THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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All bills with regular advertisers must be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1868.

Mr. W. Irving Hodgson Auctioneer, No. 21 Commercial Place, offers his services to the public through our advertising columns, and engages to give particular attention during the summer months, to sales of furniture, merchandise, lumber, cargoes, stocks, Port warden's and out-door sales of every description.

A FORCIBLE PROTEST.

We publish to-day the full text of the protest of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives against the admission of the pretended members from the Africanized State of Arkansas. It is worthy of attentive perusal. If the Northern people are not dead to the promptings of self-respect and honor, they must be refrigerated by this document to ponder seriously the condition of the country.

In this document the Democrats of Congress declare their purpose not to sit down quietly, under all the consequences which Radicalism may perpetrate, but to "right this wrong." There is hope for the South, and for the whole country, in this manly declaration. That there is no remedy without a remedy in law is the teaching of our English constitutional or common law lawyers. Surely we have not so improved upon the institutions as that we must submit for all time to come to whatever wrongs an infuriated band of unprincipled partisans shall attempt to fasten upon us. Then speaks the Richmond *Dispatch*:

Protest Against the Admission of the Arkansas Representatives.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Brooks, on behalf of the Democratic members, offered the following protest; which was ordered to be printed in the official journal of Congressional debates:

The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a Brigadier General of the army, has nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us, the representatives from the States, in the imposition of taxes and conscriptions of labor upon our people, makes it our legitimate duty in this, the first case, to remonstrate most solemnly, and to protest as solemnly against the pernicious and destructive innovation upon the principles and practices of our hitherto constitutional self government. The so-called Reconstruction acts which, enacted the military government in Arkansas, and like "governments in other Southern States, to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, are, in every reason to believe, have been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, the public declaration of which fact was avoided only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress in snatching the jurisdiction from the court in the McCardle case when such a public decision was about to be made. Of the three great branches of the Government it seems, then, that after the Executive violated these acts as unconstitutional, the Judiciary adjudicated them to be so, while a Congress, the creation of but twenty years of the military power of the Union—overrides those equal and co-ordinate branches of that Government, first, by voting down the veto; next, by nullifying the judgment of the court. In an era of profound peace, when not an armed arm rises against the Government from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there, in the Senate, one American historical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by the bayonet. Ever since the Declaration of Independence, with scarcely an exception, and even since the battles of the revolution, conventions have been convoked through and constitutions created by the electors of the States, the only authorized depositories of the sovereign power of every State, without exterior dictation, as under the existing vicious Constitution, the hardest and harshest test-oath required from 1776 to the autumn of 1789 was an abjuration oath of allegiance to George the Third; while some of the now so-called bayonet-made Constitutions from the South propose absurd and cruel tests—absurd as in Arkansas, where is interwoven in the organic law a mere party test between the Radical reconstructionists and the Democratic Conservatives, such as would exclude from voting, if living there, the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the free States (articles eight, section 4); or cruel, as in Alabama, where no white man can vote who will not forever forswear his own race and color, and perjure himself by swearing, in defiance of the law of God, that the negro is his equal, and forever to be his equal, on the ballot box, in the jury box, with the cartouch box, in the school, in the college, in house and home, and by the fireside in short, in every way, everywhere. (Article 7, section 4.) Now in these and the other Southern States, in the midst of war, President Lincoln, in his proclamation December 8, 1863, offered amnesty and pardon to rebels then in arms if they would lay down their arms and take an oath of fidelity; while now not a Union man in Arkansas or Alabama can vote unless, in the first place, he swears allegiance to the majesty of the Congress, and, in the next, swears off his Americanism and Africanizes himself. Hitherto constitutions with us have been the outgrowth of popular life, springing from the exuberance of our enterprise and energy in the settlement of the forests or prairies of our country; but here before us now we have nine constitutions, with one, if not three, more yet to come from Texas, which have all been imposed upon the people by five military satraps, or pashaws, in a manner never before known under our law, but borrowed, at best, from imperial Roman colonization, or from the worst precedents of the French Revolution. France is thus recorded to have had five consecutions in three years, so frequently made and so frequently changed that they were ironically classed by the French people with the pages of the literature of the day. Louisiana, a colony of that France, has had four constitutions in four years, and a constitution has now become a periodical literature, as in France in the agonies and throes of the great revolution. Laws, more statute laws, which can never be created by constitutions, are appended, more or less, to all these constitutions; and these bayonet-created, one-branch governments, with no Executive, no Senate, no House of Representatives, no judiciary, have ordained irrepealable, irreversible laws in the very organism of the State, such as cannot thus be enacted by the Executive, the Senate, and House of Representatives of legitimate governments, when acting in unison, and all combined. All this has been done without regard to preceding constitutions or precedents, or to the common law of the States, or the law of nations. The military, which under legitimate institutions can only be sought in times of peace to conserve or preserve the State, have here been used to destroy States. The General of the army, who represents the sword, and only the sword, of the Republic, has been exalted by acts of Congress above the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in order to execute those military decrees, and in the surest way to root out every vestige of constitutional law or liberty. The same General of the army, in order to prolong and perpetuate the military domination North and West, as well as South, has been selected in party convention at Chicago to head the electoral vote for the Presidency in ten of our States, which are set much under his feet as was Turkey is under the Sultan or Poland under the Czar of Russia. But, as if only to add insult to the injury of the military outrage upon the popular government in fourteen States, either by act of Congress or by three Congress soldier-made State constitutions, at least 250,000 whites have been disfranchised, while 750,000 negroes, inexperienced in all law-making, and more ignorant than our children, have been enfranchised in their stead, and have thus been created absolute masters and sovereigns over the whole white population of the South.

