The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1868

MR. CHASE AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The *Independent*, a prominent Radical organ, and according to the New York *Times*, one of the "earliest and most consistent advocates of Mr. Chase for the Presidency," now recalls its nomination, and reads Mr. Chase out of the Republican party. The reasons given are somewhat remarkable, which induces us to quote them. Says the *Independent*:

"Without crediting the fables of the scandal mongers who say that Mr. Chase has shamjoined the party of which he was lately the chief ornament, and has practically joined the Democracy, we are nevertheless constrained to say that the Republican party can no longer with propriety look to Mr Chase to be one of its leaders, and least of all to be its chief. A short time ago, we thought that the greatest gift which this journal could offer to the coming Chicago Convent on was Mr Chase's illustrious name We now have reason to believe that Mr. Chase would not accept the Republican nomination, even if it were tendered. We have equal reason to believe, also, that he would accept the Democratic nomination, if it could be tendered on a platform not inconsistent with his well known views of negro suffrage. No one who knows the man will expect him ever to change, or even modify, one of his life-long and ineradicable convictions in favor of liberty, justice and political equality. Solemnly and earnestly he holds now, as he has held always, to the civil and political rights of all American citizens, without distinction of color and (let us add, also) without distinction of sex Nor have we any doubt that he will remain, in his own judgment, sacredly true to those great and high convictions during the rest of his life. But, as the fact is now evident that Mr. Chase no longer links his political future with the Republican party, we feel that in the conduct of a journal which has long been conspicuously known as one of his unwaving supporters, we have no right any longer to solicit the Republican party to unfurl at their head the banner of his name."

The reasons thus given are, 1st: That Mr. Chase would not accept the Republican nomination, and 2d: That he would accept that of the Democrats. Where the *Independent* gets its information or what its authority for these statements, it does not tell its readers, and we imagine for the reason, that it would have been at a loss to cite such authority. What has Mr. Chase done that he should be thus cavalierly drummed out of that Party of which he is so distinguished a member? Where is the proof that he would accept the nomination of the Democratic Party? There can be little doubt that it is because of the impartial conduct of Judge Chase as the President of the Court of Impeachment, and the greater availability of of Gen Grant, that the Radicals thus turn their backs upon their very ablest man—the man who embodies in himself all that there is of value, all that there is of consistency and respectability in that Party. It is not Judge Chase who has been untrue to Republican principles *He* has not wandered after strange gods, but is the same to-day he was when his colleagues were proud to point to him as their leader. But they have lately discovered that he cannot be made a tool of to carry out their iniquitous purposes—that he is not ambitious of being considered a standard bearer of their revolutionary ideas, and that he is not prepared to join them in the attempt to overturn the Government.

We have not been of the admirers of Judge Chase and know of nothing in his record as a public man, previous to his action as President of the Senate, on the trial of Mr. Johnson, which should commend him to the Democratic party, but his conduct on this occasion has been so unexceptionable, so dignified and so entirely proper that our respect for him has been immensely increased. We know not who will be the choice of the Democratic party as its candidate for the Presidency, but it might be well, perhaps, if compromise be advisable, for it to weigh the advantage of his influence and, that of his numerous friends, who undoubtedly represent the Conservative element of the Republican party, in the approaching canvass for the Presidency.

New School Books.

We have received from Messrs A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers, 51 and 53 John street, New York, the following work, lately published by them, viz: "A Summary of English and French History, for the use of schools. This work, the author says, is designed to supply a want felt by every student of History, viz: "A brief, yet comprehensive summary of leading events in the history of England and of France, furnishing a well proportioned outline to which his more extensive reading may add the finer shades and contours."

The plan of this brochure seems to be well adapted to the object the author had in view, and will, we think, prove of great assistance to teacher and pupil as an aid to memory, presenting as it does points of attachment for the thought and interest of the latter.

We have also received from the same publishers, "The Independent Fifth Reader," by J Madison Watson, containing a simple, practical and complete treatise on elocution, illustrated with diagrams; select and classified readings and recitations; with copious notes and a complete supplementary index. The plan and the typographical execution of this work are excellent. The letters are large and clear, and the pages are interspersed with wood-cuts illustrative of the subject, to catch the eye and fasten the attention of the pupil.

