THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1865

Gen. Sherman not long since declared that in no case did he wish to be an aspirant for Gubernatorial or Presidential honors.

Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, was stopping on the 15th at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

Horace Greeley's Proposed Bargain with the South.

We note as a political phenomenon of the day that one of our city contemporaries, the *True Delta*, now under conservative editorship, is willing to endorse the New York *Tribune's* proposition to do away with confiscation and oral disabilities on account of rebellion if the Southern people will admit negroes to political equality. Our contemporary remarks:

From information derived from various sources, in which we place considerable reliance, we are inclined to believe that Mr. Horace Greeley, the principal editor of the *Tribune*, would stop far short of universal black suffrage, and that he would compromise willingly upon some half or quarter way house, whereby a portion of the more intelligent of the black race should be endowed with the privilege of voting. We are disposed to believe he would carefully permit very considerable restrictions of the franchise, and that he would be satisfied with a comparatively small beginning in the operation of his favorite theory, on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

But our contemporary declines at present to discuss the merits of Mr. Greeley's plan, on the ground that existing circumstances preclude its practicability. The President, it appears, has remitted the question of suffrage to the people of the States, and those people have no power to act upon it until they have recognized their State Governments which shall be in the recognized possession of all the attributes of State Sovereignty.

This argument of the inability of the people to decide upon the matter until after their reorganization and restoration can hardly be conceded. It is precisely to their organizing capacity that the people would have the disposition or so important an element of organic law as that of the electoral franchise. The inability of Mr. Greeley and his conejitors to comply with his part of the bargain is much more doubtful.

The *True Delta* says:

But, we tell Mr. Greeley, in all candor and honesty, that we believe the Southern people will freely and fairly listen to and decide his propositions whenever they are placed in position to enable them to do so.

ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE JACKSON RAILROAD POSTPONED.—For the reason stated in a notice elsewhere from Mayor He Kennedy, the above election, which was appointed for yesterday, has been postponed until Monday the 31st inst., between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., in the Senate Chamber, City Hall.

NOTARIAL.—The list of Executive appointments published yesterday contained one at which needs correction. It is not Mr. Pierre Camus, but Mr. Prosper Camus, who has been appointed a Notary Public for the parish of Orleans. Mr. Camus has had long experience in notarial business, and, we feel sure, will justify the confidence in his qualifications testified by the Governor.

ARRIVAL FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Niagara arrived from St. Louis last evening, with Western papers to the 21st inst. Messrs. Greenough and Carroll, her polite clerks, have our thanks for obliging attentions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NORTHERN DATES OF THE 25TH.

Gold 43—Cotton 47.

Indictments and Trials—Policy Towards Gen. Lee and Others.

PARDON OF GOV. PERRY, OF S. C.—HE IS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON FOR HIS STATE.

Expected Address of Gen. Virgins to the Colored Cond.—Negro Suffrage Not Admitted.

THE BISHOP OF [illegible] AND MRS. SURRATT.

J. M. Mason gone to Canada West.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Later News from Europe

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, July 25.—The trial of W. C. R. Tate, the rebel commander of the Anderonville prison, has been indefinitely postponed.—The Secretary of War has this case under advisement.

The next term of the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk meets in October, when the treason indictments against General Lee and other noted rebels will be called up.

It is understood that the President will cause a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in these cases, and each defendant will be put on as long probation as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penitentiary restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.

Washington, July 25.—Governor Perry, of South Carolina, and Duff Green were pardoned to-day.

Governor Perry leaves here to-morrow, the 26th, to assume his gubernatorial duties.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed a reduction of the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels.

Admiral Lee has given directions to carry the order into effect. The ordnance material of the squadron will be collected at the new naval ordnance depot at Jefferson Barracks.

The former in replying to a tender from the President intimated that he did not desire the office.

A private letter from Matamoros says large number of rebel officers and men, recently of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith's commands are joining Maximilian's forces in Mexico. They seem to be induced by gold bounties offered by the Imperial Government.

