The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,468

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription: $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $50 each per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1868.

THE OMNIBUS BILL AS IT PASSED.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives' on the Omnibus Bill, amended as it came from the Senate, are subjoined herewith, with the text of the bill in full, wh ch passed the House by a vote of yeas 111, nays 28. The bill is now before the President for his signature. It will be observed that the Governors elect are authorized to convene the Legislature of the States named in the Act.

We shall have some observations to make on this extraordinary piece of legislation, but in the meantime submit it for the examination of our readers, without comment.

Mr. Bingham, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the act to admit certain States to representation in Congress, with a recommendation that the amendments be concurred in.

Mr. Bingham said he desired a speedy decision of the House on the bill, and he would therefore move the previous question, but he would first ask his colleague [Mr Spaulding] whether he desired to offer his amendment now.

Mr Spaulding—"Yes, I move to strike out Alabama from the bill.

The following is the bill in full:

An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to representation in Congress.

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 22, 1867, and the acts supplemental thereto, framed constitutions of a State Government, which are Republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, when the Legislatures of such States shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as "Article 14," upon the following fundamental conditions:

1. That the Constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended, or changed, as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said States, who are entitled to vote by the Constitutions thereof, hereby recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at law, whereof they shall duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said States; provided, any alterations of said Constitutions, prospective, in effect, may be made, with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition, so that the second and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void; and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn, public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental conditions.

2. That if the day fixed for the first meeting of either of the Legislatures of said States by the Constitution or an ordinance thereof shall have passed, or so nearly arrived, before the passage of this act, that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act shall take effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

3. That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall by the Legislature duly ratify Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress, and when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental conditions herein before imposed upon the same, and there upon the officers of such State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or any State by the section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article 14, shall be deemed eligible to office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment, and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after obtaining official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

Mr Spalding said, in view of the fact that both branches of Congress had voted in favor of admitting Alabama, he withdrew his amendment. After some debate the motion to exclude Florida from the "Omnibus bill," was defeated—yeas 45, nays 99—and the Senate amendments concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The vote on its passage was yeas 111, nays 28.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—We hope our readers will bear in mind the two operatic performances at this theatre on Wednesday and Friday nights of this week, when Madame Marietta Sebinvoni will appear. This lady is an artiste of talent, formerly attached to the Italian Opera Troupe in the City of Mexico. The people of New Orleans always recognize merit in the profession, and will doubtless manifest their appreciation of it on these occasions. On Wednesday will be presented the grand opera by Verdi, "Il Trovatore," in which Madame Sebinvoni takes the character of *Eleonora*, Mr. Augustus Davis that of *Manrico*, Mr. Fredrick Stock of the *Conte Di Luna*, and Madame Bondro that of *Azucena*. This performance will be for the benefit of Madame Sebinvoni.

The performance on Friday will be announced hereafter. It will be for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums.

The orchestra will be under the leadership of Mr. Carlo Patti.

The ticket office will be open at the theatre to-day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE COTTON CROP IN ST. LANDRY.—We have been favored with a specimen of the cotton crop of St. Landry. The stalk is nearly 3 feet high and has numerous branches, all heavily laden with promise of future bolls. If this be a fair specimen of the crop in that neighborhood, as it doubtless is, the prospect for a full yield is remarkably good.

HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSE ON RAMPART STREET, AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a handsome dwelling house, situated on Rampart street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

Passengers per steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, from New York:

Mrs Alex Dimitry and servant, Thos Dimitry, Mrs S R Goodwin, Wm L Van Zandt, wife and two children, G Pavia, Miss E Berry, C Gosner, P C Smith, C R Smith, Wm Jones, Emile Agent Clem Agent, Thos C Kerbs, J S Hamilton, Wm Powell.

Passengers per steamship Crescent City, Capt Holmes, from New York:

Mrs C Fertiliet, Mrs O Cerfilliet, Mrs Cerfilliet, Master G Cerfilliet, Master Fe Cerfilliet, Master Edmond Cerfilliet, Mr G V Gamble, Mr W Able, Mr E Soniat.