These books are for sale by Stevens & Seymour, 96 and 98 Common street, New Orleans.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G de Feriet, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at No 85 Bienville street, household furniture.

The Election in St. Mary's Parish.

We copy from the *Planters' Banner* of Franklin, issued on Monday evening, the following article, giving the result of the election in that parish, as far as then known:

THE AGONY IS OVER.—The colored people of St. Mary have voted. And they have voted in most indecent bluntly and squarely against the interest and wishes of those who employ them and have been their best friends. They have voted for men who preach to the negroes misegonation, agrarianism, robbery, confiscation and social equality. They have voted generally against good and tried officers, who fill the offices of the parish at the present time, and in favor of carpet baggers, wanderers, whom our true white men of the parish detest, and in whom they have no confidence.

Now for the future. The petting, special favors, and generosity formerly shown by the white people of the parish to these people should now close forever. The die is now cast, and we understand them. They have been reasoned with, talked to, enlightened, so far as light can be made to penetrate their brains; they have been assured of our continued good-will and kind offices in case they should elect good and true men to fill our offices. All the words of wisdom and kindness from intelligent planters, merchants, lawyers, preachers, editors, and all others have been a dead failure. Out of two hundred and two hundred negro votes in this parish we don't believe twenty votes have been thrown for the white man's ticket.

Demarest, the negro whipper, the misegenationist, has had the negro population in the palm of his hand This ignorant, low, vulgar man from New York has more than matched the entire intelligence, virtue and honor of this parish in controlling negro votes.

This is the first time the question has been fairly tested in this parish since the war. It is the first time that the negro and white voters of St Mary ever locked horns, or struggled for the mastery at the poll Black mechanics who have obtained liberal patronage and all their patronage from the white people, have been the most inveterate enemies of their patrons during the election. They have shown that they are willing and desirous to ruin the interest of the white men in St Mary. They have shown a feeling of enmity against the white man, more decided and inveterate than the white man ever showed against them

He is now beside himself that will make another effort to reason with negroes. Club discipline, law, promises of pillage, robbery, a division of the lands for the benefit of the negroes, weigh more with them than all the eloquence and truth that ever emanated from Clay, Webster, Calhoun, or the whole United States Senate

Let the white people of St. Mary now take a rest—cease talking—let club leaders and negroes throw out threats of riots and blood We care not a fig for their idle threats. Their users of treason have been detected and burned up by the torch of truth. We are right and we shall say so. And we would rather die with men of honesty and intelligence than to fill 1st offices in the midst of vice and beastly ignorance. Let the white people of St Mary not faulter and become discouraged. Rascality and ignorance cannot long triumph over honesty and intelligence

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTION.

The Registry officers are still engaged in making up the returns of the election from the tally lists furnished by the Commissioners, the work being delayed, it appears, on account of the necessity of recounting the ballots polled in one of the polls of the 3d ward, for the purpose of reconciling a discrepancy between the ballots and the tally lists.

We append as correct a statement as possible o be given at the present time of the respective Radical and Democratic majorities in the city and parish, as based on the vote for and against the Constitution, which we for appears to afford a pretty fair test of the general vote for the candidates of the respective parties:

First Ward—Democratic majority		418	—
Second "	"	427	—
Third "	Radical	—	619
Fourth "	"	—	18
Fifth "	"	—	75
Sixth "	Democratic	392	—
Seventh "	Radical	—	1293
Eighth "	Democratic	485	—
Ninth "	"	499	—
Tenth "	"	544	—
Eleventh "	"	523	—
Total in New Orleans		3108	2606
Absent or Night Rank		676	676
Total in Parish of Orleans		3108	2684
Democratic majority in the city		1102	
Democratic majority in the parish		424	

Mr Conway is elected Mayor by about 1000 majority Wurzburger Sheriff of Criminal Court by, about 800, running ahead of his ticket.

In the First District the Democratic candidates are probably all elected, but it will require a close count to determine in several instances, particularly for Recorder, Aldermen and Assessors. In the Third Ward the contest for Assistant Aldermen and Representatives, is undetermined Baker is probably beaten for Street Commissioner.

