The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1868

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By E. Girardey, at 10 o'clock, at the building No. 61 St. Ann street, between Prytania and Johnson streets, the contents of a blacksmith shop.

By F. Dufour, at 11 o'clock at his auction store, arcade, silver watch, revolver, musical instruments, also a handsome bed-room furniture set, and other household furniture.

NOMINATIONS OF THE UNION PARTY SO CALLED.—The first column of our cotemporary, the *Times*, of last evening, was entirely taken up with cards of some twenty-five gentlemen, who had been nominated by this party for parish offices, and whose names had been published as candidates in the morning issue of the same paper yesterday, but who peremptorily decline the "honor." At the date the Union party will "melt into thin air." Who the unauthorized individuals are, taking liberties in this manner with the names of respectable citizens who have no desire to fish in the muddy pool of politics, we know not, but the practice is reprehensible, and ought to cease at once.

THE SO CALLED CONSTITUTION OF LOUISIANA.—We suggest to the officers of the Democratic State Central Committee the propriety of taking measures to bring to the knowledge of every white man in the State of Louisiana the provisions of the so-called Constitution, which are so obnoxious to the people of the State, by having the same printed for general circulation, accompanied by comments prepared by some of our able men. Perhaps the best way to do this would be to have it printed by the various city newspapers in the form of a supplement, together with a stirring appeal to the white voters of the State to put this Constitution down, such as has been delivered to the young men of Atlanta, Ga., by B. H. Hill, of that State, against the ratification of the Georgia Constitution.

We have received from Messrs. Stevens & Seymour, stationers, Common street, who have the book for sale, "The Elements of Physical Geography," by John Brockleshy, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., published by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, and forming the fifth book of the series of Mitchell's School Geographies. In his preface the author says he has endeavored to unfold concisely, yet in their completeness, the principles and facts of physical geography, and has sought, by the mode of presenting them and by freshness of illustration, to uphold the intrinsic interest of this department of science. In the preparation of this treatise the author added the standard works on physical geography have been consulted—such as the splendid folio Atlas of Johnston, that of Petermann and Milner, and the treatises of Humboldt, Herschel, Somerville, Austed and others.

The book is profusely illustrated with woodcuts and maps.

BANK OF LOUISIANA.—We have received the report on the situation of the bank presented by the committee named by the stockholders on the 27th of last February. The balance sheet presents a statement of the nominal assets, which amount to $1,709,121 14, and of the liabilities $1,318,385 21, but the report declares that, under present circumstances, there is no reason to expect more than $500,000 could be realized if they were disposed of at the present time in the most careful manner by private negotiation. A judicial liquidation would realize almost nothing. The committee propose that the creditors and stockholders should unite their interest in a new banking corporation to be entitled the "Bank of Louisiana," the capital stock should be $1,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $20 each—37,893 shares to be allotted to the present stockholders at the rate of $20 a share, $10 of which in old stock and $10 in cash to constitute a working capital; 17,800 shares to the bill-holders of the present bank, payable in such bills at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar, and 1340 shares to depositors or holders of certificates of deposit, or other acknowledged evidences of debt due by the bank, at the rate of 20 cents on the dollar, payable in such evidences of debt. The new bank to be substituted to the old for the better liquidation of the affairs of the latter in the interest of all parties.

Parish Nominations.

The ticket for parish officers, nominated at 66 St Charles street, to be submitted at the approaching election to the voters of the parish of Orleans, which was published in the local column of our issue of Wednesday last, is not, as stated by us yesterday, the ticket of the Taliaferro wing of the Republican party, but was promulgated by a clique of private individuals headed by Dr. Belden, who claim to be acting independently of either of the leading political parties. We may be held excusable for this mistake, as our local politics and nominations for office are becoming so confused that it seems almost a Chinese puzzle to follow them intelligently. There are so far, three tickets in the field for parish officers in Orleans—the Radical party proper, or the Warmoth wing—the 66 St. Charles Street, or Belden nominations—and now the ticket published in yesterday's *Times*, at the head of which stands the name of R. K. Cutler, for Governor of the State. The last two are nothing but laughable attempts to get certain names before the public, without any expectation of them being looked upon as anything but "jokes." They contain names of citizens, most of whom say they had no knowledge of the publication and refuse their assent. We suppose there will be others put forward prior to the day of election, perhaps a ticket nominated by the Democratic Executive Committee.