Passengers per steamship Star of the Union, Capt. C Sidney, from Philadelphia, via Havana:

Mr O G Isac, Mr J Wanke C Parrot, W J Bobbenhouse, F R Mathis, T B Mathis, Mrs Mathis, A Herrerias, Raphe J Teriot, J Diaz, Miss F Martinez.

THE CROPS.—Traveling from the city of New Orleans, by the Opelousas Railroad to Brashear city, we had occasion to notice the fine appearance of the crops all along the strip of country traversed by the cars. The stand of corn is stout and tall and of that deep green color which promises a plentiful harvest. The young cotton, though small yet, is vigorous and healthful. The cane crop is also full of fair promise.

Leaving the cars at Brashear, and standing upon the deck of the steamer Warren Belle, as she steamed up the Atchafalaya and Teche, we noticed the same abundance of crops of all kinds, both sides of the river. Here and there in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin the crop of corn, potatoes, peas, etc., is unusually large. The planters of these parishes, we learn, last year adopted the right plan, and are decided, by a good crop of provisions of all kinds, to place themselves in a position no longer to be dependent on the North and West.

Several good showers would be most desirable at the present season, while the sun, and would greatly assist in completing what has been so auspiciously begun.—*Courier de la Teche.*

What We Pay.

The New York *Express* shows in a very striking light the enormously extravagant manner we have been under Radical rule, and which is to be perpetuated in the election of General Grant. The *Express* says:

The United States Government is the most expensive in the world. Great Britain, with an army three times as numerous as our own, an armed naval family of ships to take care of, and with many other expenditures of which we have no counterparts, spends less money for the support of her government than we do. Interest on British debt for 1867, $128,807,270 Interest on United States debt for 1867, $143,781,591. The United States debt is almost one half less than that of Great Britain, yet we paid as interest $14,974,331 more than she did. The same year Great Britain's civil service expenses were $41,098,982, and our civil service bill, same year, was $51,110,027 more. The expense of England in 1867 (for 213,400 men) was $74,283,946, and the expense of our U. S. A. same years, (79,000 men on paper), $83,683,555, or $9,547,609 more than it cost Great Britain for an army three times the number of ours. If we adopt the British plan of classification, and place the expenditures for pensions and bounties in the items of "Army Expenses," the sum is $116,160,965, which is $41,477,919 more than the whole military expenditures of Great Britain for the year named. Passing other items, the total cost of the British Government for 1867 was $355,202,418. Total cost of the United States Government same year, $386,729,125. The United States Government which should be much the cheaper, was $11,526,706 the dearer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fifth District Court—Judge Lecumont.—In this Court, yesterday, came up for trial the motion filed by defendant in the divorce suit of Alex Dalsheimer vs Mrs A. Dalsheimer, in which it was set forth that the plaintiff had violated the order of the Court respecting the custody of their child, and had therefore been guilty of contempt of Court. Judge Lecumont perceiving an unusual number of onlookers in the Court-room who, he supposed, had been drawn there by the reprehensible curiosity which attends the examination of such cases, suggested to the counsel engaged to take the testimony in the Clerk's office, and administered a very proper rebuke to the ravenous appetite of the public for the scandalous develop ments usually characterizing trials of this nature. The counsel accepted the suggestion of the Court and proceeded to take the testimony in private.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting of the new Board last evening, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of organization. Present: Messrs. Shields, Kaiser, Markey, O'Brien, Brady, Poynot, Pesson and Boguille, a quorum. The last three are radical.

On motion, the Board went into secret session, and about an hour afternoon it was announced that the Board had permanently organized by electing Mr. Thomas Markey President, and W. B Lancaster Secretary.

Mr. Kaiser objected, stating that while he believed there could be no objection to the selection of a President, he did not believe the Board had the power to elect a Secretary in secret session.

Mr. Shields supported Mr. Kaiser in this position.

After some further discussion it was resolved to make both selections *de novo* in open session. The result was that Mr. Markey was re-elected President, and Mr. Lancaster Secretary.

Mr. Kaiser only voting for Mr. Denis Cronan, Jr., in opposition to Mr Lancaster.

The Board then adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen did not meet.

