The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

F. Bookingham sells an extensive plantation utensils, such as wagons, carts, plows, hoes, harrows, axles, blacksmith's, house-hold and kitchen furniture, &c., at Veleke's, p. m., at the Fazende plantation, opposite Carrollton.

S. Guinault's sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants' Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Common and Custom-house streets.

Chs. E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets.

VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish, of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on St. Ann street, between Villeré and Roberts streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

A WORD FOR CHARITY.

We sincerely hope that the call published in another column for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow will not pass unheeded. Is there a great need of charity almost at our own doors. We have already published letters from the overflowed districts, detailing some of the sufferings of the people, and our contemporaries have also published personal appeals to the charitable of this city. Let us see to it that this cry of distress is stopped. Let us, at least, provide bread for the starving, and take care that none of our people go hungry when it is in our power to render assistance. We believe that subscription lists have been opened at the up town newspaper offices, and every person should give a little—as much as can be spared at the time—for this good work. Too many people refuse to give because the amount that they have to spare is so small, but in this they make a great mistake. A number of small sums soon make up a large sum, and if every man passing by one of these lists would put down only fifty cents, each day would bring in enough to keep several families from want, and perhaps save some one from starvation, or death caused by deprivation and exposure. A day or two since we saw a paragraph in one of our exchanges which stated that a subscription list for the benefit of the Southern poor, asking for small sums only, had been opened in Hartford, Connecticut. Nearly every passer would put down fifty cents or one dollar, and in three days time the fund had reached the sum of $3000. We mention this circumstance to show how rapidly the small amounts can be made up, and to explain how quickly and easily such a sum can be raised if people will throw aside their false delicacy about giving a little. They are ashamed to be seen giving fifty cents, and as they do not feel able, perhaps, to give more, do not give at all. We hope that hereafter no one will hesitate to give, if it be more than twenty-five cents, for it will help out the sum that will be subscribed by those better able to give.

In the parishes around us there are, at the present moment, hundreds of persons driven from their homes, without food and with scarcely clothing, dependent for shelter upon the kindness of those who have been spared the terrible disaster. Many families are living in huts temporarily erected upon dry ground, while others have platforms, just high enough to keep them from the water. Their fowls have all been drowned, and their cattle driven away, or swept away by the tide. What have they left? Positively nothing. They have not even a hope left them, and their only chance lies in an appeal to their charitable friends in the city. We know that our merchants have had many calls upon them and that they have opened their purses with a liberal hand, but in no case has the need been greater than now. These sufferers from the inundation must receive succor from some source or perish. They are Louisianians. Shall we, Louisianians also, turn a deaf ear to their cry of distress?

In times past it was only necessary to show our people that there was great need to get relief required, and we believe that they would open their hearts as in other days, forget self, and do for others that the times are hard and that they had determined on unusual prudence and economy. We hope that the meeting called in another column may be well attended, and that it may result in the measures for relief that charity demands.

PERSONAL.—Mr Wm. Henry Peck, the well-known Southern author and editor, has just returned from New York, where he has been for some time past superintending the publication of his last work—"The Mardi Gras, or, Ashes of Southern Heroes"—a copy of which, has just been presented to us by the author. Although a young man Mr Peck has been a voluminous writer. His works have been published serially in the principal periodicals of the country, and have been widely read and enjoyed. Many of our readers will remember his "Bertha Seely," which are published in the "Old Guard." We are pleased to learn that Mr Peck's visit to New York has been successful as he could have desired, and that he has returned to his home in good health and spirits. We shall notice his book more fully in Sunday morning's paper.

"The types" are noted for playing pranks, and it seems as if there were some specialty nature in making a typographical error. To have a name spelled correctly in the gazette is almost an exception rather than the rule, and any one who has had much to do with the press can readily appreciate Byron's comment on fame. But of all mistakes the most annoying are those which occur when one is trying to correct a former mistake. This happened to us yesterday in speaking of the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company." We first stated that General Jeff Thompson was the Secretary and in correcting that error got two paragraphs mixed up promiscuously and gave Mr J. Baker the position. Now we have to deprive both of these gentlemen of the honor and elect that D C Martin shall be secretary of this thriving company. Mr Martin will please accept our regrets for having kept him out of his rights so long.

