.

As immigration was not desired it was not invited or encouraged, and men seeking for new fields of employment, instead of going South, turned towards the more inhospitable climate of the North, where cheap lands and a virgin and productive soil were to be had. But the overflowing of the immigration of Europe has changed the whole aspect of affairs. The former slaveholders are left with vast landed possessions, without either the labor or the capital to make them available. These will, of course, eat them up, although their value is every day increasing.

The only remedy for this state of things is to divide out the Southern lands into small quantities, which will enable immigrants to acquire homesteads at cheap rates. This we believe the Southern land-owners are disposed to do. They have neither the labor nor the capital to work their broad acres, and they are willing to sell to actual settlers.

The importance of these ideas Col. Lee Crandall, of New Orleans, at the head of a company of Northern capitalists, and Southern landowners, is working with energy and success. He has secured already a large amount of Southern lands, which he is prepared to sell at prices which will attract immigrants, which he secured, through his energy, in the North, a large number of immigrants to occupy and cultivate the lands. The company with which he is connected is composed of the most substantial men in the country, both in the North and in the South. He is himself a gentleman of high character, and he comes endorsed by the best business men in all of the Northern and Southern cities. We know him ourselves, and freely give our endorsement to him, although we do not see the necessity for it.

Persons wishing to communicate with him will address him at New Orleans, or care of Cable & Denison, 38 Broadway, New York.

Washington Items.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, May 26.—The President received the news unmoved, as if he had looked for nothing else. He was asked if he did not think it would strengthen him with the Democratic party, and replied "I have not thought of my party, and regard my cause to the people. They have long ago acquitted me. My only ambition now is to see the overthrow of Radicalism in the North, and to go home to look after my old friend Brownlow."

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning contains a bitter article on Stanton. It charges that he has a private line of telegraph connecting the War Department with the telegraph office, and that he has seen every dispatch sent away from Washington. It also hints at the malpractice of Radical officials with the mails, which have been corrupted for partisan purposes.

Yesterday Gen. Steedman offered the managers the bottom of a dinner, and liquor "all round," if they would examine him. He declared that if they would do so he would prove that Pomeroy's vote was offered him for ten thousand dollars. The managers declined—of course.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says:

A number of prominent lawyers in Louisiana have written Gen. Grant, asking for protection in pursuing their professions. They seem have undertaken to bring to justice many of those rebels who have been persecuting Unionists, and have been interfered with and impeded by rebel citizens. Gen. Grant has ordered Gen. Buchanan to give such protection as is necessary in the premises.

Who are these *prominent* lawyers? Shannon, Train, Dibble, Shelly and such like?

The New York *Sun*, a very sensible Republican paper, says:

"On the other hand, Mr. Pendleton, with his cry of plenty of greenbacks, would bring in a large number of men in the North-West who have always voted the Republican ticket."

It is on this account that the Radicals out here are so opposed to Mr. Pendleton's nomination. They are quite confident that Gen. Hancock is our strongest man!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music—There was a very good audience at the Academy last night to witness the first production of the "Ku Klux Klan," which will be better presented, no doubt, to-night, when the performers are familiar with their parts. Some relish was imparted to the pieces by the introduction of the spirits of departed patriots and demagogues. Miss Jennie Engel, as usual, appeared to fine advantage in her male costume, her fine figure and evident modesty always making her a genuine, whatever character she represents. The tableaux of the piece, as might be expected, are amusing or startling rather than beautiful, but are interesting as exhibiting the nature of the supposed doings of the mysterious Ku Klux. The piece is to be repeated to-night, together with the more pleasing comic drama of "Female Privateers," and the usual olio entertainment.

By the way, we take pleasure in stating that the very polite and efficient Treasurer, Mr. Kittredge, is to have a benefit Friday night, when, as we take the liberty of reminding those who have had so much occasion to experience his uniform courtesy, they should attest their appreciation of his polite attentions by attending in such force as will cause him to remember them with pleasure. No one could be more deserving.

Parts Declared Open—The U. S. Collector has given notice that the following Mexican ports are now open to general commerce, viz: Campeachy, Sisal, Coatzocoalcos, Tabasco, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico and Matamoros.