At this meeting we observed to be present Aldermen Poynot, Pesson and Boguille, so that the Radical organ of this city, when it asserted, in its issue of Sunday, that its friends of the seven elected Council did not recognize the legality of the order of Gen. Buchanan with reference to the Council, was a little too rash, and spoke without knowledge of the intentions of the parties and without authority.

Distribution of Medals and Diplomas Awarded to Louisianians at the Paris Exposition.—The Varieties Theatre was crowded last night with a most fashionable audience of ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of the distribution of the medals and diplomas awarded to Louisianians at the Paris Exposition. Certainly the occasion was one of the most interesting we have witnessed in a long time, reflecting credit upon Mr. Gottheil and the other gentlemen who have so earnestly and laboriously represented the interests of Louisiana at the Exposition.

Charley Jaeger's fine brass band as a prelude opened appropriately with the "Star Spangled Banner." Then Prof. Alexander Dimitry, always ready and full of good and patriotic ideas, delivered an eloquent address highly appropriate and replete with that originality of conception, for which it is needless to add he is so distinguished. Prof. Dimitry, in which he paid a high compliment to Mr. Gottheil, which elicited a rapturous applause from the au dience. His Excellency Gov. Baker entered. Prof. Dimitry, at the conclusion of his address, was rapturously encored.

"Norma" was next played by the band, after which Mr. Gottheil was introduced and read an elaborate report giving the history of the production of the Louisiana Commissioners and the results of their labors, &c.

This report was very interesting and evidently highly satisfactory, but we regret that its length prevents insertion in our paper.

The ceremony of the distribution of the awards, Governor Baker made a few brief and appropriate remarks. The awards were then announced through Major Cornell, who handed the medals and diplomas to Governor Baker, who presented them to the fortunate recipients, most of whom were present upon the platform to receive them.

Among those present on the stage were many of our most distinguished citizens, all of whom seemed to take a proud interest in the proceedings.

Dr James Burns then recited a chaste poem, composed by him for the occasion, which, in point of sentiment, expression and eloquence in delivery, reflected the greatest credit upon the author, and was frequently interrupted with hearty applause.

We have to regret also that we have no room to lay that elegant production before our readers. After the recitation of the poem, which beautifully by Dr. Burns, General Labuzan announced that the next proceeding would be the presentation of the "Life of Julius Cæsar," by the Emperor Napoleon—which subject the Imperial author has treated with so much ability.

The Emperor has also presented the gift for the public library of New Orleans, as a new pledge of sympathy for our sovereign people.

I have only to express my joy to this Imperial gift in your hands, and thus complete the happiest mission of my life.

His Honor Mayor Conway replied very gracefully as follows:

Mr Commissioner Gottheil—As Mayor of New Orleans, the pleasing duty devolves upon me on behalf of the people to accept, through you, from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French his "Life of Cæsar," as a token of his sympathy and good will for our people.

In the acceptance of this valuable work from such a source, the further duty will devolve upon me of communicating with the immediate representatives of the City Council or Common Council, to suggest that this presentation be not only officially noticed, but their appreciation of this gift be duly forwarded to the Emperor of the French as a further evidence of the friendly relations which have existed between us and the French nation.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to thank you for the zeal you have manifested in the interest of our people at the Paris Exposition, and our good fortune in having selected so valuable a representative as yourself.

This closed the interesting exercises, and the audience adjourned while Jaeger played the "Marseillaise."

The Firemen's Festival.—This festival which is intended to last several days, opened at the Fair Grounds, Sunday, and from the few we have proved very interesting. The attendance has been as large as was to be hoped for considering the admirable objects in view. The sports of the day consisted of the usual programme of foot races, &c., and were participated in by the members of the various companies. The following are the summaries of the contests Sunday:

1. Hand Engine Trot:

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	Mile.
Horse of Credo, No 9	1:09	2:29	5:14
Shaw y Miller, of Washington, No 20	1:10	2:39	5:26
Sarah C Fairbanks, of Fayette, No 1	1:10	2:39	4:49
Fayette Colburn, of Crescent, No 21	1:12	2:25	4:55
Shaw, of Philadelphia, No 14	1:10	2:37	5:04
Crusty, of No. 8	1:12	2:37	5:04
Paddy Cleburne, of No. 21	1st Prize.		2d Prize.