The Government has reopened forty three post offices in the South during the last week.

It is reported on good authority that John Minor Botts will soon issue an address to the Virginians, urging them to vote for negro suffrage, as the only hope of Virginia being readmitted in the Union on terms of equality with the other States.

The archbishop of Baltimore has requested Father Walter to cease further discussions as to the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Surratt.

The Government has forwarded instructions to the commander of the Department of Virginia to reduce his volunteer cavalry to two regiments.

Similar orders have been sent to the middle and North Carolina Departments.

New York, July 25.—J. M. Mason, late rebel commissioner to Europe, has gone to St. Catharines, C. W., to reside.

The steamer Ocean has arrived from Aspinwall. She reports that at Guayequil, Ecuador, the President, Garra Moreno, sailed an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company leading at the mole. He drove the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannons and munition of war aboard and steamed to the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor, with vessels seized from the Government. He sunk one of these steamers, when the others surrendered. The bulk of the people aboard imploring Urbina, the leader, escaped to the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayequil and instantly shot.

The United States gunboat Sarance had arrived at Panama with Callao dates to the 6th.

A battle had occurred on the 5th ult. miles from Lima between 1200 rebels and 600 Government troops in which the latter were successful. Ex President Barrivar was captured at Balsa, where his vessel having been injured by lightning was obliged to put in.

New York, July 25.—The steamer City of London from Liverpool has arrived. News anticipated.

New York, July 25.—Galbaigbe's *Evening Exchange* quotes gold at 143, cotton 47; shipping unchanged, coffee quiet, sugar steady, Manzanillo 10½ to 13c, molasses dull.

Halifax, Fouth, July 24.—The steamer Parthia with Liverpool on the 12th, has passed up on her way to Quebec.

The steamers Bremen, Hibernian, Bavarian, City of Manchester and City of New York had arrived out.

The Great Eastern leaves Valencia on the 19th.

Telegraphic communication with India is suspended, the cause being attributed to a break in the Persian gulf cable.

English Parliamentary returns show one hundred and eighty-four Liberals and one hundred Conservatives.

FRANCE.—The rumored negotiations for an European Congress are derived from the best authority.

Rome steady.

Abbas Hafiz had an interview with Napoleon, and rumor again couples him with the name Government of Algiers.

SPAIN.—The Senate has passed a bill modifying the Press Law by one hundred and seventeen against twelve. The recognition of Italy by Spain, may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

PORTUGAL.—The Government contrary to all expectation has carried the election by a small majority.

TURKEY.—The issue of the appearance of Italian at Constantinople and Paris has prevented anticipated.

A telegram announces that the Pope has excommunicated Maximilian.

Additional official correspondence shows that England and France have acted in concert, and that the concessions to Confederate vessels, allowing them to be disorganized and sold in neutral waters, originated with Drouyn de L'Huys, Earl Russell agreeing to the proposition. Lord Russell replies to Seward's note of belligerents' rights, and hopes his additional explanation will be satisfactory.

It is stated that the steamers Bebeta, Kate and Rappahannock were overhauled by the Sacramento before reaching Liverpool, but were permitted to proceed on their voyage.

Washington, July 24.—The sales of Government animals since the first of May have netted two millions.

Baltimore, July 24.—A Fortress Monroe letter says that the U S steamer Quaratine was wrecked off Mason and Gilp bar on the 21st. About 30 persons are reported lost or missing. Three hundred Missouri and Pennsylvania soldiers were aboard.

Washington, July 24.—Attorney General Speed declared that all cotton captured by our military forces in insurrectionary districts is captured property under the status of 1863, whether owned by loyal men or not.

Sandwich Islands advices indicate that the Sacramento was on the track of whalers bound for the Northern Pass to the Arctic and that disasters to whalers and wreck were apprehended.

Additional by Telegraph from the North.