Because of all this, and in opposition to all this, we, representatives of the people from the free States, in behalf of our constituents and of thousands and tens of thousands of others who would be represented if the popular power without consul now constitutionally act here within, solemnly and solemnly protest against this violence upon our Constitution and upon our people, and do hereby counsel and advise all friends of popular government to submit to this force only until at the ballot-box, operating through the elections, the great wrong can be put right. There is no law in the land over the constitutional law. There is no government but constitutional government; and hence all bayonet-made, all Congress-imposed constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sanction, save that enforced by arms—an element of power unknown to American in peace, and never required but as it acts in and under the supreme civil law, the Constitution, and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof. We protest, then, in behalf of the free people of the North and the West, against the right of this military oligarchy, established in Arkansas or elsewhere in the now re-enslaved States of the South, to impose upon us, through Congress, taxes or consume, or other laws to maintain this oligarchy, or its Freedmen's Bureau. We protest against ruling into the now proposed support hereafter of military dictators and negroes in the administration of this Government. We demand, in the name of the fathers of the Constitution, and for the sake of posterity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of that sacred instrument which has been to us a pillar of fire from 1787 on to its present overthrow, and in all solemnity, before God and man, under a full sense of the responsibility of all we utter, we do hereby affix our names to this protest against the admission of these three persons, claiming to be members of Congress from Arkansas.

James Brooks, James B. Beck, F. Van Trump, Charles A. Eldridge, Samuel J. Randall, A. J. Glossbrenner, Stevenson Archer, John A. Nicholson, John Morrissey, Thomas Lasrens Jones, W. E. Niblack, Jeffrey Hotchkiss, Wm. H. Barnum, John W. Chanler, S. S. Marshall, W. S. Holman, C. W. Phelps, Chas. Shigrever, Lewis W. Ross, H. McCullough, J. Proctor Knott, W. Mungen, Stephen Taber, Asa R. Grover, E. S. W. Humphrey, Fernando Wood, J. Lawrence Getz, T. Score, M. C. Kerr, John W. Foster, Jas. A. Johnson, John V. L. Pruyn, W. E. Robinson, S. H. Bayer, George W. Woodward, C. E. Phelps, A. G. Kerr, D. M. Van Auken, J. S. McCormick, Denis Barnes, James M. Kavanaugh.

Dickens went over to Paris the other day to witness the first performance of "L'Abbie," the French version of "No Thoroughfare," but became so nervous at the idea of seeing in a strange but real rendering an creation from the emphases, that he could not muster courage to enter the theatre on the opening night.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,481

LOUISIANA STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov. Dunn, ex officio President of the Senate, and a quorum present. Also present, a crowded attendance of curious or interested spectators, mostly negroes, in the lobby. A considerable police force were on hand, Ad Bradley in charge.

After prayer by a minister, the roll was called, and nineteen members answered to their names.