Washington Items.

The telegraphic correspondent of our confrere, the *Crescent*, gives two or three Washington items that are of interest. He says that Attorney General Stanberry is still working at the registration opinion, and enough is known to assume that his decision will be in favor of admitting all Administration officials to the right of franchise. When finished, the opinion will be issued as a military order, by General Grant, to the district commanders. It is said that the President suggested to General Grant the importance of preventing any unjust proscription policy in the matter of registration. We very much fear, however, that the order will come too late for present use, and that the present registry will have been closed before it can be made effective. In that case it will be urged that the expense and trouble of a new registration will be a detriment to the public, or something of that kind, and we venture to say that the decisions of the present Registrars will not be interfered with until after the election by which the State is to be reconstructed. If their capricious interpretations of the law should be reversed in time, it would be a pleasant surprise to us.

Another item by the same correspondent, Rollo, says that General Herron had a long interview with the President, during which the latter issued an order for the immediate return to Louisiana of the Washington steamer removed to Washington in the course of the war. We hope that this may be true. By what right the statue is kept—or by what right it was ever taken from the State is beyond conjecture. It, as the Radicals claim, Louisiana has never been out of the Union, then the removal of the statue was an unwarrantable theft. But we must not forget that the Radicals claim, for the purpose of taking statues "and such," as Sot Livingood would say, Louisiana was out of the Union, but for loyal purposes she never severed her connexion with the rest of the States. But if the statue is returned no question will be asked. The mass will not think about the books missing from the State Library.

The subjoined is an extract from a speech of Hon. Harper P. Hunt, Esq., (as reported in the *Times*) of Vicksburg, to a meeting of freedmen in that city. After showing what had been accomplished by the war, and reviewing the present situation, he said

And now what shall we do? Shall we organize a strife with, and against each other? and shut invite strangers and capitalists not to come amongst us to reap the spoils, and declare to us both? or shall we in good faith invite our Northern friends to come to the South to help us to come, but to come in peace, and let the work of reconstruction go on according to recent acts of Congress, and settle up this great and beautiful country for the mutual benefit of us all. It does seem to me that this is the way, and the sooner the better. I, for one, am determined to carry out in good faith, as far as in my power, all the provisions of the so-called military and supplemental bills, and I believe that nine-tenths of the people of this State will do the same.

Political Meeting at Orange Court House, Virginia—Speeches of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Governor Lee, of Virginia, and others.

(Extracts from the Richmond Examiner.)

It having been generally understood in the counties of Orange, Madison and Culpepper that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, would address the citizens of those counties at Orange Court House on Saturday, some five by six hundred colored people, about one-third of whom were females, with some twenty-five or thirty white persons turned out to hear him. He was introduced to the audience by Major John H Lee, State Senator from the Orange district.

He said to the audience, in introducing Senator Wilson, that they had been invited to come out to hear a speech from a gentleman whose reputation was coextensive with the limits of the Union. He was there for the purpose of having a talk with, and making the acquaintance of the people of the South. He asked for him a respectful and attentive hearing, in order that they might know what he said and ponder what he uttered. If anything of good was said, he hoped it might bring forth proper fruits. They had assembled as citizens—free citizens of a great country. They were no longer the slaves of anybody. They were the subjects of no power. The right of citizenship had been conferred on them by what was known as the Sherman Shellabarger bill.

Mr Wilson commenced his address by saying that it was in compliance with a pressing request that he was there; he was to speak on the public affairs of the country. Permit him to say, in the outset, that as he had been invited to speak, it was due to him and to those whom he addressed, that he should speak frankly. There had been no day for thirty one years past that he had not been an outspoken and unqualified friend of freedom and enemy of slavery. He had never given a vote without thinking how that vote would affect the cause of slavery in America.

During the last thirty years the spirit of liberty resisted, the expansion of slavery and its extension in the country. In the ranks of its opponents were men who read the Bible on bended knees and believe that God made the humblest and that Christ died for the highest. In 1860 they went to the ballot-box and made Abraham Lincoln President. Then something it was settled that slavery should be extended to another inch. No war was made on Virginia or the South—no attempt to interfere with the rights of anybody—but it was then decided that the Republic should never more be trod by the footsteps of a slave. It was a declaration that the Government was the master of the States and indeed the government of men who believed in the doctrines of the men of the revolutionary war. No one proposes to interfere with anybody's rights. Whatever it was that the men who held the doctrines of the Calhoun school of politics, plunged the country into a war. South Carolina commenced it by firing on Fort Sumter, and Virginia took her place with the Southern States in that movement, and made her soil a battle field for a four years war.