(Specials to the N. O. Times.)

A Scheme for a New Republic—The Names of the Traitors Withheld for the Present—They are Chiefly Unionists—Their Manifesto—Taxation incompatible with Freedom—Government Takes Possession of Ford's Theatre.

New York, July 24.—A scheme for establishing a new republic is now on foot among those who are discontent with the United States.

I have seen manifesto letters and know the names of their authors, but at present am under a pledge of secrecy.

They will soon make themselves known.

A public meeting will be called and addresses made.

Strange to say, the majority of the traitors are Unionists. They commence by declaring that taxation is incompatible with freedom, and that it will, and has already, and must still more influence and change the face of society in the United States, that the wealth will eventually become more in the hands of monopolists and politicians, that the Government is too strong for freedom, that the designs of the original founders of the Government have been frustrated. They argue that it is easier to avoid than to control, and that as many generations must pass before freedom can be established here it is better for the discontented to form a new republic than war with the established order of things here.

Accordingly they recommend the purchase of sufficient territory in some inviting region and the establishment of a republic.

The Committee will be appointed and determined on, the country selected and purchased and suitable relations made with surrounding nations, before starting.

Plenty of capital is said to be forthcoming.

A new gold country, with temperate climate and rich soil, is spoken of, but not determined on.

Powers of the proposed Government will be almost confined to the administration of justice and treaty making with foreign nations.

The movement is yet in embryo.

The character of its inceptor, however, promises that it will soon be developed into reality.

Government takes possession of Ford's Theatre.

Government pays rent until February, and if Congress then makes no appropriation to purchase it it will be returned to Ford.

Another Belphegor scandal is before the Courts here.

The pirate Shenandoah is reported coaling near the Sandwich Islands for whaling ships.

Another Quaker has been found near New Zealand. She will undoubtedly be captured by our cruisers.

Both Houses of the New Hampshire Legislature were called to lessening income on Government bonds 10 per cent, and it is now saved.

A SOLDIERS RIOT AT CHICAGO—BRUTAL MEMBERS—THE TREASURY NOW SELLING GOLD TO KEEP THE MARKET DOWN—FINANCIAL REPORT OF CONGRESS—NEW YORK AND FOREIGN MARKETS OF THE CHICAGO BIRD.

New York, July 24.—The Chicago soldiers riot has produced a sensation here.

A brutal murder, committed by returned soldiers, has occurred at Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been selling gold here to keep the market down to forty-three.

The frigate Congress has been raised.

Twenty-five imprisoned rebels at Billings.

The market for beef beyond thought. Pork the better on Government, and 25c on good grades. Wheat is 2c to 4c better.

Corn is a shade better.

Sugar and Molasses unchanged.

Pork lower at [illegible].

Cotton heavy at [illegible].

Gold is kept pretty steady, and closed at 43 [illegible].

Money is [illegible] nearly 7, mainly on.

London advices to the 11th quote Government securities at [illegible] Market weak.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, July 25.—Flour higher; super $8 to $8 [illegible]; fancy and family dearer. Corn steady. Oats advanced to 52 to 53c.

Whisky firm at $2.07.

Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork $[illegible]. Bulk meats steady. Bacon sales hard at 12½.

St. Louis, July 25.—P. M.—Tobacco—Breaks and sales were large this morning, and with a steady demand. Prices were sustained—fine manufacturing leaflets, 10 to 12c; full leaves, 5 to 8 hhds wet at $7.70 to $10 hhds green lugs from $4 to $4.80. Hemp—hands factory $4.30 to $5.80, 20 hhds plantation sold at $5.90. Hides common to shipping leaf $8.40 to $4. 11 hhds medium dry $12.25 to 15 [illegible] hhds common manufacturing $15 to $20.50. 5 hhds medium do $22.25 to $27.50. 11 hhds good do $30 to $35. Flour—I had very fine at $17, and I had extra fine at $20 per bbl. Pig lots, the latter the highest price realized this season; but the owner of the same therefrom was offered $[illegible] for it last year, and refused it.