Social Equality with a Vengeance.

The following order lately issued by General Meade, the Commander of the Georgia Military District, foreshadows the fate of our own State, and should rouse every white citizen of Louisiana from his apathy and to the exertion of his utmost energies towards the defeat of the infamous Constitution which is shortly to be submitted to the voters for their ratification or rejection. Let it be understood that should this Constitution be ratified, negroes can force themselves into our hotels, railroad cars, churches and all places of a public character. Let our industrious German friends know that their drinking saloons and other places of recreation will thenceforth be open to the negroes, who will not be slow to avail themselves of the right to enter therein. This social relation, amalgamation is a question of taste, a question of refinement, a question of race, a question of principle. Some of us may be able to repel these intrusions with which we are threatened, but what is to become of the honest, industrious poor people of the country, among whom the leveling process is to commence? Let us save them, if possible, from the contamination:

AN ORDER FROM GEN. MEADE.

HEADQ'RS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, }
Dept. Georgia, Alabama and Florida }
Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 28, 1868 }

General Orders, No. 31.

I. The Commanding General having received information through official sources, that, in some instances, the courts and officers charged with providing for the support of paupers, and with the care of persons entitled to the benefit of public charities in this District, refuse such aid and benefits to persons of color on account therefor—

Ordered, That all the civil courts and officers in the several States constituting this Military District, whose duty it is made by law to provide for the relief of paupers, shall extend relief to all persons entitled to claim and claiming the same as paupers, without any discrimination as to race or color. And that in all the public institutions of and several States, supported by Legislative appropriation or taxation, for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind or Insane, indigent persons of color shall be received on the same conditions, and enjoy all the benefits which white persons are entitled to receive and share in such institutions.

By order of Major-General Meade.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Reynolds has issued the following order which he telegraphs here from Austin, Texas. It will probably be four or five days before he arrives in New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, La., March 18, 1868. }

General Orders No. 15.

In pursuance of the authority assumed command of the Fifth Military District, transferred to him by Major General Hancock, in General Orders No. 14, current series, Headquarters Fifth Military District.

Existing orders will remain in force, and all officers on staff duty at the headquarters of the District will continue in the performance of their ordinary duties until otherwise ordered.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major General, U. S. Army.

Some scoundrels at Acton, Ohio, took a half idiotic lad belonging to Cincinnati, and after stripping him blacked him from head to foot, then nailed him up in a box labelled "Live stock," and dispatched it by express to Cincinnati. On the way the poor creature made a noise which attracted the attention of the express messenger, and he was taken out nearly dead from suffocation.

Hon. Ben. H. Hill on the Georgia Constitution.

On the evening of March 10th, Hon. B. H. Hill delivered a splendid speech at Atlanta against the mongrel Georgia Constitution. The following were his concluding sentiments:

I tell you in few words—establish this Constitution, and you establish degradation and robbery as the fundamental law of Georgia. [Great applause.] Glad am I, grateful I, that when posterity reads the horrid doings of this time, and see the iniquitous thing intended for a Constitution for the people of Georgia, they will be able to say—"It was not framed by the Georgians!" [Cheers.] They will be able to say—"It was stolen up by those who came from England penitentiaries, and niggers from the corn fields.

Now, then, I say, fellow-citizens, this Constitution must be defeated if you have any honor left you. It must not be ratified; for outside of all other questions it sends you down to posterity which not white man should desire to hear, and, I am sure, no black man either. It is for the interest of the black man. You must protect him from these adventurers. It is for the interest of the white man. Your honor, your character is involved in this contest. Let others do as they may, there is no possibility upon this earth, in any contingency whatever, of inducing me to give my support to that Constitution, or my obedience, except as compelled and forced. [Tremendous applause.]

How, then, will it be prevented? I, for my self, see no difficulty in the way. The people, when left to themselves, are all right; as to their honest purposes, I have no doubt in the world. But, for the masses led by designing politicians I have no respect whatever.

We must forget all former differences—we must forget all passion. If I have used harsh language to day it is only to bring before you in all its bearings the instrument called "A Constitution for the State of Georgia." I appeal to you by the horrors of the future. I appeal to your hearts; I appeal to your consciences; I beg of you to stop! I beg of you not to blast, for the sake of a little temporary office, the hopes of your children, destroy the peace of your families and the prosperity of your country. Do not rush the black man to extermination, and the white man to paralysis and ruin.