He thought the war was inevitable. There were two ideas in the country. One of these was freedom, under the Republican Government. Opposed to this was a system of human bondage, with thousands of millions of wealth, backed up by legal, domineering men. Freedom would not give way, and the slave power, too proud to yield, raised the standard of rebellion. It was one of God's great wars, and He ended it as He ought best and wisest. The old Republic still lives, the old flag still waves, slavery has gone down so deep that the hand of resurrection could not find it. The bondmen had been made citizens of the Republic; they were as free as he was—had all the rights he had, and would have them, whilst the nation lived. The contest was a terrible one, and indeed battles. It was a war of giants. The Government had put forth its resources. It spent three hundred millions of treasure; it raised two and a half millions of men; it created a mighty navy, and when the war was ended it was stronger than when it began.

The South put forth all its strength. Her men fought with heroic valor for four years. She became utterly exhausted and the war ended. And great that in such contest may ever occur again on the soil of America.

The North made great sacrifices, they spent their money like water, and the blood of her children like autumn rain.

He was opposed to the fourteen conditions proposed by President Johnson. Mr. Lincoln had only eight. The number was afterwards reduced to three, and finally to two. The latter was opposed by the thirteenth section, the $20,000 clause, and the Presidential veto. It did him the honor to send for him, that he would select a few of the leaders, men who sat in Congress and fought rebellion there, who sent telegrams all over the country, stirring people up to strife, select a few of those men for punishment, and pardon all the rest. The watch was returned to the claimant, and accused held for trial.

First District Court—*Judge Hoss*—Walter McCormick, colored, was arraigned yesterday and plead not guilty to the charge of having murdered Capt James O Rourke, of the schooner Jenville, with a dangerous weapon, a pistol, with intent to kill.

Frederick Runtz and John E Kerling were arraigned on the charge of having, on the 7th of April, at their residence on Palmyra street, murder d his wife, Ellen Burns, by choking her.

Timothy Hatchet was arraigned on the charge of embezzling a horse, wagon and load of brooms, the property of M. L. Bradeen, and pleaded not guilty.

Daniel Lapsatt, arraigned for larceny, pleaded not guilty.

Peter Anderson, arraigned for assault with a dangerous weapon, pleaded not guilty.

Dessay Williams, arraigned for assault and battery, made the same plea.

Jacob L. Deneir, alias Paul Degan, was arraigned, having been convicted of forgery and granted a new trial. The trial was proceeded with up to a late hour W W Handlin, Esq., defending the prisoner, when the Court adjourned

GAS LIT BY ELECTRICITY.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

There is a wonderful gas-lighting apparatus in this Capitol, the invention of a New Yorker, which will doubtless revolutionize our entire system of lighting street and hall lamps. The light is of double the power of electricity, and wonderful to see the ease and celerity with which the lighting is effected. To show what a saving of labor it will eventually effect, it may be stated that in New York city there are thirty thousand street and other public gas burners, which at present require hundred and nineteen thousand dollars per annum to light, put out and keep in good order. It would cost nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars to introduce the electric power for lighting into the city, and extend the wires to every burner. But after this was done, it would cost only ten thousand dollars per annum to light and put out and keep in repair the entire thirty thousand burners. To supply the electric fluid a battery of eight thousand jars would be required.

Mr. Barbarin, of New Orleans, it will be remembered, has invented an instrument for lighting gas lamps simultaneously of doubtless superior adaptability to that of the New Yorker.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.—The Odd Fellows of this city yesterday celebrated their Anniversary of the establishment of the Order in this country, and the day of thanksgiving appointed by the M. W. Grand Lodge of the United States for the preservation of their fraternal relations during the late civil war.

The celebration exercises took place in the Mechanics' Institute, the Odd Fellows' Hall having been destroyed by fire, and were witnessed by a crowded attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including a large representation of the Order, who filed with music and banners into the vast hall of the Institute.