In the Second and Third Districts Mr. Jewell, (Dem) is elected to the Senate and Mr Campbell (Rad) is supposed to be. Messrs Prador, (Dem.) Ryan, (Rad.) Sturken and Montgomery, (Dem.) Grandpré, (Rad) and Fisher, (Dem) are elected. In the Third District the Radicals, we fear, carry every thing. The contest for Civil Sheriff and other parish officers is doubtful.

Third Ward—The Registry Officers at the City Hall were engaged yesterday and last night in counting the votes cast at the third poll of the seventh precinct in this ward, in consequence, we learn, of the Commissioners of Election for that poll having become too much exhausted to complete the work. In order, if possible, to correct some small discrepancy to the tally sheets, all the ballots had to be counted over. There were found in the ballot box 1175 ballots, whereas the tally lists, as far as extended called for but 1132 ballots. It is to be hoped the matter will be fairly explained.

We give the result, as shown by the tally lists, as follows:

For the Constitution	791
Against	371
For Governor—Warmoth	779
Taliaferro	349
Lieut Governor—Dunn	778
Voorhies	350
Sup. of Schools—Conway	784
McDonald	324
Congress, 1st dis—Ames	764
Mann	364
Sheriff crim court—Demas	768
Wurzburger	372
Sheriff civ. courts—Boyle	768
Maxwell	368
Cor. 1st & 4th dis—Bier	768
Rose	368

[Avilla, Radical candidate for Coroner of the Second and Third Districts, received also 776 votes, which, of course, are not to be considered in the count.]

For Judge District Courts—First—Howe 780, Abel 360, Second—Shannon 780, Hyde 360 Third—Belden 778, Emerson 367, Fourth—Boyd 780, Theard 362, Fifth—Leonard 782, Vincent 361, Sixth—Long 779, Cooley 360, Seventh—Fish 779, Collins 366.

Clerks of District Courts—First—Leon 780, Trepagnier 364; Second—Packard 780, Tracy 364, Third—Lowe 779, Herwig 366, Fourth—Rougelot 779, Hanlon 365; Fifth—Sauer 780, Power 354; Sixth—Hubert 778, Woelper 360; Seventh—Shelley 753, Bernondy 366.

District Attorney—Dibble 780, Luxenburg 358.

Mayor—Lewis 781, Conway 347.

Controller—Cessens 778, Landry 357.

Street Commissioner—Baker 770, Murphy 314.

Recorder—Becker 741, Manning 281.

Fifth Ward—We have been furnished with the following returns from all the polls in this Ward:

For the Constitution	1575
Against	1
For Governor—Warmoth—rad rep	1567
Taliaferro—rad rep	1
Lieutenant Governor—Dunn—rad rep	1570
Voorhies—rep	1469
Supt Education—Conway—rad rep	1558
McDonald—rep	1
Congress—Hopkins—rad rep	1
Sheriff Criminal Court—Wurzburger—dem	1474
Dumas—rad	1
" Civil Court—Maxwell—dem	1
Barnes—rep	1
Avery—ind	1
Coroner, Second and Third Dist—Deville—rad rep	1
Delery—dem	1
District Attorney—Dibble—rad rep	1
Luxenburg—dem	1
Mayor—Lewis—rad rep	1
Conway—dem	1
Comptroller—Cessens—rad rep	1
Landry—dem	1
Street Commissioner—Baker—rad rep	1
Murphy—dem	1
Kaintuck—ind	1
Recorder—Sloan—rad	1
Gastinel—dem	1
Dr. S. C. Hogan—ind	1
State Senator—Sambola—dem	1
Jewell—dem	1
Campbell—rad	1
Prendergast—rad	1
City Aldermen—Ravnel—rad	1
Brigulle—rad	1
White—dem	1
Prados—dem	1
Ass't Aldermen—Bernard—rad	1
Gradjerd—rad	1
Clerk Fourth District Court—Insalen—dem	1
Rougelot—rad	1
Representatives—McClelland—dem	1
Cogdeden	1
Bell—rad	1
Ellis—rad	1

Mr Lusher, it should be stated was not a candidate. About 400 votes were cast for Dr Hire, candidate for Coroner of the First and Second Districts, and, consequently, have to be considered out of the count. In one poll in the Third Ward of the First District, on the other hand, about 700 ballot, or the full strength of the Radical vote, were cast for Dr. Avilla, the Radical candidate, against Dr. Delery in the Second and Third Districts, and have also to be considered out of the count.