2. Steam Engine Race:

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	Mile.
Genesee Twenty-one	1:47	3:45	2:40
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine	0:47	1:49	4:04

3. Then came a foot race of 200 yards, for which the following entries were made:

C Schreiber, American H and L No. 2.
J Posey, Columbia No. 5.
P M Bluneer, Lafayette H and L No. 1.
P Melia, Hope No 12
James Daily, Irad Ferry No. 12.
James Heigle, Jackson No. 18
Henry Taylor, Columbia No. 5.
F. Hackett.
Frank Leahman.

At the given signal all started off keeping pretty well together for the first hundred yards, when Mr. Posey shot ahead, followed pretty closely by Mr. Melia, who was overtaken by the wheel, winning the first and second prizes, respectively. Time: 24⅛ seconds.

The next was a foot race—one hundred and fifty yards—for all members of the fire department over 190 pounds in weight. The entries were: Mr. W R K Higgins, of Irad Ferry No. 12, who was ruled out not having the right weight, he weighing but 180 pounds; Mike Carroll, of Hope No. 3, and C. Taylor Gauche, of Mississippi 2, Caspar Lots, of Volunteer 1, and Tony.

Of course a race between nearly 200 pounders was a funny proceeding, and created no small fund of merriment.

Mr. Carroll most maintained the lead for the first one hundred yards, but was finally passed by Mr. Gauche, who was, followed closely by Mr. Lots, who came second, Mr. Carroll being third. Time 19¾ seconds.

Perhaps the greatest feature of attraction in the sports was a one-mile foot race, the entries being: John Barr, Columbia No. 5; W. King, Hope H and L No. 3; J. O'Donnell, Hope H and L No. 3; J Heigle, Jackson No. 18; P. Melia, Irad Ferry No. 12; C. Frank, Washington No. 30; John Sweeney, H. and L. No. 2; John Zoller, Jefferson No. 22; John O'Neil, Washington No. 30; Ely Taylor, Columbia No. 5; F. Brickel, Volunteer No. 1, W. H. Johnson, Perseverance No. 13.

All started together, but Mr. Melia soon led, followed by Mr. Barr and Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Melia kept about fifteen paces ahead for over three quarters of the mile, after which Mr. Brickel gained on him and soon passed him, as did also Mr. Heigle. The excitement among their friends was now intense and bets were freely made and taken. When within twenty steps of the stand, Brickel gave a shout, Heigle strained forward, with apparently a desperate effort, and came out first, winning the gold medal and diploma, the first prize; the second, of silver, being carried by Mr. Brickel. A grand ball closed the excitement of the day. The festival will be renewed next Sunday.

Vin Champêtre at the City Park.—Over 800 persons beneath of the bountiful supply of good things yesterday at the City Park, which Mr. Léon Godchaux, the proprietor of the extensive clothing manufactory No. 91 Canal and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee streets, had spread out for his employés. The dancing, playing, &c., was still going on when we left the well-filled grounds. The manifestation by Mr. Godchaux of his appreciation of the services of his employés reflects great credit upon his heart and enterprise.

Military Items.—We make the following extracts from Special Orders:

In accordance with Special Orders No. 121, current series, from three headquarters, providing "that a vacancy occurring in any office, will be held preferably by the person who has been elected to it," John Osborne is hereby appointed Judge for the Ninth Judicial District, State of Louisiana, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wm. B. Lewis. The appointee will transmit a copy of the required oath to these headquarters upon acceptance of his appointment.

John D. Cantey is hereby announced as duly elected Clerk of the Fourth District Court for the parish of Ascension, instead of Rodolph Brand, erroneously announced in Special Orders No. 121, current series, from these headquarters.

The President and Directors of the New Orleans Gas Light Company are hereby relieved from further operation of so much of an order of Major Gen. N. P. Banks, dated New Orleans, March 15, 1864, as required them to transfer to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, or such other officer of the Quartermaster's Department as he should designate, all certificates of stock standing on the books of the Company in the name of persons employed in the military or civil service of the rebel government; or who, residing within the limits of said government had not renewed their allegiance to the United States, in compliance with the act of Congress, dated July 17, 1862, or the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863. The shares of the capital stock of the Company transferred in accordance with this order, as well as the dividends remaining unpaid and which have accrued since the 1st day of January, 1866, are released from its operation, and all restrictions imposed thereby.