Lead—Market steady at 8½ per pound for soft Missouri.

Bale Hope and Bagging—Market steady at 12½ to 12 1-16; for rope in order lots and 22½ to 23c for bagging.

Flour — Received 1[illegible] bbls and 791 sacks. There was a better demand to-day, with no quotable change in price. Choice family brands, however, are held higher. Sales extra at $9 to $9.50, 100 do choice do do extra at $9 to $9.50, 100 do double extra at $[illegible].

Corn—We note a steady market, with receipts of 3[illegible] sacks, and sales as follows, 1113 sacks white at [illegible].

Oats — Received 1800 sks. Market steady and firm, sales of 128 sks choice at 60c, 465 do do at 59c, and 1100 do prime in new sacks at 58c.

Provisions—There was a continued buoyancy in the market. We heard of some demand for choice sugar cured hams, but the reduced stock in packers' hands will prevent a full sale of the market. Too price is 27c for city cured and sugar cured. Small lots of mess pork are selling at $28. Sales of 100 and 250 bbls mess pork at $[illegible].

Whisky—The Government auction sale of 407 bbls confiscated whisky, reported elsewhere, prevented our selling by private sale and we note sales of only 30 bbls at $2.10. The Government whisky brought from $2.07 to $2.20 [illegible] gallon.

Hay—Market firmer, for tight pressed timothy, and an advance obtained, with sales of 238 bales at $20 delivered, and 200 do do at $19.50. A lot of 50 bales of prairie was sold at $[illegible].

Butter and eggs—Country store packed butter is selling at 20 to 23c, fairy at 25 to 28c. Eggs are in demand at 18 to 20c, shipper's count, pipe extra, and 22 to 23c received.

Groceries—There was a moderate business today, at last quotations. We quote Louisiana sugar from 11 to 16½, molasses from 13½ to 14 [illegible]. Porto Rico from 15½ to 16 [illegible]; fair to prime Rio coffee from 30½ to 32c, Hanna's New Orleans syrup, in barrels, at 85c. New Orleans syrup at 90c, and rice at 12 to 12½.

Mexico and the United States.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, reviewing the speech of Mr. Blair, makes the following three specific charges against the people of the United States:

1st. That the war party is hard at work to drag the Government into a war with Maximilian, and to enter upon a campaign for Juarez's benefit.

2d. That it is evident that Juarez, without the moral and material support obtained in the United States, would to-day be without a man and without a dollar; that the new empire would enjoy peace throughout its dominion, but for that support given to Juarez.

3d. That the concentration of an army of 100,000 men in Texas means nothing other than an invasion of Mexico at the proper time, or to hold a menace suspended over Prim, compelling her either to send considerable reinforcements or to retire from Mexico.

The *Courrier* then asks, with these facts before its eyes:

How is it possible to accuse the Secretary of State with favoring the policy of the French Government.

AN ECCENTRIC LANDLORD.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from the Jackson House, Miss., tells the following:

By the way the proprietor of this hotel is an extraordinary character. His name is Hamlinger. I don't think he ever sleeps. A sick partner, Johnston, occupies the adjoining room. I told him tell mine when that he had served four years in the army and was a prisoner. Then said Hamlinger you shall have two hams and one servant to attend you. "But I have no money," urged the invalid. "Don't mind that," replied Hamlinger, "you shall have wine for dinner and I will lend you money to take your home."

The sick man died in the hotel and in speechless amazement and gratitude turned his face to the wall. I suspected that he knew fellow shad who boasted of the amazing generosity which he felt that he deserved, but never hoped to experience.