Board of Aldermen—Meeting last night; President Graham in the chair.

Mayor Heath recommended the passage of an ordinance making the tax levied to pay the interest on the Consolidated Debt payable in U. S. currency Referred to the City Attorney

A resolution from the Lower Board was concurred in, finally to contract with M. Stein, for removing dead animals from the city, be paying a bonus of $500 per annum on the contract

An ordinance to sell the right of way for a street railroad on Canal, the intersection of Canal and Magazine streets, over a portion of the track of the Claiborne Street Railroad and out Dolord street and other streets, the purchaser reimbursing the Canal and Claiborne Streets R. R. Co. for a fair proportion of the track of that Company, was concurred in on first reading

A petition was read from property holders in the rear of the Fourth District, complaining of the want of railroad facilities, and urging the Council to adopt an ordinance for the sale of the right of way for a street railroad up Claiborne street to the Fourth District Referred

A resolution setting aside all that portion of the wharves between Esplanade and Robin street for a coalboat landing, was adopted.

The ordinance introduced at a previous meeting, relative to prohibiting the city from paying coal city notes except for claims less than $100, was amended by leaving out the words "option of the holders," and, as thus amended was sent to the Lower Board for concurrence. The ordinance, as thus amended, prohibits the paying out of city notes by the city under any circumstances.

At this point of proceedings the Board concluded to go into executive session.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last night at 7½ p. m. President Hepp in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's weekly report shows: receipts, $107,203 55; expenditures, $112,112 61 Balance, $109,982 25; outstanding checks, $3 Cash on hand, $109,125, cut $5c, $182 50, old issue $297 75, fractional $3, legal tenders, $11 12 Deferred checks, $1 Interest coupons in this parish we don't believe twenty votes have been thrown for the white man's ticket.

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The amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 8 to 7, and the ordinance came up as amended and another amendment striking out the word "merchandise" out of the ordinance.

Davies then moved to postpone; which motion was laid on the table by 12 to 3, and the ordinance passed its second reading and was sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

The adjudication of the iron building at the head of Canal street to John Henderson, Jr., was disapproved.

The Board of Aldermen was announced, and the Council went into Joint Session, but upon it being ascertained that the Upper Board had not been invited, they withdrew in haste An invitation was immediately sent after the retreating Board, but failed to induce a return.

An ordinance to sell the revenue of certain markets in block, for a term of ten years, provided the same be sold for a sum not less than $2,200,000, passed its first reading and the rules were suspended by a vote of 10 to 4, and the ordinance passed finally. Dunn gave notice that he would move for a reconsideration of the vote at the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—John Albert, colored, charged by Alfred Jamesون with passing counterfeit money knowingly, and also threatening to take the life of prosecutor, was remanded for further examination.

James Taylor, colored, stole cotton, and went to the Workhouse for fifteen days

Richard Fortune had the misfortune to be looked upon by officer Hunter as a suspicious character—he was also suspected of being dangerous and carrying concealed weapons, (though for the life of us we cannot imagine where he could closely conceal the juvenile broadsword exhibited in Court,) was remanded until further proceedings were had.

Wm. Johnson, Geo. Alexander and John Murphy, all colored, arrested on Franklin street, charged with cutting with intent to kill a colored man named Sam Houston, were arraigned and remanded to await the result of their bloody work.

Officer Holton reports having found by virtue of a search warrant, found in the house of Susan Stales, at the corner of Craps and Port streets, several articles of clothing stolen from Margaret McCoy. Susan was remanded to prison

The forty negroes of all sizes, styles, and colors, about whom the Recorder was in such a quandary Monday, were arraigned yesterday, and it appearing that the Commissioners who had ordered their arrest couldn't tell (other from which, from their high the astute and intelligent voters could not even perform for themselves, and it further appearing that the culprits were hearily glad to get off with the little first experience they had already in carpet bagging political intrigue, they were dismissed to their several homes, some going to the neighboring parishes, and others to different parts of the city to relate to their brethren the beauties of the Radical manner of preserving the purity of the ballot-box.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—John Jackson was tried on the charge of burglary and larceny and found guilty.