I admit that heretofore there have been good men who have differed with me. I do not say that differences of opinion, honestly entertained, ought not to be tolerated.

I am willing to make this bargain now with every man who is a true man. I think back where he had been—whether with the Convention or Loyal League, or anywhere else, let him but come out now, and do what is right. The crisis is short and the issue is sharp and decisive. Are you to go under negro domination or not? I mean negro domination through the bad whites that control them, and deceive them. Are you willing to make a fundamental law for your State, saying that there is no difference between you and a negro? [A voice, no!] If you are, then seek your coal in Virginia has done which has spoken upon the subject, taken ground in favor of nominating Conservative candidates for all the offices to be filled under the negro Constitution. It says:

"Conservative candidates should be brought out for all the offices, even the most unimportant. The battle must be fought on every inch of ground, and nothing yielded without a contest. It is possible, though very improbable, if the Conservatives do their duty, that the Constitution may be carried; it is very probable that it will be imposed on the State by Congress without regard to the vote. Carry all, or, at any rate, most of the offices in the State, and this measure of the Radicals will be checkmated in any event."

The Warrenton *Sentinel*, published in that northern section of Virginia, which is filling up so rapidly with the white settlers from the North uses similar language, as follows:

"Determined to profit, if possible, by the defeat of the white Constitution of Alabama, and to prevent similar occurrences in the rest of the Southern States, we will be seen everywhere, Conservatives and Democrats, under the recent reconstruction bill. This provides that a majority of the voters shall ratify the Constitutions, and that persons proving their registration may vote anywhere in the State after ten days residence. Congress may take every seeming advantage, may favor every opportunity for fraud, but nothing can be accomplished by the Conservatives in Richmond, last December, with a clear majority of white voters, nothing is easier than to defeat the negro and know Constitution and Yellow Affranchisement of this State. Should indifference as to the result cause our defeat we will have deserved the negro and bayonet rule which will inevitably follow it."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, the most independent and extensively circulated journal in that State, endorses the views of the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, and says:

"Let us see all of our opportunities. We shall do no harm if the State by running candidates. If the Constitution be ratified, we shall have the satisfaction of having placed many white men in positions where they will be enabled to render good service to the people. And if rejected, none of these men will be damaged by their quasi election. It is not improbable that we shall secure a larger vote by this course than by relying upon the determination of the people of the North to reject negro suffrage.

We sincerely trust that the attitude of Virginia will be assumed by every Southern State. While *she* leads, none need fear to follow.

The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

It was stated in the telegrams of Wednesday last, from Washington, that should the act passed by Congress restricting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court become a law, before judgment shall be rendered in the McCard's case, that the court would be ousted of jurisdiction and the case of Chisholm vs. the State of Georgia is referred to as authority for the doctrine. We have looked at the decision in that case and find nothing there in support of the learned opinion telegraphed by the Associated Press reporter at Washington, who was probably imposed upon by some professional tyro. The decision in that case was to the effect that the court had been ousted of jurisdiction by a *Constitutional* amendment, which is a very different thing from a Congressional enactment. The Supreme Court derives its jurisdiction from the Constitution and not from Congress, and that body has no power to restrict it. Its power to pass all laws regulating or necessary to regulate the jurisdiction, does not go to the extent of giving or taking away that jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Louisiana—Mr. Justice Spofford delivering the opinion, refused, in the case of Lanier vs Gallatas, reported in the thirteenth Annual, to notice a special act of the Legislature passed for the purpose of affecting the decision of that case, after the case had been tried and submitted to the Judges. Said the court: "The case had been submitted to us before the passage of that act, and was beyond the legislative control." Judges in the last report who appreciate the dignity of their office look with great jealousy upon all attempts of the Legislature to interfere with cases actually before them by special legislation. They derive their authority from a higher power than that of the Legislature.