Brutal Outrage on a Young Girl by Four Ruffians—Lucy Long, a young girl arrived in this city from Memphis by the steamer Rich, on Friday last, in search of employment and not succeeding in her purpose, she intended to return by the steamer, and went on Sunday evening to the levee to go on board. The steamer having gone up to the self pile, she inquired at a coffee-house opposite the landing for a suitable lodging-house, and was directed to some place which she was not able to find. Meeting a fellow named Thos Connelly, he offered to take her to a boarding-house near by, and when they arrived in Delta street he dragged her into an alley and succeeded, by the assistance of three other ruffians, in outraging the helpless girl; after which, her person was violated by the other three in succession. Officer Lynch found the girl at 11 o'clock at night, in the street, and took her to the First District Station, where she found shelter for the night. Connelly was arrested yesterday morning on Front street, by Special Officer Marks, and fully identified by the victim.

Sentenced—John D Fitzpatrick and James Cunningham convicted on a charge of having kidnapped Mr Jacob Barker, as a means of procuring their money which they had deposited in this bank before Mr. Barker went into bankruptcy were yesterday sentenced by Judge Howes, the former to two months, and the latter to one month in the Parish Prison.

Inquest—The Coroner held an inquest last evening on the body of Catharine Mainville, 10 years old, who was accidentally killed Sunday evening as elsewhere reported. She was killed, it appears, on the track of the new railroad, corner of Broad and St. Phillip streets, where some children were playing with a hand car left on the track. She fell, and the children not seeing her, pushed the car over her, causing death almost instantly.

The "Black Maria" and Mosquitoes—While the "Black Maria" was taking two white and one colored prisoner to the Workhouse, yesterday afternoon, a hole was found in the door, and they would have succeeded in making their escape, if the attention of the driver was not called by a little boy. After returning to the Second District station, and leaving his prisoners there safe, he got a cargo of nearly forty prostitutes from the regions of Dauphin, Burgundy and Toulouse streets, caged the night before by Lieut. Manning and a detachment of his force, and sent to the Parish Prison, subject to further decision in their case, by Recorder Guntner, who slightly differ with the Lieutenant about the right of making these arrests.

An Artist's Difficulties—Mr. Picot the well-known tenor at the Opera House, was brought before the Recorder on a complaint of a party who alleges that he had engaged his services in Europe for a certain time, and was about to return and leave him behind before the time had expired. He alleged, in reference to the complaint, that his contract with the manager had been annulled, but the Recorder, nevertheless, required of him a sufficient sum to pay the servant's passage back to Europe; and thus the controversy ended.

Concert—A grand concert will be given in Lyceum Hall, Thursday, by Mr Wm G Curtis, assisted by his pupils, for his own benefit. His own composition, or "Stabat Mater No. 2," will be one of the selections for the occasion.

Fire—About 1 P M yesterday, the kitchen of the house No 48 Josephine street, caught fire. The fire was soon extinguished with but little damage.

Disappeared—Louis Hotzel, 17 years of age, left home, No 9 St Ferdinand street, evening before last to go to the Academy of Music, and has not returned, causing his friends great uneasiness. They will be thankful for any information concerning him.

City Mortality—There were but 97 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning June 30th. These were not above the average for ordinary diseases and the city may consequently be regarded as quite healthy.

Shooting Affray—Sunday morning a difficulty occurred on Common street between Mike Carey and a Dutchman named Fritz, in which the latter was shot and dangerously wounded. The dispute which lead to the affray commenced about a horse and buggy, and Carey, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, when arrested and locked up, broke one of the bars from the iron grating and attempted to wrench the lock of the cell from its place.

Wholesale Arrests of Its Fancy—Over seventy women of bad fame were arrested in the Second District, on Burgundy, Dauphine, Toulouse and other streets, on charges of occupying houses of ill fame in localities prohibited to them by the city ordinances. Lieut. Manning expresses a determination to break up such decoys.

Robbery—The house of Mr. C. Redmond, No 260 St. Andrew street, was entered by burglars Sunday morning and robbed of $200 in currency and a gold watch. The money and watch were taken from Mr. Redmond's clothing, in his sleeping apartment.

Another Robbery—Three women named Annie Fisher, Belle Jones and Ellen Smith, were arrested Saturday night at their domicil on Hevia street, charged with robbing a stranger of $10.

Burglary—The butcher shop of Mr. Ling, on the corner of Love and Music streets, was entered by burglars about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and a fund of meat was stolen, to a large amount. A man by the name of Jim Wilson is supposed to have committed the robbery, as he was arrested with the stolen property in his possession.

Charged with Larceny—A woman named Jenny Thompson was arrested yesterday by Officer Ford, on Bienville street, charged by Benjamin Smith with larceny. She was locked up.