DELIVERY OF THE STONEWALL TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—It appears from a note of the 14th from the Spanish Minister at Washington, Mr. Tassara, to Mr. Seward, that an order to the Captain General of Cuba for delivering the ram Stonewall to the United States had then been sent from Madrid. At the same time Mr. Tassara denies the sufficiency of the grounds on which Mr. Seward had claimed, but ascribes the concession to a desire to preserve the good relations between the two countries by waiving a useless discussion. He believes that the United States will reimburse the $16,000 paid by the Captain General on account of the vessel, though that is made no condition of the delivery; which is to be unconditional. Mr. Seward responds on the 17th in a friendly and satisfied tone, his letter concluding thus:

Mr. Tassara's communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the pleasure to inform Mr. Tassara that orders will be promptly given for the bringing away of the Stonewall from Ferrol, and for the reimbursement of the sum of $16,000 to the Spanish Government. It only remains to be added that the Government appreciates equally the promptness, liberality and courtesy which have marked the proceedings of her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendship of the two nations.

The Memorable Speech of Governor Perry, of South Carolina, Prior to his Appointment.

New York, July 20.—Governor Perry issued a proclamation this evening, which will go forward by a special messenger to-morrow morning, calling a State Convention, to meet on the third Monday of September, for the formation of a new Constitution and the consideration of the several measures therein suggested.

Provisional Governor Perry made a remarkable speech at Greenville, S. C., on the 11 inst., before he knew of his appointment. I cannot but be inferred from the following expressions: Mr. Chairman—I will have frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southern States than I did at the beginning of the rebellion. There is not one in the Southern States who more deeply feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do, still I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

He also said Jeff Davis was not specially to blame for the failure of the rebellion. That the people tired of fighting, had rushed from the field, that Johnston had 70,000 men on the muster rolls of his army, but only 11,000 in his ranks.

He adds, Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemption. All between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was a doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor or school teacher; if an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. Strange to say, the class of men who were most active and instrumental in plunging their country into this great revolution were all exempted by Congress from fighting. I allude to the politicians, editors and preachers. This was the class of men who gets up a fight should always take his share of it.

He also said, President Lincoln's death was no loss to the South, that he was a Whig, and no slaveholder while Johnson is a Democrat, who had held slaves, and who voted for Breckinridge in 1860. Therefore people have every confidence in him. He rank next to Washington.

Condition of Northern Texas—Relief for the Surviving Cherokees—Convention of Indian Tribes.

(From the Shreveport News July 18.)

We had the honor on Saturday last of receiving a visit, in our sanctum, from General Maxey, who was on a short visit to our city. The General resides in Paris, Northern Texas, one of the finest portions of that State. He says that supplies are abundant in his section of the State, and that the crop of wheat, and other grain, is the largest ever gathered. The General further says, he has submitted quietly to active industry. He says the authorities need have no fear of Texas, the people have accepted the "situation," and will heartily devote their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

The application made by General Stand Waite, principal chief of the Cherokees, has been responded to most liberally. Loads upon loads of flour, corn, bacon, &c., have been sent by the people to the relief of the Indians and it is gratifying to know that their most pressing wants have been relieved.

On the 1st of September next there will be a general convention of all the Indian tribes, in order to consult with the United States Commissioners relative to the future relations of the Indian tribes with the country. The meeting is expected to be large, and highly interesting. The meeting is to be held at Armstrong's Academy, Choctaw Nation.

Cotton Stealing up the Red River.

Says the Shreveport *News* of the 18th:

COTTON STEALING.—We have heard a great deal in our day about horse stealing, hog stealing, and other kind of stealing, but never until these latter days have we heard anything about "cotton stealing." But such is the fact. There is not only cotton stealing, but a great deal of cotton stealing. It has been on as every day, or rather every night, business—Teamsters, and probably the original big thief himself, will acknowledge to have been on as the early dawn of evening, and push for some pile of cotton in the country previously discovered; they load up, change the mark, and by dawn the next morning are back with the fresh prize, which is soon sent off to the city. Some of these fellows are some of our old population in the country, who have got their notions of right and wrong so mixed up by the events of the war as to have lost all idea of the difference.