A General Court Martial, with Gen Mower as President, has been ordered to meet on Ship Island on the 18th.

Visitors.—Messrs. Warmoth, Dunn, and others of the Radical State officers elected, attempted to instal themselves in office yesterday under the Packard proclamation, but as far as we could learn they fully failed, Judge Durell and the State Supreme Court not having the hardihood to recognize their pretensions in the face of the order of Gen. Buchanan and the intimations from Washington.

Academy of Music—Base ball, as demonstrated upon the boards of the Academy last night, is a good thing, well worth seeing. It is to be repeated this evening.

City Mortality—There were — deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning. One death of which but none of yellow fever reported.

Burglary.—Sometime on Saturday night, the residence of Mr. E. Liberman, at the corner of Camp and Orange streets, was burglariously entered by an unknown thief, who stole a clock, a silver plated coffee urn, a silver-plated castor, a silver plated cake basket, a package of coffee, and a demijohn of liquor. An entrance was effected by cutting a window slat, and raising the window.

Homicide on the River.—Officer Mace reports that a colored man named Judge was shot and killed, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on the steamboat Dexter, bound down, by a man named Hanley, mate of the steamer, who jumped on Kennerville and escaped. Two Indians Orlando Sykes and Jack Simpson were arrested as accessories.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Jno Kern yesterday plead guilty of larceny, in having on the 9th inst., broken open the car standing on the car station, corner of Prytania and Pleasant streets, and stolen $2.75 in nickles and small currency belonging to the Railroad Company. Sentence suspended.

Baptiste Clarion, charged with having received a cask of claret wine, knowing the same to have been stolen from W. H Vredenburg, was tried and acquitted.

Oliver Canton, keeper of a sailor's boarding house, charged with manslaughter in the killing of a sailor named Nelson, on the 8th of October last, was discharged by nol. pros.

The case of Francisco Cuese and John Bataford, charged with being accessory before the fact to the stabbing of Guillen, with intent to kill, was called for trial, and after hearing the statement of Guillaume, was continued till to-day. The stabbing was alleged to have been done by one Francisco Valletti, who claims to have been hired by the accused to kill a certain party, and to have stabbed Guillaume out of mistake for the party.

Washington News.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

THE RUMOR OF AN AMNESTY PROCLAMATION—CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE FORMALLY ABANDONS THE RADICAL PARTY—SPEAKER DENNISON THE HEAD REPUBLICAN TO HIS PATCHES—THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. WASHINGTON IRRITATED AT THE REPORT—TWO MEN AND TWO SETS OF BOARDS IN THE FIELD—WOOLLEY PURGES HIMSELF.

Washington, June 8.—Rumors are prevalent here that a proclamation of amnesty is about to be issued by the President on Wednesday. I know that he has been strongly urged by many of his friends to adopt this measure, and that many others are making strong efforts to dissuade him from it. I understand that the practice has been to issue amnesty to all who ask it, and that the Republican party demands the removal of the President. I do not believe it, unless the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to try him believe him guilty of some crime or misdemeanor with which he stands charged. I think I am right in coming to the conclusion that no crime or misdemeanor justifying impeachment has been made out in the case; but if mistaken in this I must, of course, take the consequences of my error of judgment, but to charge it as a betrayal of the party I could not submit. What is the administration of justice worth when decisions are to be made, not according to law and justice; but at the dictation of a political party? Let us not, at the dictation of a political party, or a party controlled by a party of settled countries mobs and parties of regulation sometimes take the administration of justice into their own hands, which we ever heard of which was requiring courts to execute their decrees? The stories about corruption or improper motives influencing any Republican to vote against conviction are, of course, false. All the pressure—and it was very great, more than you know of—was on the other side, as an investigation, if one is ever had, will show. But for party purposes I think no such vote as thirty-five could have been obtained for conviction on the eleventh article. I enclose a copy of my opinion.

Very truly, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The emigration from Prussia to America this year, it is expected, will reach 250,000. It is composed chiefly of inhabitants of the northern provinces, who are for the most part Protestants, and have a small capital at their command.