The oration of the day by Past Grand Master J. G. Dunlap, was eloquent and eminently expressive of the gratitude and virtues of the Association. An address similarly feeling and expressive was next delivered by Rev. Mr. Heinig, in the German language, after which a beautiful ode was sung in the same language by the Olive Club of the Germans of the Order.

Past Grand Master A. Wallace Hosher spoke next in his usual characteristic and eloquent style, eliciting the most marked applause; after which the audience was dismissed with prayer by Grand Chaplain Moore.

Correction.—The article inserted in yesterday's *Bee* and in some of the other papers concerning the Miss Senechal, contains an erroneous statement. The money deposited from the house, according to the complainant's affidavit, but three dollars never saw it, and Recorder Ahern finding that the charge was absurd one, dismissed the case without even stopping to hear the testimony of the respectable persons who had hastened to his court for the purpose of testifying in favor of the accused who are honorable ladies. Our reporter regrets that he should have been misled by the error in the affidavit in the case.

Determined but Unsuccessful Assault on a Reporter.—One of the reporters of the city press, while unarmed in a room in a house on Canal street, yesterday, was, we learn, on good authority, attacked by another party, who fired at him twice, ineffectually, and approaching him snapped three caps at him with the pistol presented close to his breast. The police were attracted to the scene by the reports of the pistol, but too late to effect the arrest of the party, who left as soon as possible after the occurrence. We are not apprised of the occasion for this desperate assault, which, but for the snapping of the pistol of the assailant, must have resulted in fatal consequences.

Account of the Great American Caves in Europe.—A despatch received yesterday morning by Dr G. R. Spalding, of the Academy of Music, in this city, from New York, dated April 26th, gives the first intelligence of the safe arrival of the great American circus (Dave Bidwell & Co.) in Paris.

Registration.—There were registered yesterday

In District		names.
2d	202	
3d	200	
5th	108	
8th	Whites 13 }	81
	Blacks 68 }	
Total		591

Total registered thus far

1st District	2643
2d	1985
3d	1559
4th	1300
Whole number	7527

Order Relative to Exempt Hose.—Chief Engineer Lerther has issued an order prohibiting the use of any of the engine houses belonging to the Firemen's Association for political purposes.

Sore on Alcohol.—Yesterday morning, while the Jefferson City Fire Company's truck was running to the fire, in the Fourth District, it was upset by some means while passing the corner of Eighth and Magazine streets, and a member of the company, named Hy Rowland, who was riding on the truck at the time, was seriously injured in the leg and shoulder. It is feared that the latter was dislocated. He was carried to his residence in a carriage.

Outrage on Registrars.—Gen. Sheridan has issued additional orders, from which we make the following extracts:

The following amendments and changes are hereby announced in the duties of Registrars appointed in Special Orders No. 1, from these Headquarters, dated April 20, 1867:

In the parish of Ascension, read Emile Collin for Ferdinand Bourg.

In the parish of Assumption, read Joseph Dupuis for Joseph Duplantier.

In the parish of Carroll, read John Leary for John Leroy.

In the parish of Feliciana, West, read John McElroy for James McElroy.

In the parish of Assumption, Angus R. Mackenzie is appointed in place of J. A. Massicott.

In the parish of Bossier, E. K. Rose is appointed in place of Lewis Elkin.

In the parish of Natchitoches, Clark L. Ferguson is appointed in place of A. Morrell, and G. A. Hewitson in place of Orris W. Stauffer.

In the parish of Salene, Henry N. Thayer is appointed in place of W. B. Cummins, and Gordon Minor in place of Robert Stille.

In the parish of Franklin, Chas E. Jordan is appointed in place of Edward Coulton.

In the parish of Terrebonne, J. R. Verret is appointed in place of Emile Hass.

In the parish of Concordia, Thos Vowell is appointed in place of Thos H. Wayne.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General

Orders to Secure Good Citizens at.—General Sheridan has issued orders to the Boards of city councilors and other officials to the following effect, for it is purpose, we presume, of preventing the use of dead men's names in voting.

On the first day of June next, the Sextons of the various churches in the city of New Orleans will make a return to the Registrars of their respective districts, appointed in Special Orders No. 1, of the names and places of residence of all male persons above the age of twenty-one years interred in their respective cemeteries since the 11th day of April last.