Mr. Sambola remarked that his name had not been called.

The Chair stated that this was the case with others who had not interrupted the proceedings.

Mr. Blackman interrupted, and was called to order.

The Chair stated that in regulated deliberative bodies qualified members only are allowed to speak, as the gentleman must know. He had no right to interrupt the proceedings.

The Committee on Credentials reported that H. J. Campbell had received three votes more than his competitor, Anthony Sambola, and should be allowed his seat, leaving the latter to contest. The committee also reported that they did not recognize the authority of Gen Buchanan to declare parties elected when the returns, in their opinion, showed to the contrary.

A motion to allow Mr. Blackman to speak was laid on the table.

Mr. Sambola objected strenously to a motion to install Mr. Campbell.

The Chair announced that he must keep order and let parties complaining have their redress in a regular manner. He had been threatened, he said, but would do his duty fearlessly.

Mr. Hynes and Mr. Sambola could have redress in the courts. The House was organized, and moved that Mr. Campbell be sworn in as Senator from the Second District. The motion prevailed—17 ayes; none 0. Mr. C. was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Jewell had previously protested against these proceedings, saying he knew that the Senate could not be trifled with. The oath of office, which he demanded should be read.

The Secretary read the following order from Gen. Grant, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 30, 1868. }

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Joseph R. C. Buchanan:

I have no orders at present to give, but I repeat to you, as heretofore, that the inauguration of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana is only required to take the oath prescribed by their own Constitution, and not required to take the test oath prescribed in the Reconstruction acts.

Generals Meade and Canby are acting on this view of the case. U. S. GRANT,

And he instructs me to inform you that the oath prescribed in the new constitution of the State, and no other, will be required of the members of the House over which you are now presiding. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JNO. B. KINSMAN,
1st Lieut., etc.

A motion of Mr. Wittenstein, to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration the communication of the Commanding General was adopted.

Mr O'Hara moved to go in permanent organization and elect the officers. Carried.

The Democratic Secretary presented, with the exception of Senator Braughn, Day and Bacon.

Mr. O'Hara nominated Capt. Merritt, as Secretary of the Senate. The roll being called, there being an unanimous vote. Capt. Merritt was elected.

The motion for Assistant Secretary being in order Capt. Blanchard, Mr. P. Nolan and Joseph Sinnes were nominated.

Mr. O'Hara moved to go by ballot. Lost. The Chair said it was against the Constitution.

Mr. Blanchard received 10 votes out of 19, was declared elected.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Smith nominated Mr. J. P. Farrell, Mr. Pollard Wm Mumford, Mr. Jacks G. H. Heampstead, and Mr. Harris Wm. Harris York—Mumford having received 10 votes out of 19, was declared elected.

Mr. O'Hara moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms appoint his own assistant, which was lost.

The Chair said the Committee on Rules should be elected, who would decide on the necessary officers.

The Senate proceeded to elect a Doorkeeper, Mr. Monroe was nominated, and the nominations being closed, Mr. Monroe was elected, by receiving the unanimous vote.

The Senate was declared by the President duly organized and ready for business, and, on motion of Mr. Lynch, the House of Representatives was notified of the fact.

Mr. Bacon read the following:

I, A. B. Bacon, elected and so returned as Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District, do here present myself to the bar of this chair to take the oath of office under the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. A. B. BACON.

Which was, on motion of Mr Harris, sworn in, and received.

The Secretary then read a joint resolution referred by Mr. Lynch, for ratifying and accepting the 14th article of Amendment to the United States Constitution. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the said Constitutional Amendment as proposed by the Congress of the United States, be and the same is on behalf of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.

Mr. Lynch, however, moved that the resolution be placed temporarily on the table, till the House was organized also. Adopted.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution, that the rules and orders of the Senate of 1860 be accepted as the rules and orders of the present Senate, which he amended by asking the chair to appoint a committee of three on Rules and Orders. Adopted.

The chair appointed on this committee Senators Ray, Lynch and Kelso.

On motion of Mr. Harris the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day, July 1st.

HOUSE—Second Day—June 30, 1868.—About 300 persons, mostly colored, were present yesterday upon the opening of the House. Nearly all the whites, but only a few of the Democrats took their seats.