Destroying Carcasses—A *Child Killed*—About 7 o'clock Saturday night, a little girl named Catharine Mainville, about ten years old, was accidentally killed while playing with a hand car on the railroad track on Broad street, between Ursulines and St Philip streets. The body of the unfortunate child was taken to the residence of her father, near where the fatal accident occurred, and the Coroner notified.

Duel—Saturday morning a duel took place near the Oaks, between two Sicilian fishermen, who fought with bowie knives and lasted for about ten minutes. Both parties fell as was expected, were taken from the ground badly wounded. The affair was quite private, and their friends have managed to keep their names from the public.

Indecent Literature.

[From Packard's Monthly Magazine.]

It is conceded by all respectable people that the New York Legislature has done a good thing in passing a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of obscene literature. The law is explicit and sufficiently comprehensive to make the suppression of the abominable trash, which for the past six months has inundated the country, a matter to be summarily and effectually dealt with. The penalty applies—in the peculiar verbiage of the law—to any person who shall "sell, or offer to sell, or shall give away, or offer to give away, or have in his or her possession, with intent to sell or give away, any obscene or indecent book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, lithograph, engraving, daguerreotype, photograph, stereoscopic picture, model, cast, instrument, or article of indecent or immoral use, or article or medicine for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, or shall advertise the same for sale, or write, or cause to be written, or print, or cause to be printed, any circular, handbill, card, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind, stating where, how, or of whom, or by what means any of the said indecent and obscene articles or things hereinbefore mentioned can be purchased or otherwise obtained, or shall manufacture, draw and expose, or draw with intent to sell, or have sold, or print, any such articles," etc, etc. The penalties attached are adequate and appropriate. The legislators who enacted, and the governor who sanctioned the law, have done their duty—for which all good people will thank him. But will the law be enforced? And who shall decide as to what is "indecent" or "obscene?" We have upon our principal news stands, and in our shop windows, gorgeously illustrated weekly papers, the chief interest of which is to administer to and foster prurient tastes, through vile solicitation of the female form. It is a matter of astonishment that we allow a capital city to feed so fatal a harvest; but the avidity with which these atrocious caricatures—for they are nothing more—are seized and devoured by men and boys, of all ages and grades, betokens a degree of moral degradation which is so painful as it is astonishing to contemplate. That the tendency in this matter is downward, is evident from the complacency with which the public submit to the growing evil. Never before was the truth of the poet's inspiration more palpably shown:

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But soon too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The wording of the new statute is specious, and covers points beyond the bearing of these remarks; but there can be no doubt as to the particular aggravation which has brought about the enactment. It remains to be seen whether or not the remedy is a specific for its disease, or whether a liberal interpretation of the "freedom of speech"—and especially of "the Press, that palladium of liberty"—will not still protect our "pictorials," which draw their inspiration from, as well as found their claims for respectability upon, the chaste and artistic "combinations" of our *licensed* and approved exhibition, miscalled the "White Fawn."

One of Barnum's Circassian girls was recently married at Little Falls, N. Y., to the keeper of a restaurant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Arkansas Admission Bill Passed.

Butler and Bingham to Prosecute Mr. Davis.

Treasury and Freedmen's Bureau Agents must not be Arrested for their Official Acts.

Desire to Reduce the Whisky Tax.

Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

Washington Election Very Exciting.

National Typographical Convention.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 1.—A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against impeachment proceedings, was referred to the Corruption Committee.

The resolution thanking Stanton passed—Henderson, Ross and Fowler, of the Republicans, voting nay.

The Arkansas admission bill was resumed, and after a very long debate the bill passed—33 to 8, as it came from the House. The bill goes to the President. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Under the regular Monday call the following were introduced:

A bill constructing telegraph and railroad from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio.

A joint resolution, by Eggleston, of Ohio, authorizing the Secretary of War to employ Bingham and Butler to prosecute Mr. Davis.

A bill removing certain Mississippian political disabilities.

A bill establishing immigration agencies.

A bill granting lands for telegraph and railroad from Kansas to Santa Fe.

A bill for the preservation of the lives of passengers on steamboats.

A bill restoring the office of Commissioner of public buildings.

A resolution continuing Vinnie Ream in her room, was tabled—61 to 47.

Van Trump offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report the Freedman's Bureau Association for the historical key of the French Bastille now in their possession, for the use of the Capitol turnkey. The House refused to receive this resolution.

A resolution calling for information of arrests of citizens of Columbus, Georgia, the over-throwing of the civil courts, the suspension of Treasury and Freedmen's Bureau agents for official acts.