The Secretary of the Charity Hospital, in the city of New Orleans, will also make a similar return, at the same time, of all male persons above the age of twenty-one years, who may have died in that hospital during the same period.

The Registrars shall thereupon respectively note on the original register, opposite the names of such deceased persons, the word deceased.

Pete Norris.—With spring comes the elasticity and festivities of youth, and not the least fascinating means of enjoyment are picnics and May parties. Every year, before the close of the High School and their friends had a very pleasant time of it yesterday at the City Park, and to day another party will be given at the Fair Grounds, by the ladies of Christ Church to the Sunday school attached to that church. We are not cognizant of an invitation, and shall be happy to attend if extra tickets permit.

Pardoned.—Gov Wells has pardoned James Ferguson, alias Foley, convicted of larceny in the first District Court Mr New Orleans, and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Appointment by the Governor.—Gov. Wells has appointed Charles Oscar Dugue, Custodian of Notarial Records for the parish of Orleans in accordance with the requirements of a law of the last Legislature.

Appointment by the Mayor.—Mayor Heath has made the following changes in the Committee on Markets: John James Steele, A. W. Wiltz give work to be Commissary of the Sexpara of Mayor Heath, vice James Steele. A. W. Wiltz, Commissary of the Port Market, vice J. Bachman.

Body Hunt.—Cotton screwer, Henry Whitney, who fell overboard from the ship Alsatian, yesterday, was badly hurt by a bale of cotton falling on him.

Attempted Arson.—About 10 o'clock, Thursday night an attempt was made by some person unknown to set fire to the premises of Mr. Degray, on Bourbon street, between Greatmen and Conti streets. It was fortunately discovered by the neighbors in time to be extinguished without doing much damage.

Inquest.—An inquest being held by Deputy Coroner Barthe on the body of John Kelly, the young man who died suddenly in Mr. Blake's tailor shop, on Perdyface street, the jury rendered a verdict that he died of congestion of the brain, caused was a barkeeper, a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, and was well spoken of by the proprietors of various saloons.

Larceny of a Watch.—Richard Johnson, colored, was arrested yesterday on Julia street, having in his possession a silver watch which Pete Francis, colored, charges him with having stolen from him on board a steamboat on which they were both employed. The watch was returned to the claimant, and accused held for trial.

First District Court—*Judge Hoss*—Walter McCormick, colored, was arraigned yesterday and plead not guilty to the charge of having murdered Capt James O Rourke, of the schooner Jenville, with a dangerous weapon, a pistol, with intent to kill.

Frederick Runtz and John E Kerling were arraigned on the charge of having, on the 7th of March, murdered Nathan Jones, colored. They pleaded not guilty.

Alcindor Bernet, alias Paul Degan, was arraigned, having been convicted of forgery and granted a new trial. The trial was proceeded with up to a late hour W W Handlin, Esq., defending the prisoner, when the Court adjourned

Another Break in the Levee.

Colonel Duralde, Chairman of the Board of Levee Commissioners in this city, has received the following intelligence of another break in the levee in the parish of Ascension, about eighty miles above the city:

PARISH OF ASCENSION, April 25, 1867.
J. V. Duralde, Esq., Chairman Board of Levee Commissioners, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—A serious break occurred this morning on Jean Pierre Michel's levee, in this parish, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, almost immediately adjoining the new levee now being built by Dicharry & Landry, and unless it be attended to at once, it will cause the loss of the new levee, which has not yet reached the old levee where the break is, and which is to run to it. The break is about thirty feet wide, with a pressure of about ten feet of water, and a depth of twenty five feet at the break itself, which extends exactly half across the river. Fortunately, we have the assistance of some twenty-five Irishmen, who were working on the new levee, and these, with some hundred other laborers, are now throwing up dirt against the remnant of the levee, so as to secure it and prevent its being washed or pressed back. We are absolutely in need of some 15,000 feet of lumber, plank, 5000 feet if possible, for posts, and spikes, and, for there is no time to lose, send up immediately, instead of four miles above Donaldsonville, just below the break. These materials are needed to secure the levee on each side of the point, and must be had, or else there will be no security for the work now being done.

Yours, etc.,
HENRY L. DUPUY,
Inspector of Levees, Ascension.