It appears from the evidence, that Jackson broke into the store of W. H. Lyon & Co., No. 12 New Levee street, on the night of the 15th of March last, and stole therefrom a box containing 50 pounds of their best tea, valued at $2 per pound. He was unfortunate enough, however, to be discovered by Officer McIntyre while making his exit, and he gobbled up. John will probably have to do without two dollar tea for a period.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Cornelius Murphy, charged with larceny.

Also in the case of Sam Wilson and Joseph Murphy, accused of trespass

Miscegenation.

INTERMARRIAGE OF NEGROES AND WHITES SANCTIONED BY GENERAL CANBY—THE LEGITIMATE RESULT OF RADICAL TEACHING.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel, April 11th.]

The following article, which we take from the Greensboro *Patriot*, needs no comment to point its horrible moral. We have foreseen, from the beginning, that miscegenation would follow Radical teaching and legislation, as surely as that night follows day. And here we have the first fruits!

It will be observed that General Canby acts in the connection of the Civil Rights bill. He has no right to question its constitutionality, as a military man. If the Supreme Court could be brought up to the nerve of a decision, it would be compelled to pronounce it unconstitutional, as an interference with the reserved rights of the States. And Radicals in Congress and new days think that Civil Rights bill allowed miscegenation. But let that go. The infamous Constitution proposed for North Carolina by the Radical Convention is based upon Geo. Canby's construction of the Civil Rights bill, and licenses miscegenation. The Convention itself legalized these intermarriages, *by clearest implication*. They prohibited forever in their iniquitous Constitution a prohibition of such intermarriages in the future Here are the unnatural results. Read, yet weep white men and women of North Carolina!

The Clerk of the County Court informs us, that some time last fall application was made by a colored man for a license to wed a white woman The man was told that such proceeding would be contrary to the law of the State whereupon he went to the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who called upon the Clerk, and was told that such license could not be granted without a military order to that effect The Superintendent issued then written to the State Superintendent at Raleigh, stating the case, and that there were three such cases before him, and asking that a "special order" might be granted in a specified case, where the woman already had children by the man; if a "general order" could not be given by all. He wrote a second time before receiving an answer, which had been delayed on account of waiting a return from headquarters at Charleston The following was finally received as Gen Canby's response:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DIST CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10, 1867.

Brev Maj. Gen N. A. Miles, U S. A. Insd and Commander Bureau F. S. F. A. L. Raleigh, N. C.

SIR—Refering to communication of Captain Hilderbrandt, representing that cases arise where freedmen marry whites, and the clerk of the court refuses to issue licenses—forwarded by you on the 23d ult, is received.

I am directed by the Commanding General to state in reply—that the laws of the United States invest all classes of citizens with equal rights, and that whenever these rights are denied, the same laws furnish ample remedy The Commanding General does not deem it necessary to order civil officers to obey the laws of the United States in such cases.

You will please inform Captain Hilderbrandt of this determination.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

L. V. CASIANO, A. D. C. A. A. A. G.

The clerk, still reluctant to perform so disagreeable a duty, requested a copy of Gen Canby's letter and a little time to consult his legal friends Captain Hilderbrandt politely complied, and furnished him a copy of the correspondence.

At the request of the clerk, six gentlemen of the legal profession in Greensboro, met and considered the case: It is necessary to state what was said about the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the laws of the United States (Civil Rights bill) referred to by Gen Canby. They were unanimous in the opinion that the Federal law is paramount, until it shall be repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States—consequently, that the clerk had no option, but to be governed in his official conduct by this paramount law, and the interpretation given by the military commander.

Such is a plain, dispassionate statement of this matter. Three or four instances have already occurred of marriages between negroes and whites in this county. Of the character of such whites we have nothing to say. The consequences follow from this Radical change in our social laws, we leave to the imagination of our readers. The subject is loathsome—we will let it rest for the present.

The Actors in the Impeachment Trial.