H. Hyfasbelle, the colored Chairman *pro tem.* of the late Hall cleared back to the Bar of the House. He was smiled upon by many of the Gen. McMillen, of Carrell, inquired what he was being called. The Chairman said, "of the House." He understood that a person to legally so qualify who had not been sworn in. McMillen objected to the names of any being called who had not qualified. The Secretary rolled on and concluded as he had started.

The Speaker now said the question was what members were required of the House, and as for himself he would not accept any orders in the matter from Gen. Grant or Gen. Buchanan.

On motion of Mr. Hall, it was determined to leave the matter to a committee of three.

Mr Millen moved that the names of members be sworn in by the Secretary of State—those whose seats are contested excepted. Carried.

Messrs. Damarest, of St. Mary, Pierce, of Lafayette, and Hood, of Point Coupee, were sworn in by Chief Justice Peter Byrnes, making 57 members in all qualified.

Bennett, of Claiborne, being called, declined to take the oath at present.

A message from Gen. Buchanan, covering the telegram from Gen. Grant, that the oath prescribed by the State Constitution would be the one required of members, being read, Mr. Harvey E. Cheney, as a Representative from the parish of East Baton Rouge, moved that the House proceed to exercise its powers of organization and elect the officers. Carried.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Reportory.—Mr. Joseph Murphy, the Street Commissioner elect, appeared at the office yesterday to take his seat. Mr. Baker, the incumbent, refused to yield. Mr. Murphy returned with an order from Gen. Buchanan, which settled the matter without further trouble, and Mr. Murphy took possession of the office.

No affidavit had been made up to a late hour last evening against the alleged filibusters, though one is expected to be made.

Coroner Bradford writes to Gen. Buchanan that he thinks he has not been duly suspended by the recent elections of Messrs Roche and Avilla, as Coroners, as he is Coroner for all New Orleans, and they are Coroners only for respective portions. What a pretence!

One F. Bailey, charged with stabbing James Johnson on the steamer Lafourche, was examined before Recorder Conrad yesterday, and sent for trial before the First District Court.

An expert, appointed by the Sixth District Court, to count the votes over in the case of Leamon contesting the election of Vinvent as Judge of the Fifth District Court, reports the former elected by 150 majority.

The Locquet Institute—The annual exercises of this Institution, Miss M. A Barr, Principal, came off yesterday to the gratification of large attendance of visitors. Below we give the programme:

Thunder Storm—Thodie C., L'Oreiller—M. Hoffman: Minet—Thodie C., L'Amour de la Mode—Dialogue, The Misses Hawkins—G. Lamkin; Le Nid de Fauvets—E. Hunter; Air de la Reine de Chypre—Mlle Le B.; Recollections del Cuore, The Misses Hawkins—S. Which Shall It Be—A. B.; Air de Robin des Bois—Mlle W.; Lycius (recit.)—Florence A.; La Consecration—Annie G.; The Robber Kate and Lucy—Mlle G.; Air de Ballet (recit.)—M. and L. F.; La Presomption (dialogue); Air de la Mostle—Mlle G.; Mary Stuart—Kate J.; Fleur de Printemps—Miss G. and W.; Carnival de Venise—E. J.; May Queen.

The recitation by Alice A., a little girl of about six years of age, was remarkably well done. All her every piece was so.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Markey in the chair and a full quorum present.

Mr Prados, member elect, having qualified, was invited to take his seat.

Mr Shields proposed that the members proceed to draw lots for the long and short terms, but after some discussion withdrew his motion for the present.

Communications from Recorders Becker and Bradford, asking appointments of clerks, were laid over subject to call.

A communication from certain contractors, complaining that certain contracts for cleaning streets adjudicated to them had been canceled by Gen. Sheridan, but that they were ready to comply with their contracts. Referred to the Streets and Landings and Finance Committees jointly.

The Board proceeded to meet the Lower Board in joint session.

After examining and some unimportant proceedings, the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Kearney in the chair.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $17,779 50.

A solution from the Upper Board, to go into joint session to elect city officers, was concurred in.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the claims of Messrs. Fisher, Aldrete and Montgomery.

Pending the consideration of a report from the Committee on Improvements and Buildings, in favor of having a room in the court-room building fitted up for the Seventh District Court, the Upper appeared, and a joint session was had for the election of city officers.