[From the Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.]

Letter from Senator Trumbull.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1868.

Governor G. Koerner—

My Dear Sir—Your telegram, and also your letter of the 17th, were duly received. I thank you for the letter and the kind spirit in which it is written. The words cannot tell you how pained I am to be compelled to differ from you and other life long friends. This will be my first letter in reply to numerous ones received on the subject of impeachment. At first, nearly all my letters were in condemnation; but within the last days perhaps half are in approval of my course. In the midst of the storm of abuse and misrepresentation poured forth by rash, reckless, and, in many instances, unprincipled politicians, I thought it a little consolation to meet with them. I feel sure I am right, and when the passion of the hour subsides, that I shall be able to satisfy all reasonable and honest men that such was the duty to decide according to my convictions, whether they agreed with my political friends or not. I was just as well aware before the vote was taken what the consequences would be to the country, and that probably ninety-nine hundredths of the Republicans desired his removal, as I am now aware of the fact. The vote was given mid denunciations because the party demanded it, when in my opinion he was not shown to be guilty of them, would have been monstrous. As the prosecutors have the right to dictate the verdict and judgment, the trial is a farce. No President who disagrees with Congress will receive justice. Between the Senate, Chief Justice and Capt. Jasper Myers Attorney General.

Raleigh, June 15.—Wm. H. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, issues his proclamation to-morrow convening the General Assembly of the State on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next.

It is understood that the State officers will be installed as soon as their disabilities have been removed, except such as are already qualified, who, it is presumed, will comply with the law of Congress just passed.

Richmond, June 15.—The case of Jno. H Anderson, Collector of the Fourth District, and others, charged with defrauding the Government in the whisky frauds, was concluded before Judge Chase to-day. After argument, Judge Chase delivered a lengthy charge, saying:

The power conferred for the purpose of arranging a plan by which dealers shall be permitted to ship whisky without paying the tax—a power which is necessary to fix the rates of payment for this so-called privilege of defrauding Government—that was in the first instance placed in the amount of $6000, which was raised to $12,000 to the Collector, and subsequently to $30,000? The amount was increased by the Secretary, and passed by the jury; it was important that the revenues of the Government shall be faithfully collected, and no less important that whisky shall be convicted except upon sufficient evidence."

The case was then submitted to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty against John H. Anderson, Collector; Edward W. Elson, Inspector; Alfred J. Gouldman, Assistant Inspector, and J. H. Patterson, First Inspector.

The Judge then pronounced sentence as follows:

Anderson, $5000 fine and two years in the penitentiary.

Elson, $5000 fine and two years in the penitentiary.

Gouldman, $2000 fine and one year in the penitentiary.

The prisoners were carried to the Libby Prison, where they will remain until it is determined what penitentiary they shall be confined in.

Anderson is a nephew of the Hon. John M Botts, and was a Secession delegate both formerly officers in the Virginia Penitentiary.

New York, June 15.—The steamer Montana brings $160,000 in Mexican coin from Matamoras. Fernando Iglesias is in command for the secession of Northern Mexican States.

Foreigners give a glowing account of the condition of that country.

The vote of Oregon was 22,000; Democratic majority 1300.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 15.—The papers applaud Beverly Johnson's appointment. The *Times* says: "No appointment could be more likely to be hailed with more confidence as the honored spokesman of a party."

The *Daily News* says: "His will represent the United States as a whole, not sectionally."

London, June 15.—South American advices report that the allies had been repulsed by the Paraguayans in an attack on Humaita with heavy loss. The German Parliament passed a law to increase the Federal navy.

The title of Prince Michael's successor in Servia, is Milan the Fourth.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 15, evening.—Cotton market irregular Sales to-day 10,000 bales; uplands 10⅜ to 10¾d; Orleans 10⅞ to 11d. Sugar 26s and 6d.

London, June 15—Evening.—Consols 94⅜. Bonds 73¾ to 73¾.

Frankfort, June 15 Evening.—Bonds 77¾ to 77¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 15, evening.—Cotton opened steady but closed easier. Sales 1500 bales, middlings 28¾ to 29c. Flour dull; South ern $9.30 to $15. Wheat dull. Corn opened firm but closed dull and declining. Oats dull and heavy. Beef steady. Pork heavy; new $28 12½ to $28 25; old $27 25 to $27 50. Lard a shade firmer; kettle 17¾ to 18¾c. Carolina Rice 11½ to 11¾c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair Cuba $3 10 to $7 50. Freights quiet and firm.