[From a Woman's Letter to the N. Y. Independent:]

There sat Bingham, with very black eyes and a very blue veil; a few seats behind her sat Richard H. Dana, of Boston, one of the counsel of Jefferson Davis, with a profile as miniature as perfectly cut as the cameo-featured Sir Frederick Bruce, though not nearly so noble a looking man; and, a little further on, Mrs Ann S Stephens, in queenly array, looking a very formidable lady of literature Below, the Chief Justice, the grandest looking American in public life, brought down the mallet with feeble accent, and spoke in the most feeble and muffled tones, the Radicals addressing him as "Mr President" and the President's friends as "Mr Chief Justice" Before his desk, at his left hand, sat the managers of impeachment for the House. At the head of the table sat Bingham, with his hands in his thin, long hair, look long lists sweet intellectual face; next him Logan, black and ominous as an Indian; then Wilson, of Iowa, a quite, honest looking man, and that on that side; Butler, perfectly nonchalant, with one arm hanging over his chair, the other lying on the table. Opposite him was Thaddeus Stevens, in an arm chair, apparently asleep Presently he rouses, and shows that it is impossible for him not to seem a stock figure to the scene in which younger men act such earnest and passionate parts. Next him sat Mr Boutwell, a man of fine and distinguished face, whose dignity, earnestness and eloquence add much to the intellectual weight of the House management of the impeachment. Around the table, at the left hand of the Chief Justice, sat the counsel of the President. Mr. Jerry Black having forsaken his chief, who with characteristic obstinacy refused to follow his advice, Mr. Groesbeck sat in his place; a gentleman whose Roman nose had so nearly exhausted the remainder of his face that little else was visible. Beside him was Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, a man with a form and face resembling the President's own William H. Evarts, of New York, rose for the first time and his very impressive manner commanded the undivided attention of the vast assembly, for a few minutes. He seems the ideal of a high and intelligent American—slight, thin, nervous, with intense eyes and clearly-cut nose. He is the only Republican in the President's counsel and personality is not in sympathy with him. He betrayed it, perhaps, by showing less than his usual eloquence, by making you feel that he did not feel quite at home in his unusual position; but he could not be less than earnest and impressive. Mr. Stanbery is tall, erect, elegant, with a Duke of Wellington face.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair gave occasion to the only good *not* ever recorded of Earl Russell. He said: "Only two men ever did understand this question—another gentleman and I. The other gentleman is dead. He explained it to me, but I have forgotten all about it."

The Chilian war steamer Arauco recently brought to Valparaiso a young Indian chief, a native of Tierra del Fuego, and perfectly wild, that was purchased for a bag of biscuits! The Harrison of the place is doubtless making a good thing out of the young savage.

Young Jerome Bonaparte, son of Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, has been appointed orderly to the Emperor Napoleon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Elections in Georgia.

The Negroes Discouraged.

FROM EUROPE.

March of the English Storming Party.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, April 21.—HOUSE—Robinson offered a resolution recalling the managers and abandoning impeachment.

The Speaker declared it was a question of privilege, but under ruling of the Speaker or of a majority, the House could refuse to consider even a question of privilege.

The House refused to entertain the resolution by a strict party vote.

The Post Office Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of the Government securing the control of the telegraph lines.

Bills restoring Lieutenant Commanders Abbott and Doty to the active list passed.

A bill abolishing the Chief Assistant Engineers, and reducing marines to 1500, passed.

An amendment to the Bankrupt Law, extending time to January, 1869, for such as cannot pay fifty per cent, passed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury reported the amount realized from Confederate property abroad as amounting to $141,000, at an expense of $90,000. The sources from which the amount was recovered was from the Shenandoah, Sumpter, Tallahassee, and Confederate Agent R. T. Walker.

Mr. Cunnard denies that the Cuba and City of Paris are racing.

Rear Admiral Rowen, en route to command the Asiatic Squadron reached Good Hope all well.

Mr. Stanbery is much better.

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to day.

The President to-day sent several routine messages to the House.

Secretary McCulloch's report states that the archives of the Confederate Government show that many millions were received and disbursed by J. Collin McRae, on Confederate loans in Europe, and suits have been instituted to reach any balance in his hands at the extinction of the Confederacy. There is but one suit pending in France.

Washington, April 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a list of applicants for office since February last, with the names of members of Congress recommending them.

Washington, April 21.—Customs this month average half a million daily.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $217,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

Augusta, April 21.—The election is progressing without serious disturbance. The blacks remain about the polls electioneering for the Radical ticket. The Democratic vote is large to day, but the Radicals will carry the county. The military are stationed at the polls to prevent disturbance.