They must find some other authority in Washington besides that of Chisholm vs. the State of Georgia. It gives them no comfort.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE—A WIFE TO THE RESCUE.—The Memphis *Avalanche* comes to us with the following editorial card from Mrs Gallaway, the wife of Col. M. C. Gallaway, of that journal:

Twenty six years ago, I gave my girlish heart to the husband whose name I proudly bear. We lived through adversity and prosperity, but in whatever condition our lots have been cast calumny has never attempted assail my husband's name. Notwithstanding my love, he was ruthlessly torn from his little family, and is now a prisoner in the county jail, but, thank God, he is a prisoner without a crime, and I am proud of it. He is held there for the offence of exercising the rights which are his by the laws of the land. To a free country a free press is as essential as the light is to day. It is, in fact, the sun of the moral and political system from which emanate the healthy influences which produce vitality, strength and fertility. For exercising rights which the Constitution guarantees, my husband has been incarcerated in jail. Not only my prayers, but the prayers of all good people of both sexes will follow him in his prison cell. I shall not speak unkindly of the man who has sought to degrade my husband and who has brought unhappiness upon two families. But as the principal editor and the local editor have both been arrested, and no freeman is allowed to speak through the columns of the *Avalanche*, there is no other alternative left but for me to assume the position forced upon me by the persecutions and misfortunes which despotism always brings upon the noble and brave. A preconcerted arrangement has been made to crush out the paper. I cannot be done. During the incarceration of my husband and his associate, I have continued to take charge of the paper, and can be found at the editorial rooms of the *Avalanche*, and if men are not brave enough to defend their rights and their liberties, I will do the paper, for the next ten days, will prove that there is one woman ready to defend the rights and the liberties which weak and timid men seem disposed to yield.

FANNY B. GALLAWAY.

THE PROFOUNDEST SPEECH OF THE AGE.—At a recent meeting in New Grenada, South America, a gentleman, sometime resident in the United States, expressed the hope that the adoption of American institutions would place Colombia on a level with the Great Republic of North America. He was himself summarily levelled by the following speech, from a full reconstructed Columbian. We quote from the Panama *Star*:

Mr. President: In proposing that we should adopt North American institutions, in order that we may rank amongst the most civilized nations of the world, our friend is merely repeating a vulgarism against which I do now solemnly protest. We are represented as an uncivilized people, but, sir, if to do what the Americans have done, is to be civilized, then, we are civilized, if to have done it before them is to be ahead of them, then we are at the head of civilization. For what do the Americans boast of? They have but recently abolished slavery; we have abolished slavery long ago. They have just proclaimed the equality of the races, and are trying to hold up the negro; we have declared the negro equality and held up the negro long ago. They have only finished their first civil war, rendered money scarce, and made a paper dollar not worth a dollar. We have had dozens of civil wars, have rendered money scarce, and made paper dollars not worth a dollar long ago. They are beginning to tear up their Constitution, impeach their President, set up dictators; we have done all that long ago. They are at last going to the devil as fast as they can; we have gone to the devil long ago.

A colossal bronze statue, representing a Union soldier, was unveiled at Lewiston, Me., on Saturday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Thing at the Varieties—The first production of the adaptation by Mr. E. C. Hancock (of the New Orleans press) of one of Boucicault's comic operatic burlettas, brought out the largest audience of the season at the Varieties Theatre, Wednesday night, and was really such a success as must be proved very gratifying to the ambition of Mr. Hancock, as well as to the manager, Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Fiske, one of the beneficiaries of the occasion. The piece is entitled "Sky High," and, considering its hasty preparation for the stage was very satisfactorily produced. Mr Hancock has been very happy in the numerous local hits which he makes in the composition, including many that are highly comic, and others satiric and scenic. Among those of the latter kind are some very pleasing imitations of the gaudy shows and ballets in the "Tale of Enchantment." At the close of the performance the young author, despite his proverbial modesty, was forced to make a bow to the audience. Altogether, we congratulate him on this first appearance.

St Charles Theatre.—Miss Alice Kingsbury is to reappear to-night in her great character of the "Child of the Savanna." The Masons have tendered her a complimentary benefit to-morrow night.

The Examination of Gov. Baker.—The investigation of the grave charge of perjury against Gov. Joshua Baker, of this State, preferred by the freedman Henry Dennis, was resumed before U. S. Commissioner Shannon yesterday in the Senate Chamber.

Abram Edwards, colored, sworn—I lived near Franklin in 1862. Judge Baker (the now Governor) was then agent for his mistress, Mrs Forster. I remember the placing of obstructions in the Teche, but did not go down where they were. I did not go there to work, being only 15 years old, the Governor carried on the whole business of the plantation. Henry Dennis brought me here as a witness.

T. S. Nelson, sworn—Most of the testimony of this witness was not material. He had considered Gov. Baker as a Union man in 1862, when the obstructions were made in the Teche. He knew the Governor was regarded with suspicion as well as himself.