New York, June 15, evening.—Gold 140¾; Sterling steady. Southern stocks very active and prices have advanced. Old Virginia's closed at 95¾.

Mobile, June 15.—Cotton market quiet. Sales 30 bales middlings at 26¾c. Receipts 14; exports 106 bales.

Savannah, June 15.—Cotton opened dull, with a fair inquiry, and closed dull and heavy. Sales 31 bales. Market too irregular to give quotations. Receipts 22 bales.

Charleston, June 15.—Cotton dull and nominal. Sales 100 bales; middlings 28c. Receipts 17 bales.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 15—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind east, light. Arrived—Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, master, from Philadelphia via Havana, with merchandise and passengers, to Creasy, Nickerson & Co; lightboat keeper Florida, bailed—steamship Carrier; ships Union, Helen Clinton, and bark Sanchopanza. On the Bar, bound out—steamship Oriental and ships Union and Polar Star.

[Further Dispatches.]

Vicksburg June 15.—Passed down—Dexter at 4 A. M; Fulton, with barges, at 5 P. M.; Indiana at 9 P. M.; Commonwealth at 10 P. M. yesterday; Stella and Mariner, with barges, 9 A. M. to-day. Up—Fergoud, at 10 A. M. to-day. River declining rapidly.

London, June 15—Noon.—Consols 94¾ to 95. Bonds 72¾ to 73.

Frankfort, June 15.—Bonds 77¾ to 77¾.

Liverpool, June 15.—Noon.—Cotton buoyant and prices unchanged. Sales 1800 bales. Corn 34s 3d. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, June 15—Afternoon.—Red Wheat 12s 2d. Bacon 46s 6d. Lard dull.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 15—SENATE.—Bills were introduced facilitating the settlement of prize cases in the Northern District of Florida; also, relative to coast defense; also, for the further security of life on steam propelled vessels.

The national currency bill was resumed and discussed all day.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the regular Monday call, among others, the following named bills were introduced:

To amend the Homestead law.

Dividing Texas and providing for the admission of fractions.

Authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to deliver certain arms to the Southern State Militia immediately upon the discontinuance of military governments therein. Passed, 77 to 52.

The tax bill was recommitted, and the committee was ordered to report as early as possible a special bill, revising the tax on whisky and tobacco.

The Senate bill amending the charter of Washington City, by which soldier votes are ignored and the city government placed under Radical control, passed.

The House refused to entertain Logan's resolution relative to the removal of the Capital.

An order passed giving the bill revising the whisky and tobacco tax, when reported, unlimited time for consideration. The Committee of Ways and Means will report to-day.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty against John H. Anderson, Collector; Edward W. Elson, Inspector; Alfred J. Gouldman, Assistant Inspector, and J. H. Patterson, First Inspector.

The Judge then pronounced sentence as follows:

Anderson, $5000 fine and two years in the penitentiary.

Elson, $5000 fine and two years in the penitentiary.

Gouldman, $2000 fine and one year in the penitentiary.

The prisoners were carried to the Libby Prison, where they will remain until it is determined what penitentiary they shall be confined in.

Anderson is a nephew of the Hon. John M Botts, and was a Secession delegate both formerly officers in the Virginia Penitentiary.

New York, June 15.—The steamer Montana brings $160,000 in Mexican coin from Matamoras. Fernando Iglesias is in command for the secession of Northern Mexican States.

Foreigners give a glowing account of the condition of that country.

The vote of Oregon was 22,000; Democratic majority 1300.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 15.—The papers applaud Beverly Johnson's appointment. The *Times* says: "No appointment could be more likely to be hailed with more confidence as the honored spokesman of a party."

The *Daily News* says: "His will represent the United States as a whole, not sectionally."

London, June 15.—South American advices report that the allies had been repulsed by the Paraguayans in an attack on Humaita with heavy loss. The German Parliament passed a law to increase the Federal navy.