A resolution declaring National Bonds taxable for national purposes.

The House refused to entertain a resolution declaring it violative of the Constitution to revoke private letters of marque.

The House ordered a recess from four to seven hereafter and nightsessions to be devoted to the tax bill.

The tax bill was taken up. Schenck made a long speech. He said, "I take occasion to say now that it is not the expectation of the committee that it will be in order that the tax will be gained in a further concert with the President, and so refrain and leave the Senate to make the amendments. The committee have come very reluctantly to the conclusion that a reduction should be made." Schenck indicates the probable tax at twenty five cents, and proposes to place the internal tax on whisky, merchants, and a capacity tax on distilleries, he estimates the revenue at seventy millions. Schenck explained that the internal tax on whisky cigars would not be insisted upon. Kelly favored that the tax on whisky be not over forty cents per gallon.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 1.—The Senate Judiciary Committee report against Stanbery's confirmation.

No present change in the subordinate personnel of the War Department is contemplated.

Reverdy Johnson is mentioned in connection with the British mission.

The following is the author's letter of acceptance to the MINDENAU, May 29, 1868.

General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.

Informally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings and the judgment of the great mass of the intelligent and patriotic men who have sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my duty to see that the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. At times it may be necessary to impose, or at least eminently proper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years which shall not be changed at the mere caprice of parties; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing. A purely administrative officer should always be left free to carry the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy and administration of the laws, so adjusted as to raise taxation while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The President has assigned Gen. Stoneman, under Brevet rank, to command in Virginia.

Rumors continue that the Radical canvassers are doubtful about the city elections—Democrats more confident of results—vote close. Betting odds favors the Democrats by three to one.

Washington, June 1.—Schenck in his financial expose to-day estimated the total expenditures for the next fiscal year at $250,000,000, and the receipts from all sources at $40,000,000.

Washington, June 1.—The National Typographical Convention to-day elected Robert McKlepatrie, of New York, President; Girard Stith, of Louisville, First Vice President; Geo W. McDonald, of Chicago, Second Vice President; Jno. Chambers, of Cincinnati, Recording Secretary and Treasury, and Wm A. Turner, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, June 1.—A large meeting was held here to-day in favor of opening Bayou Manchac. A committee was appointed to accompany the Mobile delegation to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Galveston, June 1.—George P. Douglass, late General U. S. Revenue Tax Inspector, indicted a short ago by the Grand Jury for complicity in the whisky bonded warehouse fraude, arrived here to-day and voluntarily surrendered himself to U. S. Marshal Byrne.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 1.—Two Dublin editors who have been imprisoned for alleged seditious articles have been relieved on writ of error.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 1.—Evening—Cotton market steady. Sales 850 bales. Middlings 38c. Flour 10 Southern dull, sales 900 bbls. Wheat heavy. Corn very active at 2c decline—mixed Western $1 01½ to $1 06, yellow Western $1 12½. Mess Pork, new $28, old $27 50. Lard 19½ to 19c. Groceries quiet. Sugar unchanged. Rice 8¼ to 8¾. Rosin $3 10 to $7. Freights quiet and unchanged. Gold 139¾. Sterling unchanged.

New York, June 1—Evening.—Money very easy and dull; call loans 4 to 5; prime paper in demand at 6 to 6½. Gold strong after a very steady day at 139¾. Stocks active with a general improvement. Sales of Five Twenties at Sub Treasury balance $31,500,000. Governments closed strong at a further advance. 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 112¾; of '64, 110½; of '65, 110¼; of '67, 113¾; 10-40's, 109¼. Cotton, 38c.

Mobile, June 1.—Cotton—No sales. Receipts 53, exports 5 bales.

Savannah, June 1.—Cotton quiet—nothing doing.

Charleston, June 1.—Cotton—no sales. Receipts 136 bales. No exports.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 1—11 A M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind southeast and light.

Arrived—steamship I. C. Harris, Talbot, from Boston, to C. Whitney & Co.

Vicksburg, June 1.—Passed up—Bismarck at 12 M., and Pargoud at 7 P. M., yesterday; Robt. E. Lee at 10 o'clock this morning.

Down—Magnolia at 4 A. M., Olive Branch at 9 A. M., and Louisiana at 2 P. M. yesterday. River rising.

Washington, June 1.—Daylight found the political places generally crowded with negroes. The election is passing off quietly, with the chances favoring the Democrats.