In answer to a question from Mr. Shelly, (known as a correspondent here, since the war, for the New York *Tribune*, and apparently the active spirit of the prosecution,) witness stated that he never had heard that Gov. Baker had contracted to place obstructions in the Bayou Teche.

L. J. Dodge—Live in Brashear, in 1862; was a good deal of the time in Brashear City; have known Governor Baker for several years, knew nothing about obstructions being placed in Teche in 1862; in 1863 sunk a schooner in the Teche, by order of General Taylor; saw Governor Baker frequently in 1862, before the Federal gunboats went up the bayou; did not see him afterwards; was taken prisoner while the gunboats were up; saw Gov. Baker frequently before the gunboats passed; never saw Governor Baker on board of her, the Archer was a tug and a boat; the last time he saw her was taking in sugar to take up the country, was confined a prisoner at Ship Island for two months.

Answer to Mr. Shelly—I was the assistant in charge of placing the obstructions in the Atchafalaya, never saw Governor Baker at or near the works, can't say whether Governor Baker was the reputed owner of the Archer or not; never heard Governor Baker's name all the time, never heard Governor Baker's name connected with the work on these obstructions; always heard the work was done by the parish of St Mary.

Benjamin Jacobs—Live in New Orleans; lived in 1862 part of the time in St Mary and part of the time in Washington; was a lieutenant Star on the Teche, was engineer on the A. W. Baker and other steamers, when the Federal gunboats came up; I was at Franklin when the gunboats came up; saw Gov. Baker, Robert Burk, at No. 101 New Levee, when the Archer was first examined, and that of Alon Clark, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. James streets.

Civil Rights Office—A child named James Conly, about three years old, was run over and killed on Friday last, by a tub, (No. 47,) on Chippewa street, near Felicity, and very seriously injured, the wheel passing over his little body. The little one was taken home near 19 No. 182 Chippewa street.

First District Court—Judge Hone.—Jefferson Harris, colored, was tried yesterday for stealing $500, the evening of Feb. 27th, from John Bienville and Customhouse streets.

John White, colored, was convicted of stealing a silver pitcher and basket, the 25d Feb. 1868, from the residence of the Free Mission Baptist Congregation, on Derbigny street.

Henry Harris, colored, was convicted of stealing a pocket book, containing money, from Mrs Murdock, No. 111 Old Levee street, the night of March 1st.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Mary Jane White was examined yesterday, and sent before the First District Court, on a charge of stealing a silver watch, valued at $75, from Conly and Bienville streets.

P. K. O'Conjor, known as "Molly O'Conor," was sent before the same court on a charge of shooting, with intent to kill, a man whom he boat at cards.

The Election in New Hampshire.

Although the election in New Hampshire did not overcome the majority the Radicals have held in that State for half a dozen years, it has increased the vote of the Democratic vote—showing the largest vote they ever cast in the State—is evidence of the fidelity, determination and activity of the Democratic party, and should be cheering and encouraging to their political brethren throughout the country. This election on the part of Radicalism was to be the great Grant demonstration of the year. The great issue of the day—the wasteful ex-ravagance of Congress, its burdensome taxes, usurpations, resistance to restoration of the Union, and extraordinary pretensions, neglect of useful and necessary legislation to seize upon the power of the Executive Department—these issues were kept back as much as possible, and the Grant sword and plume in the foreground. To give significance and success to this order of battle the whole force of the Radical party was mustered into the service, the efficiency of leading Radical speakers from the civil and military departments of the Government all over the land was unscrupulously exercised in behalf of the Radical ticket; money without limit was contributed and used to secure its success; Government and State office holders brought all their influence to bear; every means, intimidation was used, and, where power existed, coercion, and entire and shameless falsification of the purposes of the Democracy promulgated in advertisements, and the whole character of the contest misrepresented to aid Harrington and his fellow ticket, yet the Democratic party in this state could not be intimidated or bribed, and, as an idea from the line of duty, but met their insidious and treacherous foe boldly, giving him the hardest battle and the smallest victory he ever won. Honor to the unflinching Democracy of New Hampshire! They have been repulsed, but the spirit of their resolution to wage the contest until success crowns their efforts, is firmer than ever, and they will date the commencement of their more ardent labors for the great cause of Democracy, from the 10th of March. *Boston Post, 12th inst.*

THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY, Fourth street, above Brown, has distributed this season over 30,000 gallons of soup and 400 worth of bread. The demands upon them, owing to the severe weather, are very great, and they are entirely out of funds. Donations can be sent to T. Morris Perot, Treasurer, No. 821 Market street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Tax Bill Passed in the Senate.