The title of Prince Michael's successor in Servia, is Milan the Fourth.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 15, evening.—Cotton market irregular Sales to-day 10,000 bales; uplands 10⅜ to 10¾d; Orleans 10⅞ to 11d. Sugar 26s and 6d.

London, June 15—Evening.—Consols 94⅜. Bonds 73¾ to 73¾.

Frankfort, June 15 Evening.—Bonds 77¾ to 77¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 15, evening.—Cotton opened steady but closed easier. Sales 1500 bales, middlings 28¾ to 29c. Flour dull; Southern $9.30 to $15. Wheat dull. Corn opened firm but closed dull and declining. Oats dull and heavy. Beef steady. Pork heavy; new $28 12½ to $28 25; old $27 25 to $27 50. Lard a shade firmer; kettle 17¾ to 18¾c. Carolina Rice 11½ to 11¾c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair Cuba $3 10 to $7 50. Freights quiet and firm.

New York, June 15, evening.—Gold 140¾; Sterling steady. Southern stocks very active and prices have advanced. Old Virginia's closed at 95¾.

Mobile, June 15.—Cotton market quiet. Sales 30 bales middlings at 26¾c. Receipts 14; exports 106 bales.

Savannah, June 15.—Cotton opened dull, with a fair inquiry, and closed dull and heavy. Sales 31 bales. Market too irregular to give quotations. Receipts 22 bales.

Charleston, June 15.—Cotton dull and nominal. Sales 100 bales; middlings 28c. Receipts 17 bales.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 15—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind east, light. Arrived—Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, master, from Philadelphia via Havana, with merchandise and passengers, to Creasy, Nickerson & Co; lightboat keeper Florida, bailed—steamship Carrier; ships Union, Helen Clinton, and bark Sanchopanza. On the Bar, bound out—steamship Oriental and ships Union and Polar Star.

[Further Dispatches.]

Vicksburg June 15.—Passed down—Dexter at 4 A. M; Fulton, with barges, at 5 P. M.; Indiana at 9 P. M.; Commonwealth at 10 P. M. yesterday; Stella and Mariner, with barges, 9 A. M. to-day. Up—Fergoud, at 10 A. M. to-day. River declining rapidly.

London, June 15—Noon.—Consols 94⅜ to 95. Bonds 72¾ to 73.

Frankfort, June 15.—Bonds 77¾ to 77¾.

Liverpool, June 15.—Noon.—Cotton buoyant and prices unchanged. Sales 1800 bales. Corn 34s 3d. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, June 15—Afternoon.—Red Wheat 12s 2d. Bacon 46s 6d. Lard dull.

N. O., O. & G. W. RAILROAD.

Office New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1868.

The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, desiring that a connection shall be formed between their railroad terminus at Berwick's Bay and the Houston and New Orleans Railroad, which terminates at the Sabine River, and which when completed, (the distance being 163 miles,) will connect New Orleans with almost the entire railroad system of Texas. The President and directors of said company, therefore, propose to receive proposals in writing until noon of the 15th inst., for the construction of the road to be built, equipped and maintained during the entire lease as a first class road in every respect.

8 At the close of said lease, the said road, depots, stations, rolling stock, etc., from Berwick's Bay to the Texas line, shall be valued by experts, one to be appointed by each of the parties hereto, and in the event of disagrees, ment, the two to select an empire, whose decision shall be final. The value thereof thus ascertained shall be subscribed as stock in the present company, it being well understood that all costs of maintenance, as well as expenses of operating the road, shall be at the exclusive charge of the lessees.

9. The contract with Charles Morgan for running a line of steamers to Texas, extending to 1871, to be carried out by the lessee in every respect.

10. The present road to Berwick's Bay, including depots, machine shops, rolling stock, bridges, etc., to be turned over to the lessee after inventory and appraisement, and the said property, or property of like character and value, and like condition and good order to be returned to the company at the expiration of said lease.

11. The lessee, to ensure the faithful performance of this contract, to furnish security to the satisfaction of Board of Directors.

12. The said lessees shall contribute and pay each year the sum of $5000, payable quarterly, to keep up and maintain the organization of the railroad company during the existence of this lease.

13. The said lessees obligate themselves to do no act which may operate