The condition of things thus described has elicited the following order from General Veatch:

Frequent complaints are made to the military authorities at this Post, of outrages upon private and public rights, committed by the numerous gangs of cotton thieves who infest the country.

For the better protection of all parties legitimately engaged in the cotton trade, it is ordered that hereafter, all persons engaged in receiving cotton in Shreveport, or on board of any steamboat or Watercraft at this Post, make a daily tabular statement to the Provost Marshal showing from whom said cotton was purchased or received, the date of purchase or receipt, the price paid and to whom, the original mark of the cotton and the purchasers' mark whether repacked and if so, where and by whom; if shipped, to whom consigned; if received, to whom received, if stored, in what warehouse, together with all information which may aid in fixing the identity of the cotton.

Sketches of Scenes at the Late Burning of Barnum's Museum.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 16th)

HOW THE BEASTS MEET THE FIERY ORDEAL.

Soon after the conflagration, a number of strange and terrible howls and moans proceeded from the large apartment in the third story of the Museum, corner of Ann street and Broadway, startled the throngs who had collected in front of the building, and who watch at fires under the impression that the sound must proceed from human beings unable to escape their scorpe. Their anxiety was somewhat relieved on this score, but their consternation was by no means decreased upon learning that the room in question was the principal chamber of the menagerie connected with the Museum, and that there was imminent danger of the animals there confined, by the action of the flames.

Our reporter fortunately occupies a room on the north side of Ann street, corner of Broadway, the windows of which look immediately into this compartment, and no sooner was he apprised of the fire, than he repaired there, confident of finding "items" in abundance. Luckily the windows of the Museum were not closed, and he had a perfect view of almost the entire interior of the apartment. The following is his statement of what followed, in his own language:

CONFUSION AND STRUGGLE IN THE MENAGERIE.

Protecting myself from the flames heat as well as I could by taking the material from the bed and dressing it as a bulwark before the window, with only enough space reserved on the top as a lookout, I anxiously observed the animals in the opposite room. Immediately opposite the window through which I gazed, was a large cage containing a lion and lioness. To the right hand was the three-jointed cage containing monkeys at the top, two kangaroos in the second story and a "happy family" of rats, cats, adders, rabbits, &c., in the lower compartment.

To the left of the lions' cage was the tank containing the two vast alligators, and still farther to the left, partially hidden from my sight, was the grand tank containing the great white whale, which has created such furore in our sight-seeing miles for days and for weeks. Upon the floor was ranged the boa constrictors, anacondas and rattlesnakes, whose heads would now and then rise ponderously through the top of the cage. In the extreme right was the cage entirely shut from my view at first, containing the Bengal tiger and the Polar bear, whose terrified growls could be distinctly heard from behind the partition.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

The conflagration was, as yet, confined to the upper part of the building. The lower walls however, were becoming rapidly heated, and all of the animals began to manifest much uneasiness. The white or silver fox ran up and down his cage, whining piteously and addressing to empty. The lions also paced hurriedly up and down, sniffing most dismally, and all the other beasts manifested similar uneasiness. The serpents stuck their heads into the crevices of the window and writhed about in strange contortions.

When the fire had eaten its swift way down to the third floor, and the larger flames began through the transoms of the doors, the animals among the beasts became positively frantic. They sprang against their bars and strove hard to rend them with their teeth, at the same time emitting forth savage and frightened cries which were almost human in their agony. At length, when the flames burst through the top of the cage, the tumult reached its height. Howls, yells and screams went up from the dense, tension, which were heard to the distance of half a mile.

SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE LIONS.

With a simultaneous bound, the lion and his lioness sprang down upon a lower bar, which gave way beneath their combined weight, leaving the upper floor, leaving their cage with the burning floor at their feet, leaving their cage with the burning floor at their feet, leaving their cage with the burning floor at their feet