Maynard Threatened by the K. K. K. of Tennessee.

Serious Hitch in the Alabama Matter.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, March 19.—SENATE.—The bill removing Butler's (Representative from Tennessee) disabilities, were discussed, during which it transpired that the Senate Judiciary Committee are considering the bill relieving all persons who have been loyal since 1862; also, that Senators do not consider the 14th article part of the Constitution. The matter was postponed.

The tax bill was restored to its original shape, after a struggle to retain the tax on refined sugar and its products, and on turpentine. It was stated during the debate that turpentine yielded nearly half a million of revenue. Sherman, discussing the matter, intimated that the repeal of the taxes would result in a deficit, but he feared public economy could only be enforced by a deficiency of means. The bill finally passed. It requires the concurrence of the House in the reduction of the tax on petroleum and bituminous substances half, and for bidding the drawback on exportation of articles exempted after April 1st, and one-fifth of one per cent on sales of untaxed articles above ten thousand dollars.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Davis introduced a bill construcing a railroad and telegraph from Mobile to New Orleans, La. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

The Postmaster General was called on for a list of postmasters, postal clerks, appointments, and a list of complimentary commissions, and why issued.

The bill providing for a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship passed.

The Freedmen's Bureau extension was resumed.

Maynard said he had received threatening intimations from the K. K. K., of Tennessee.

It was denied during debate—positively and indignantly—that Grant's orders were unauthorized. Gen Howard's oath was demanded. Wood said he could prove some of these things on Howard. The motion to table the bill was then carried, by a party vote—yeas 76 to 37—strict party vote. This bill continues the Bureau one year from May next and authorizes its re-establishment in Maryland and Kentucky. The little one-horse bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Washington, March 19—Alabama's admission was not up to day. There is a serious hitch in the matter. Special messengers are expected within sixty days. It now seems conceded that Alabama will not be admitted, with out another election.

The impeachment managers were engaged to day with persons who heard the President's Cleveland speech.

The President has daily consultations with counsel.

Gen Jeff C. Davis commands Alaska.

The appointments for the State Department were decreased one-half.

Receipts of customs for the week ending the 14th, $3,500,000.

Hon. Edward Wilmot, Judge of the Court of Claims, is dead.

The diplomatic bill withholds pay from Mr Harris, Minister to Portugal, for past and future services.

The Herald attributes the Radical decision to admit Alabama a month or a year later than she would vote the Democratic ticket in the coming Presidential election.

New York, March 19.—Cotton steady, with a moderate business, sales to day 1,600 bales, and 2,000 bales, at 31c. Flour dull. State $8 30 to $11, Southern $9 55 to $11 75. Wheat 1c lower. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork firmer, $27 50. Lard firm. Beef dull. Turpentine, Carolina 41 to 41½c. Sugar active; Muscovado 10½ to 11½c. Coffee firm. Molasses heavy. Turpentine 40½ to 41c. Rosin $4 10 to $7. Tallow 9½ to 9¾c. Freights lower; cotton by steam to Liverpool. Money very close. Gold 138¾. Sterling dull at 109.

Boston, March 19.—A collision occurred to day between the brig Aurora and the bark Ninevah, from Mobile. The Ninevah was slightly injured, and the Aurora was towed ashore.

Wilkesbarre, N. Y., March 19.—Two daughters of Capt Blaine, Lighthouse keeper at Crown Point, broke through the ice to day and drowned.

New York, March 19.—Money very close—lowest rate, seven per cent. Nothing done in mercantile paper. Stocks closed strong and higher, with a general advance.

Augusta, March 19.—Judge Reese has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Judge Cowan announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor.

Alexander H. Stephens arrived here this morning from Washington.

Charleston, March 19.—Cotton inactive but firm, sales 250 bales, middlings 25c, receipts 1080, exports 208, receipts for the week 2438, all coastwise, receipts 5262, sales 3365, stock on hand 22,620, of which 15,882 is on shipboard, leaving on hand 6738.