Paris, June 1.—Napoleon and Eugenie are visiting Rouen. After a grand and joyous reception, they publicly thanked the Mayor and Municipality for relieving the poor during the winter. Replying to the Cardinal of Rouen, Napoleon said: "We will ever serve our love of God from our love of country.

Lancaster, Pa, June 1.—James Buchanan died this morning, aged 77.

San Francisco, June 1.—Two heavy earthquakes occurred in San Francisco on Saturday night, which extended throughout Nevada. At Virginia City buildings rocked and the people fled. The pumps at the Savage mine stopped. The miners thought there was a cave. No damage reported.

Washington, June 1—At 10 o'clock this morning the President conducted Schofield to the War Department. After the President left, General Grant visited Secretary Schofield.

The Senate is discussing a resolution thanking Stanton.

London, June 1.—Frigate Navra, with a new Cuba cable, in charge of Sir Chas. Bright, sailed to-day.

New York, June 1.—Flour 10 to 15c lower. Wheat 1 fc 2c lower. Pork dull and lower—$28 10 Money 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling 110½. Gold 139¾. Old bonds 112; new 112¾; 10 40's 105¾; 7-30's 109¾.

Liverpool, June 1.—Holiday to-day and to-morrow. Nothing doing.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, May 31.—Parliament adjourned to June 4. Whit-Monday is to be observed as a holiday, and the London and Liverpool markets will be closed.

Weather very fine and favorable for the crops.

A dispatch from Bombay reports that the Russians in Central Asia have defeated the Bokharians in a pitched battle, in which the Emir of Bokhara was killed, and the Russians subsequently captured the city of Bokhara by storm.

Paris, May 31.—The Senate has passed a law for the regulation of public meetings.

Lisbon, May 31.—The United States equadron, with Admiral Farragut on board, sailed yesterday from the Tagus for Antwerp.

New York, May 31.—The journeymen bakers of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg have struck for $18 per week and twelve hours work. They had a torchlight procession.

The coast steamers as late as due have arrived.

Richmond, May 31.—It is now probable that Davis' trial will be postponed until October, as the leading counsel on both sides have agreed on that time. The witnesses had been summoned for next Wednesday. Mr. Davis has not arrived here, in view of the possibility of postponement.

Havana, May 30.—The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugar, Centrifugal 8 reals for Nos 10 to 12, 8⅝ to 10 reals for Nos 15 to 20. Molasses sugar, 6 to 7 reals for Nos 7 to 10. Molasses, 5 to 5½ reals for clayed, 6 to 7 reals for Muscovado. Muscovado sugars unsettled. Honey 33½ to 34 reals per gallon. Freights firmer; $5 50 to $6 per hhd for molasses to Northern ports, $8 50 to $9 per hhd molasses, $5 50 to $5 75 per hhd sugar. Bacon 16 to 16½c per lb. Butter in demand at 30 to 32c. Shooks 9 reals per box. Hoops, $40 per thousand for long shaved; $10 for short. Lard weighed, slightly declined. Lumber, $26 to $27 per thousand for white pine, and $18 to $23 for pitch pine. Exchange—London 10¾ to 11 prem. Gold, long sight, 1¼ discount. Steam ship Eagle sailed for New York.

Southern Pass, May 31, 6 P. M. Barometer 29.70. Wind S E, light.

Arrived, steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, master, New York, with merchandise and passengers to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen. Nothing sailed.

The Retirement of Stanton.

HE HAS NOT RESIGNED—SECRETARY STANTON RETIRES FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War was visited this afternoon, immediately after the close of proceedings in the impeachment case, by large numbers of Senators and members of the House, and after a long consultation he prepared and sent to the President at a late hour the following letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

SIR: The resolution of the Senate of the United States of 21st February last, declared that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim, and that the President has failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives. Your continued occupancy of the War Department and have left the same and the books, archives, papers and property heretofore in my charge in the possession of Brevet Brigadier-General Townsend, the Senior Assistant Adjutant-General, subject to your direction.

(Signed) EDWIN M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

It will be observed that Mr Stanton does not resign his office, but merely relinquishes it, as he still claims that he has been the legal Secretary ever since the attempt to supersede him in the Department longer if it were desirable, but as he has not been sustained in the position, he does not think it worth contending for. He will be gained in a further contest with the President, and so refires and leaves the Senate to make amendments at its pleasure. He finally put under the control of the President. He has issued the following order this evening:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

GENERAL:—You will take charge of the War Department and books, papers, archives and public property belonging to the same, subject to the direction of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major Gen E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adj