Colonel Duralde will send up the materials needed at once.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia and Mississippi Injunctions.

Arguments of Stanberry and O'Connor.

Further Argument on Friday.

Senator Wilson Visits Mr. Davis.

NEWS BY THE CABLE FROM EUROPE.

Further Advance in Cotton.

Rumored Prussian Concessions.

Good Effects in Paris.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, April 26.—The Supreme Court Bench is full; many distinguished lawyers are present. Stanberry opened, promising that he would treat the question in its legal aspect. Political questions dividing the country were not to be discussed here. But for a clear understanding of the subject it is necessary to consider what the acts of Congress are, of which States complain as working injury and depriving them of constitutional rights. He explained the reconstruction laws, remarking that States lately in rebellion have no Republican Governments Congress made provision for forming such governments, capable of Congressional representation.

Narrating the restraints demanded by complainants—stopping Grant, Stanton and other high officers—he maintained this was no case provided for by the Constitution to come before this Court. Controversy was not with these men as citizens, but as high officials, and is not within the jurisdiction of this Court either in accordance with reason or the spirit of the Constitution. He dwelt upon the damaging consequences of the writs by judicial tribunals selected for life, and beyond the people's control. The injuries set forth in complaint were only contingent—might never happen. In conclusion, he argued that it was a political case, curable only by political remedies.

O'Connor followed. The idea of complaint was to show that what was ordered done by Congress was, in length and breadth, in contemplation and void, and, therefore, the Court could and ought to grant an injunction in general terms. The Georgia of 1776 was to be wiped out, and a new Georgia substituted. Georgia occupied the position of a body politic and corporate, and this Court, in equity, could prevent or restrain any attempt to divert the purposes of its corporation or violation of its charter. He took issue with Stanberry's assertion that the matter complained of were contingent, and might never happen. Parties named in complaint had already taken steps for enforcing the laws complained of as unconstitutional.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to 2:30 Friday. Walker will plead in behalf of Mississippi, and Stanberry close the argument.

Washington, April 26.—Wilson visited Mr. Davis to-day.

The President reviewed the procession of Odd Fellows, which filed by uncovered.

From deserted Cheyenne Camp, thirty miles west of Fort Hartsuff, April 18th, Gen. Carr reports Indians burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route and scalped three men Citizens and soldiers pursued and drove them off. He would keep stations of danger. Hancock's command leaves for Fort Dodge to-morrow.

Washington, April 26.—The Japanese have arrived with a party of twenty-seven.

After months of consideration, Congress settled on the military reconstruction bill. It has no ballot. Was made up by contributions from a number of persons. The great hand of God moulded and shaped and framed that great measure. In spite of the Satan, of the deeds of violence and outrage to colored men had been of frequent occurrence, there has not been a murder reported for weeks. This result has not been reached from fear of military power. He knew that the people of the South were too low to be cowed by military power; they are too brave to be cowed where they are right to stand upright. It is because that in the hands of the black men of the South has been placed the ballot for the protection of life, liberty and happiness. Seven hundred thousand colored men, clothed with the right of suffrage, now demand recognition because they are a power in the land. The result is that all will be safe and that treat them as respectable.

The law will be adopted. The Southern States will comply with the terms of the bill Give manhood the right of suffrage, elect men to Congress who can take the test oath, and all will be well.

He was opposed to any party made up exclusively of white men or colored men, but wanted everybody to go into the Republican party. He wanted them to stand by the flag and keep out of the mouth of the country. He hoped they would maintain the dignity and character becoming the citizens of a great country.

Another thing we wished to say to them. They should see to it, that they entertain no feelings of hatred or revenge towards their former masters, or any portion of the people of the South. Prejudices and passions should be forgotten and buried in the time of the past. He wished to see established equal rights to all men, equal rights before the law, courts and every where else. He wished to see peace and joy the present. They should understand that no power but God's can take away their rights from them. Protect them in the fear of God. But when protecting their own rights they should see to it that they respected the rights of others.

The curse of white and colored men in this country was the bitter feeling existing—men should do, now that they are citizens, should be to banish whisky from them forever; they should be temperate, and live respectable lives. Maintain the authority of the Government, support the old flag, and make this the strongest nation in the world.