Savannah, March 19—Cotton dull—nominally 25c, sales 200 bales, receipts 1395, receipts for the week 12,576 of uplands, and 96 of Sea Island, exports—uplands 12,331, of which to Liverpool 10,749, Bremen 1780, coastwise 5023, stock 42,082 of uplands, and 1646 of Sea Island.

Jackson, March 19—Four sections of the Enrolment bill were adopted to day. They were unimportant.

Vicksburg, March 19—Passed down last night—Belle Lee at 9 P. M., Lady Gay at 3 A. M., Kentucky at 7 A. M., passed up last night—Favorite at 8 River rising.

Louisville, March 19—Sales to day 250 hhds of Tobacco. Market active at $5 to $6 for lugs, $18 75 for leaf, and $40 for Hard Twenty wrappers. Flour—superfine $8 50 to $8 75; fancy $12 50 to $13. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Oats in bulk 68 to 70c. Corn in bulk 75 to 78c. Lard 15½c. Meat Pork $27. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear sides 15½c. Raw Whisky, free, $2 20. Cotton 23 to 23½c.

Louisville, March 19.—River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Cincinnati, March 19.—Flour and Wheat quiet. Corn firm at 80c. Mess Pork firm at $21 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10c, sides 12c. Bacon—shoulders 14c, clear rib sides 15c, clear sides 14½c to 14¾c. Lard firm at 15½c. Butter scarce at 38 to 52c. Groceries unchanged. Tobacco dull, lugs to lead $4 to $26.

St. Louis, March 19.—Flour inactive at full prices. Flour—superfine $7 50 to $8 65. Corn inactive at 75 to 80c. Oats 71 to 76c. Pork $21 to $21 25. Bacon buoyant, shoulders 14c, clear sides 14½c. Lard firmer at 15½ to 15½c. Weather clear and cool.

Mobile, March 19.—Cotton market closed quiet; middlings 24½c. Sales 1,500 bales. Receipts 768.

Cincinnati, March 19.—It has been ascertained that 80 lives were lost by the Magnolia disaster.

London, March 19.—Abyssinian advices indicate that Napier is advancing on Gondar near Magdala, hoping to free the captives during the confusion.

London, March 19.—Bullion has increased in the Bank of England to $5,000,000.

Liverpool, March 19, evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 10¾d, Orleans 10¾d. Sales to day 10,000 bales.

London, March 19—Evening—Bonds 72¼.

Frankfort, March 19.—Bonds 75¾ to 75¾.

Liverpool, March 19—Evening.—Breadstuffs dull. Bacon steady—40s 6d. Lard active and advanced—58s 6d.

London, March 19.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer promises the budget by the 16th of April.

Capt Mackay, acquitted of murder, was rearrested on the charges of treason and felony. Massey, Carryben and Mullany are the chief witnesses.

Lisbon, March 19—The Rio Janeiro steamer arrived. The news is meagre. The allies had not attacked Humanaita. The revolt in Montevideo had been quelled.

Paris, March 19.—The expected Imperial pamphlet appeared to-day. After a lengthy history of the popular votes the writer endeavors to prove that the French Constitution is based upon the will of the people and is changeable only by the votes of the people. It reviews the Empire's course, contending that in the decade of 1857, whereas Liberal reforms were guaranteed, the Emperor sought to adopt a covenant to progress and liberty.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, March 19, Noon.—Consols, 93¾ to 93⅞. Bonds, 72¾.

Liverpool, March 19, Noon.—Cotton quiet, prices a fraction easier. Middling Uplands, 10¾; middling Orleans, 10¾. Sales 10,000 bales.

Havana, March 10.—Haytian advices represent Salnave's army near Cape Haytien routed. The French Admiral demands payment of arrearages.

Conscriptions active.

Mazatlan advices indicate that affairs in that section will result in the secession of all the Northwestern States and an appeal to the United States.

Washington, March 19.—Stevens will oppose the new Alabama bill, though his vitality depends so much on stimulants that the Democrats attach little importance to his defection.

Liverpool, March 19, P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady.

London, March 19, P. M.—Securities unchanged.

New York, March 19.—Mrs Dean is cast in her suit against Beach, for libel.

The Erie Railroad has reduced the fare to Buffalo to $5, and will start boats to Albany at 50c., to carry on the war with the Central Road.

New York, March 19.—Gold 138¾ to 138¾. Old bonds, 110⅛.