Savannah, April 21.—Election—Conservatives buoyant and hopeful. The Democratic votes to day was ten to one. The Conservative majority under the influence of the whites are at present defiant, and the active endeavor made by the Radical negroes to drive Conservative negro electioneers from the polls proved a complete fiasco, and is therefore reported.

London, April 21.—Gen. Nagle's counsel published a card, denying Nagle a reported departure. Nagle is still confined.

Ottawa, Ont, April 21.—Evidence of Whelan's guilt accumulates. Whelan has made several important admissions.

Patrick Buckley, Doorkeeper of the House of Commons, is charged with perjury in connection with contradictory evidence. The authorities are pushing investigations in every directions.

London, April 21.—A letter dated Ashango, March 30th, states that Gen. Napier had arranged for an immediate dash on the works of Theodorus, at Magdala. The main body of the army had reached within two days march of the King's camp.

Dispatches dated at Ionda, 2d April, report that Gen. Napier had started forward, and the contemplated assault by the English storming party, had been made, but the result of the movement was unknown, in consequence of a break in the field telegraph near the army post at Ionda.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 21.—Evening.—Consols 93¾ to 93⅞. Bonds 70¾.

Frankfort April 21.—Bonds steady—75½.

Paris, April 21.—Bourse firmer. Rents higher.

Liverpool, April 21—Evening.—Cotton dull—declined a fraction, sales to day 8000 bales; uplands 12⅝ to 12¾d; Orleans 12⅝ to 12¾d. Manchester advices favorable. Yarns and fabrics firm.

Havre, April 21.—Cotton dull—declined; uplands on the spot 47 to 50.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 21.—Cotton market dull and easier; sales 700 bales; middlings 31c. Flour active, Southern $10 25 to $13. Wheat heavy—old $2 50. Lard firmer; 17¾ to 18c. Sugar and Coffee unchanged. Turpentine 55¾ to 56½c. Rosin unchanged. Freights quiet. Sterling strong; 109½. Gold firm; 139¾ to 140. Stocks dull; Western generally lower. Five-Twenties 1862, 109½ to 109¾. Money easy, call loans 7 per cent, with some business at 6. Stocks lower, but closed with a better feeling.

Sub Treasury balance $105,000,000.

Savannah, April 21.—Cotton dull and nominal. Nothing doing—price nominal. Middlings 31c. No receipts since Friday on account of damage to all the railroads by the recent raids.

Charleston, April 21.—Cotton—No demand; sales only 38 bales. Middlings nominally 30 to 31c. Receipts 187; exports—foreign 1558.

Mobile, April 21.—Cotton market dull and nominal; no sales. Receipts 66 bales; no exports.

Louisville, April 21.—Tobacco active and higher Sales 257 hhds. Lugs $3 25 to $7 50; leaf $8 to $16 50; common to fine Heavy country $26. Flour—superfine $8 50 to $9, fancy $12 50 to $13 Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Oats 73 to 75c. Corn 88 to 90c. Cotton—middlings 30c Whisky dull and nominal. Lard 17¾ to 18c. Mess pork $27 to $27 25. Bacon shoulders 13¾ to 13¾c. Clear sides 17¾ to 17¾c. Bulk meats nominally unchanged.

St. Louis, April 21.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour very dull—superfine $6 50 to $8 50. Wheat, fall $2 60 to $2 78; spring 5 to 8c lower. Corn 83 to 90c. Oats 70 to 73c. Mess pork $26 65 to $27. Bacon shoulders 13c. Clear sides 17c, held at 17½c. Sugar cured hams 19c. Lard 17¾ to 18c. Whisky firm, $2 20. Weather clear and warm.

Cincinnati, April 21.—Flour has an upward tendency—family $11 25 to $11 50. Wheat $2 60 to $2 65. Tobacco at full rates. Whisky free, $2 15. Mess Pork $27, held at $27 50 Lard 17¾ to 18c. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged Butter 45 to 50. Eggs 20c. Hay $13 to $15.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, April 11.—Passed down—Belle Lee, at 9 last night, Quitman at 8 A. M., Robt E. Lee at 11 A. M. Passed up: Dora at