At the close of Mr. Wilson's speech, Major Lee came forward, and made a speech of half an hour or three quarters in length. He said he was glad that they had heard Mr. Wilson. He had said many things to them that he endorsed, and many things he had said to them before.

He then reviewed the history of the institution of slavery in this country, gave the freedmen present much good advice, and made, altogether, a very effective speech. He was frequently interrupted by questions from colored men in the audience, all of which he answered in the most good humored manner.

At the close of Major Lee's speech a colored man named Lucas, who had just returned from the Radical Convention in Richmond, took the stand and made a short speech.

In reply to a question from Major Lee, Mr. Wilson again came forward, and said that as regarded slavery in this country, the North and South had been wrong, but that the guilty men in the North had been in their graves more than fifty years.

In regard to education, he wanted all to know that the abolition party in the North had never lied to anybody. They had raised an army, put on the taxes, carried on the war, and saved the country. The debt of the Federal Government was sacred, it was to be paid, the Confederate debt was not to be paid, the colored men were to be allowed to vote; his party went for equal rights and equal privileges to all men. If the Southern States would elect and send men to Congress who could take the test oath, if this was done in good faith, and the provisions of the military bill were faithfully carried out, the question was settled.

If they spurned and rejected these terms, then confiscation might come. Accept them and you have heard the last of it. The North was not pulling at the South. Her power was not much now, and never would be more so. The power in this country is west of the Alleghany mountains. The States in that portion of the country were gaining a ballot for the States on the Atlantic slope are gradually losing.

He again referred to the importance of establishing free schools in the South, and concluded his speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's speech Dr. Uriah Hunt proposed three cheers for Mr. Wilson and the military reconstruction bill. They were feebly given, when the crowd dispersed.

There was very little enthusiasm and no incidents worthy of notice.

Cincinnati, April 26.—Flour 25c higher—trade brands $13 75 to $15; Fancy $16 50 to $18. Wheat 3c higher—Winter $2 25; Spring $2 20. Whisky $2 35 to $2 36, sacked; 17c to 18c, bulk. Oats advanced to 71 to 72c. Rye advanced to $1 75. Cotton held most firmly at 25c. Pork quiet and firm at $24 50. Bulk Meats unchanged—Shoulders 8c; Sides 10c; Bacon Shoulders 8c; Sides 11; Clear Sides 12c. Lard firm at 13 to 13½c. Sugar unchanged—Cuba 11¼c; New Orleans 14 to 15c. Coffee steady—75 to 78c for Fair to Choice.

Louisville, April 26.—Clover Seed dull at $1 Timothy $5. St. Louis Tobacco dull and heavy at 7 to 20c. Hemp—Choice from medium lower grades extremely dull; Fall Superfine $11 50; Double Extra $16 75 to $17 75. Wheat and Seeds unchanged. Flour strong, but that the quiet in the North had been in their graves more than fifty years.

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Louisville, April 26.—The Odd Fellows celebrated their anniversary by a grand procession of the members of all Lodges, which was witnessed by throngs of people.

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Washington, April 26.—The Japanese have arrived with a party of twenty-seven.

New York, April 26.—The accumulation of Odd Fellows, which filed by uncovered.

Paris, April 25.—Leading editorials of an official character, say France does not desire war, and will use all means consistent with national honor to avoid it.

Frankfort, April 25, Evening.—Bonds closed at 72¾.

London, April 25—Evening—Consols advanced ¼; closed at 91. Bonds, 5-20's, 69¾.

Liverpool, April 25—Evening—Cotton closed firm: Middling Uplands 10½d; Middling Orleans 10¾. Sales of the day 20,000 bales.

Baltimore, April 26.—Flour weak; sales six thousand bushels White Corn at $1 26 to 1 28; mixed $1 25, yellow $1 28 to $1 29. Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 25c. Rice Pork $23 75. Whisky quiet; in bond $2 30.

Liverpool, April 26.—The Brokers' circular reports sales of the week 55,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Stock in port 820,000 bales, including 454,000 bales American. Decrease of bullion in Bank of England £50,000.

Southern Pass, April 26, 6 P. M.—Beautiful weather. Wind N. E., light. Barometer 30.00. Returned—steamship Gen. Sherman, bound for Boston, with piston-rod broken. She passed the Telegraph Station at 2:15 P. M., going about 4 knots.