Flour drooping. Wheat nominally lower. Corn unchanged. Rye quiet. Oats lower. Pork dull, at $21 56.

Lard a shade firmer, at 14¾ to 15c. Cotton quiet; middlings 25c. Freights dull.

The New Hampshire Election.

To a person not blinded by partisan prejudice there is something very amusing in the noise that has been and is made over the New Hampshire election. Politicians of both parties have been trying to make a people believe that the fate of the nation hung on the determinations of some fifteen hundred men in New Hampshire. If those fifteen hundred should side with the Democrats then the State would go Democratic, the President would not be convicted, the Government would be saved, Congress would be abandoned in despair, and the next President would be a Democrat. If the fifteen hundred took it into their heads to vote for Harrington then Mr Johnson would be hurled from the White House in short metre. Congressional Southern experimenting would proceed as before, and Grant would be President *pro tempore*. Ben wade at the Executive Mansion. Atlas did not bear up a greater load of responsibility than each of those fifteen hundred men. We hardly need remind intelligent readers who have noted the ebb and flow of party politics the past year or two, that no closely contested State election at this time has any real significance, except to show the ferocious obstinacy of the complutants. California, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, changed front on the popular vote in 1867, but he was a poor prophet who should have claimed that the transference of those States to the Conservative side foreshadowed the political future of all the other Northern States. It indicated, beyond question, the strong conservative inclinations of the people, the general distrust which Congress was held, the tendency to impose limits of negro suffrage, and a prevalent wish to get back to the paths of peace and harmony. But the Radical party was still alive and very strong. It held all the power of the nation that was worth having. Democrats, who fondly discounted its death, found it quite active, ambitious and daring than ever. The result of the New Hampshire election tells what it can do when it strains its sinews to the utmost.

But it would be just as great a mistake to say that, because the Radicals have saved New Hampshire by the skin of their teeth, the Democratic party have sustained a Waterloo defeat, as it was to claim that the Conservative vict ry in California and New York was the death blow of Radicalism. Had the Democrats of New Hampshire lost 10,000 or 15,000 votes, had they carried the majority of the Legislature, and the gubernatorial chair, as some Democrats were in the States that we have named, there would be more sense in exaggerating the importance of the election. But, as the former report indicated, they gained on the old gap between the parties, it is quite as truly prophetic to say that they will go on gaining until by the next Presidential election they will carry the State, as it is to call the result of the election a sure index of the great event of next autumn.—*N. Y. Herald's Commentary.*

THE GRANT RING.—The Radicals had what they call a year's rally last night, and Samuel Hard, of the *N. Y. Times*, made a speech, in which he said, among other things, that the report that Forney had been offered the position of the Vice Presidency of the United States, or was to be commuted, was a lie. We could retort, but in charity we forbear. We will leave the matter to Forney. He can speak for himself, and much as he may have made them laugh, we do not believe him. He spoke a straight smart speech, and, if he succeeded in it, it was by endeavoring to swallow an elephant in his attempt to refute the argument of that distinguished orator and debater.—*Gossip.*

The Ohio Fenians have resolved that, whereas it is a violation of law, they should manifest some sympathy with their brethren in Ireland in their desperate struggle with an unscrupulous foe, they have full confidence in John Savage.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1868.

We have no change to notice in the money market. Some so "tagged paper as is offered in the market, is sold much in the ruling rate for strictly A1. Less desirable descriptions are quoted at 1@1½ off. Good notes, secured by satisfactory collateral, can be done on the street at the same range.

Gold opened at 138¾, and, after sales, as high as 138¾ and at 138¾ at 1 P. M., when it fell to 138¾, at which it closed at 138¾. Sales in gold $10,000 and $20,000, at 138¾, $11,000, at 138¾ to 138¾, $30,000, at 138¾, $10,000, at 138¾, $10,000, at 138¾, $10,000, at 138¾.

Bonds are dull and lower. Sales in Silver, but at the Board last night, $2800 in American half dollars sold at 100¾. Dealers buy at 1¼ and sell at 1½.

There was a fair supply of Foreign Exchange offering, and the demand being limited the bankers continued to check on New York at 1¼ and sell the same at 1½ premium, indeed $10 on New York sight, in two equal sums, at 1½ discount; $5,000 at 1¼, $20,000 at 1½, $5,000 at 1¼, $5,000 at 1½, $5,000 at 1¼, $5,000 at 1½, $5,000 at 1¼, $5