The following selections were made:

City Attorney—Benjamin B. Snell.

Assistant City Attorney—F. Michenard.

[The Crescent was named for the official journal, but was not elected, order till July, under the provisions of the city charter.]

City Surveyor—L. Bargy.

City Treasurer—W. S. Mount.

City Attorney—Andrew Ams.

City Auctioneer—A. Ross.

Keeper City Hall—W. H. Tolar.

Keeper City Hall—Richard Wall.

Keeper Court House—Hugh Kenna.

Keeper Powder Magazine—B. F. Hernandez.

Sexton Fourth District Cemetery—Thimothy Tracy.

Warden City Workhouse—John Hart; Deputy Warden, Martin Costello; Clerk, C. Seidner.

Superintendent Fire Alarm—Sam. Weeks.

Assistant Operator Fire Alarm—Edward Flynn.

City Physician, First and Fourth Districts—D. Minhols; Second and Third Districts—Dr. Bayon.

Wharfinger, First and Fourth Districts—H. Gallagher; Second and Third Districts—John Stemmer.

Deputy Wardingers, First and Fourth Districts—Frank Andrews and Robt. Hamilton; Second and Third Districts, Antoine Berg and Eugene Dupré.

Collector of Licence Dues, First and Fourth Districts—E. A. Davis; Second and Third Districts, C. Cavenac.

Collector of Dues, Going Vessels, First and Fourth Districts—Charles Noble; Second and Third Districts, Joseph Perdue.

Assistant Recorder for Districts, Thomas H. Shields; Second District, H. F. Starcken; Third District, Geo. Pandelly; Fourth District, Peter Kearney.

The Upper Board here retired, and the Board resumed proceedings.

Mr. Fisher was chosen Chairman of the Finance Committee in place of Mr. Goldwaite, no longer a member.

A report was received from the School Board, stating that the terms of their members in office had been determined by lot. Report received.

A report from E. H. Lehman, contesting the election of Charles Grandprè, was read and referred.

A motion to meet this (Wednesday) night to elect an official journal, was lost.

The Board adjourned till 6½ P. M. Tuesday.

The Charge Against Mr. Hugh Tinnon.—The First District Court adjourned last night at 10 o'clock till this morning. The jury in the case of Hugh Tinnon, charged with rape on a girl 9 years old, named Caroline Heder, could not agree on a verdict, and was locked up for the night.

Charge of Rape—George Rose, colored, was arrested last night, and charged with rape by Emma Crabe.

Robbery.—William Johns has been arrested, charged with robbing Maria Ann Weeks of a set of jewelry and some clothing.

A man by the name of Michael Fraem was arrested yesterday on the charge of Commissioner Carondelet street, charged by Miss Lizzie Reed with robbing her of a draft for $300, on the bank of the Republic, New York. He also had on his person a counterfeit $20 gold piece.

Counterfeit Money—A man who gave his name as John Hade, was arrested yesterday by the police, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 United States Treasury note on W. R Tallman. Several other counterfeit bills were found in his possession. He is known to the police as a dangerous and suspicious character.

The Democratic Nomination—Hancock and Hendricks—Will They Take only a Fair Share of the Pavement.

[Washington Correspondence Charleston Mercury.]

There are two great objects the people have at heart, and if the candidates and platform give fair assurance of their fulfillment, then and then only will the Conservatives rally to the standard. They are, first, "a white man's government," and second, "reform in the administration of the Democratic Congress, to unite and participate in the organization of the House which then far has been illegal and oppressive upon it, the present one, and thoroughly settle the whole question for the benefit of the white people, who can be reached so well in no other way. We hope that the platform in this mighty contest, President Johnson's services to the public cause, vast and priceless as they have been, have consisted above all in the masterly and luminous presentation of his veto messages; and if the sun of our liberties shall indeed presently set, those messages will shine like stars in the night that follows. Let him by all means add one more star to the nearest galaxy. Let him veto the Omnibus bill in a message that shall illuminate and electrify the entire land. He can do it. And it alone may save the republic. What more sublime and exquisite vengeance could he take upon its enemies and his own?

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Politics at a Stand-Still in Washington.

Trial of the Columbus, Georgia, Prisoners.

Gen. Canby Removes the Governors of South and North Carolina.