British schooner Welcome, Bishm, Matanzas 4 days, molasses to E. Troisgrin; inside ship J. H. Hyerson, Gardiner, Havre; steamship Alabama, Atkinson, from Indianola, to C. A. Whitney.

Arrived down—bark Giovani, Seitata.

Went to sea—ships Uulen, 17 feet; Golconda, 17½ feet; barks E. C. Litchfield, G. Balista, Pringle, Robert; brig J. Brightman; steamship Crescent.

Outside at anchor—ship Francis P. Sage.

Went to sea in tow since last night's report, bark Carl George and schooner Pinta.

At anchor outside: Ships F. P. Sage and (Colcords) Waiting orders; Ship J. H. Eyerson. Went to sea; steamship St. Louis.

Arrived down: Bark Robert, ship Union, barks Piedro and Emma C. Litchfield, brig J. Brightman.

Went up in tow bark Abby N. Franklin, barkentine Ocean Eagle.

The Elevator went down yesterday and did not return till too late to report her movements. The channel is now open to nineteen feet, so that navigation is free to vessels of that draught, provided they be kept in the channel.

According to contract she will be obliged to keep the bar open for three months. This she can do we do not question, and are free to say from what we have seen, that the principle is a success and the work does a decided benefit to the port of New Orleans and the Valley of the Mississippi.

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Washington, April 26—George Peabody received the Queen's portrait direct, instead of through the British Minister.

Further Mexican advices say that Maximilian offers to surrender, if granted liberty to leave the country.

Berne, April 25—Switzerland will post an army of observation on the French frontier.

Memphis, April 26.—Capt. Estes, commanding the yeat, has forbidden processions, speeches or public demonstrations in honor of Confederate dead to-day.

Military interference will be avoided by confining the arrangements to simple acts of mourning for deceased relatives.

Washington, April 26.—The Odd Fellows celebration was a brilliant affair.

The Supreme Court room was crowded to to hear the injunction arguments.

New York, April 26.—Five-twenties '62, registered interest 105 to 105¼, coupons do. 107¼ to 107¾; exchange, sixty days, 109¾, sight 110⅛. Gold 139¾.

Four 40 to 1c better. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn 2c to 1c lower. Pork firm, quiet. Cotton 1c. higher; Uplands 26c. Freights firm.

New York, April 25—11 A. M.—Cotton holders anticipating advance, ask for Uplands, 26c; New Orleans, 26½c.

New York, April 26—1:05 P. M.—Gold 139¾. [Late by Telegraph to Colcord & Kennedy.]

New York, April 26—12:30 P. M.—Gold 139¾. Uplands Middling 26c. Mobile Middling 26½c. Orleans Middling 26c; Sterling, sixty days, 9¾, sterling sight 10½.

OUR FALLEN, FOREVER FALLEN—The New Albany, Indiana, *Ledger*, of April 10th, has the following:

A singular and rather romantic incident was related to us yesterday. A young lady living in Corydon, Who had, by a life of dissipation and prostitution, lost the respect of the decent portion of that community, and who, it was also believed, had given birth to a negro child, and after finding herself an outcast and an abandonment, resolved to leave the place where she was shunned and despised and lead in the future a life of rectitude and virtue. She accordingly left Corydon, and for a long time nothing was heard from her. But, finally, an item in a paper was received at Corydon, announcing the marriage of this young lady to the Hon. Mr ——, a gentleman of wealth and influence in the county of Corydon at New Albany, and seemed to enjoy the confidence of every one with whom she came in contact during the ride. At Corydon she stopped at the hotel and they got out, the husband registering a name from the book. The landlord, who recognized in the wife the abandoned woman of Corydon in other days, refused to give them a room. The husband demanded an explanation, and the blunt old landlord gave it to him relating a history of his wife's career in Corydon. After the husband was not satisfied, but left in a room, but took the next train out of Corydon, leaving that village and his wife behind. Since then he has not been heard from in Corydon. The wife, finding herself abandoned by her husband again gave way to the tempter, and is now a heart broken, disgraced woman.

Hugo says: The child may be of the mother's opinion, the man will be of the father's.

The New Yorkers hope to retain the Great Eastern as a permanent passenger ship between their port and Liverpool.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 26,