The Louisiana Legislature Criticised in Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 30—SENATE.—The resolutions of the Texas Reconstruction Convention, narrating the disorders and murders in that State, were referred to the Military Committee.

Thos. W. Osborn, as Senator from Florida, was sworned by a vote of 33 to 6.

The Civil Appropriation bill was reported and discussed—adjourned.

HOUSE—Several purely political motions, referring to the finances, were introduced and referred, but of little moment. It is evident that the object of the Republicans is to make finance the paramount question in the approaching contest, ignoring or making secondary the condition of the South under the Reconstruction acts.

The credentials of the Florida Representatives were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The River and Harbor bill was passed without amendment affecting the South, and goes to the Senate.

A joint resolution to adjourn to July 15th passed—91 to 47.

The Alaska Appropriation bill was taken up, but no quorum was ordered, and the House took a recess.

Numbers of the Southern delegates continue passing Northward. Among the visiting the President to-day were Colquitt, Hill, Brown and Arthur Hood, of Georgia. The crowd at the White House was too large for pointed conversation with the President, but no one left without an opportunity to say a word in condemnation of the treatment of the Columbus (Ga.) citizens imprisoned at Hilton Head.

A full but brief Cabinet session was held to-day.

The sentiments of the Southern delegates given a place in Forney's paper, though the undercurrent for Chase is quite strong.

Grant has departed Westward, with his family. Gen. Rawlins officiates during Grant's absence.

Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending to-day, $193,000,000.

The Senate has just gone into executive session, but did nothing. Action of any kind in an executive way until after the Presidential nomination is impossible.

The Senate and House resolution to adjourn till the 15th proximo.

Politics to day is at an absolute stand still. Leading politicians of the different parties are still keep up their old confidence, but even in sporting circles no clue can be had. The issue seems to be so great as to be considered sacred by the sporting fraternity.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 30.—The proceedings in the Louisiana Legislature yesterday excite astonishment and indignation among the moderate Republicans that the people of the North will not sustain the action of the officers of the Senate and House. The step in advance is regarded as too long.

The publication of the test oath is regarded as nearly all circles as extra judicial, while the mutilation of Campbell's vote by the clerical functionaries, as indicated by the dispatches, excites laughter, indignation and appreciation, according to political sympathy and party. There were some remarkable features developed to determine: First—Where, in order to obtain the right to copyright, was publication made? 2. What is the area over which the protection of the copyrights extends? 3. Who is entitled to the protection of the copyright? Mr. Carter said: Firstly, it is clear on behalf of the Act the publication must take place in the United Kingdom. Secondly, I have no doubt that the area over which the protection extends is the whole of the British Dominions. Thirdly, which is the most important, I hold that every author who publishes in the United Kingdom is entitled to the protection of copyright, whatever he may be subject to what sovereign owner he may be subject. The aim of the Legislature was to increase the stock of literature in the country, and as an alien publishes his compositions and so adds to that stock of literature, he is entitled in return to the benefit of the Act. The other law lords present concurred.—*London Illustrated News*.

The *London Spectator* has the following remarks on the determination of the English press "to publish the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," about Mr. Gladstone, that articles would give place to telegrams, he has been entirely disappointed. Not only has the space allotted in which the London papers have materially fallen off. Their reports of all kinds, Parliamentary included, are more careful than of yore, their foreign correspondence is more generous, and the ancient spirit in the collection of intelligence seems to have entirely died away. Even reports of the House of Lords, which, in their early days, were the most slovenly, have become fairly detailed, and, of the battle of Bedows, the London press resigns itself to M. Rester, whose speech, to speak plainly, how nothing about Bedows, but is full of information on the subject which is important and what is readable, and while the *Saturday* prints every day a column of private telegraphic bulletins, the London papers give us the news of the day, of its consideration against national swindling, worth to Europe, say, £200,000,000 sterling, twelve days after the event. Such a publication, As is centralization, the provincial journals, after one shiver of fear and rage, accepted the change as heartily as they have the permanent this unprecedented situation—they beat their London rivals.

A Paris letter says the ex-Empress of Mexico is shortly to receive a visit from the Prince of Lachen to Brussels, where a large house is being constructed for her. The unfortunate lady's frequent interviews of complaint to agility, and become perfectly prudential, of her condition Season Assets her at times, and mostly after meals. She has become aware of the fact that the Emperor Napoleon has absolved herself from every body when those attacks are expected. Thus when she dines with the Queen, Princess Clotilde, her leaders is present, she eats nothing lest she should be exposed, in the presence of the latter, to an attack. During the last eight days the Princess, who never be seen, has been in the habit of coming to see her upon the pretext of speaking of her unfortunate husband. She writes many letters to friends in Paris, in which she speaks only of him, and of her great admiration for his heroic end. She sends these cards, on one side of which is represented Maximilian dead on a simple outlet, holding a Mexican flag in his hand, with the words text; beneath Maximilian dead on a simple outlet, holding a Mexican flag in his hand, with the words text; beneath is the following: "Ah! Mexico, Mexico, you have killed him Spanish by herself) which, I need not add, is simply prophetic: "The good Shepherd should give his life for his sheep." This insanely the saddest story in real life, and not the least affecting has been drawn up by fourteen of his own color.

Richmond, June 30.—The cars and steamers leaving for Vice President are crowded with visitors to the New York Convention.

Elcan, Anderson, Patterson and Goldman, the conservative officers, left on the steamer to-day for Albany, to serve out their terms.

Charleston, June 30.—Gen. Canby has removed the Governors and Lieut. Governors of North and South Carolina, and appointed the newly elected officers in their stead. This will take effect on the meeting of the Legislatures, and is done to facilitate the inauguration of the officers elect, which takes place when the Howard and assistants are withdrawn.

St Paul, Minn., June 30.—The celebrated Chippewa Chief, Hole-in-the-Day, has been assassinated.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 30.—Afternoon—Cotton firm; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands 31½c. Flour dull and declining; superfine State $6 75 to $7 25. Gold and sterling firm. Southern State Bonds very active. Tennessee 6's 71, do new 69¾; Virginia, new, 55; North Carolina 71; do, new, 70.

New York, June 30—evening.—Governments closed steady. 5-20's of '62 coupons, 113, of '64, 110¾; of '65, 111¾; do January and July, 113¾; of '67, 113¾; of '68, 105¾. 10-40's 107¾. 7.30's 105¾. Moneymarket active, 3 to 5 per cent.

New York, June 30.—Exports of specie today $850,000.

Cincinnati, June 30.—Flour and wheat dull and nominal. Corn 83 to 84c. Oats 72 to 74c. Rotter 27 to 30c. Eggs 17 to 18c. Bacon $3 50. Lard $16 nominal.

Louisville, June 30.—Sales 178 hhds Tobacco; logs $7 95 to $9 50; medium to choice sailing leaf $15 to $97. Flour—superfine $7.

St. Louis, June 30.—River stationary.

St. Louis, June 30.—Tobacco heavy. Logs to dark leaf 6 to 14c. Flour unsettled. Extras $7 75.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, June 30.—River falling with 4½ feet of water in the canal. Weather clear and very warm.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 30.—The debate on the Irish Church question was concluded in the House of Lords last night. Lords Argyle and Russell supported, and Bishop Oxford and Lord Cairns opposed the measure; but will which was finally rejected, 97 to 192.

In the French Corps Legislatif the opposition complain of the heavy expenses of the French armaments in Italy as unnecessary.

A Papal bull has been issued, appointing 9th of December next for the opening of the general Catholic Council, at the Vatican. All must attend in person or by proxy.

Bavaria has ratified the Naturalization treaty with the United States.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 30—Evening.—Consols 94⅛ to 94¾. Bonds 73¾ to 73¾.

Liverpool, June 30—Evening.—Cotton—sales 8000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Provisions quiet. Breadstuffs quiet.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 30—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Wind E. E. and light.

Arrived, steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Galveston to C. A. Whitney; schooner Angelina, Ward, from Ocilla, with fruit, to J. B Pignolo. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 30—11 A. M.—Barometer 29 90. Wind east; light.

Arrived—Brig Ella, Patterson, master, from Bristol, Eng., with railroad iron to order. No departures.

Vicksburg, June 30—Passed up: Gen. Quitman with 2 barges yesterday; Louisiana at mid night and the Lizzie Gill at noon. River falling rapidly.

Liverpool, June 30—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; sales 8000 bales. Uplands 11¾d.