The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1869.

THE SPIRIT OF "REBEL"—TIME TO DROP IT.

As the term "Rebel" is still applied by some persons to the people of the South, the country is a pertinent one—how long is the accusation to be held over the Southern people? and how are we to escape the stigma of limitation fixing the time after which the offence of rebellion may be considered as obliterated? There is nothing in the mere word "rebel." It has been consecrated by the fact that great names and great characters have engaged in the act of rebellion, and gloried in devoting themselves to the redemption of their fellow countrymen from a condition of slavery to a condition of freedom. In the mere word "Rebel" then, there is no offence; no Washington, Washington here is, as did Adams and Jefferson, and Hamilton and Franklin and many other worthy men; they rejoiced in having rebelled against the tyranny of the English King and in having been true to those grand principles of constitutional government, which have marked the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is true they were *successful* but its morals—whatever it may be in law—or in the opinion of the established authorities—cannot depend on the result of the act. If the rebellion in which Washington and his colleagues engaged was a justifiable—a praiseworthy enterprise, it was so when they committed themselves to the first act of resistance to their Government. Their conduct must be tested by their motives in resisting and not by the good or ill-fortune which attended their undertaking. It was not, we may safely assert, because they engaged in a righteous resistance to their rulers that they succeeded, but because it was the will of a Providence who governs the world, and because their success was a part of the great scheme, the execution and perfection of which He has in view. Many a wise, many a judiciously and skillfully planned and many a pious undertaking has failed, simply because it was not the will of Him who sees the end from the beginning, that it should prosper.

Our brethren of the North, and our local Radicals, continue to cast in our faces this epithet of "Rebel." We hear of "rebel churches, "rebel" schools, "rebel" clergymen, "rebel" teachers, "rebel" legislature, "rebel" newspapers, "rebel" lawyers, "rebel" judges, "rebel" men and "rebel" women, and in fact there is no end to the use of the word. Every man, and every woman, and every child who is not a Radical, and who does not pin his or her faith to the teachings of our Radical Doctors, is an unreconstructed, unwashed and unpardonable "rebel." Well, it is the comfort that all such are in most excellent company, for this class forms more than nine-fourths of all the white inhabitants of the Southern States. Our brethren of the "loyalist" party cannot forgive the firmness with which the rebels maintain their principles. No sacrifice of high position and great honors, is to them a proof of sincerity and unselfishness. The greater the sacrifice—the more eminent the "rebel," the more heinous the offence and the more unpardonable the crime. The fact that almost all the members of the legal profession in the South, cast in their fortunes with the attempt to establish a separate government, does not make them rash and thoughtless men hesitate, does not lead them to doubt the correctness of their own action but is taken conclusive proof that that attempt to revolutionize was a criminal attempt, and they dare even at this late day to reproach and to rebuke characters of most exalted worth who were identified with the Southern cause.

We think it is high time this insulting practice should cease. The only effect it has had and the only effect it will continue to have is to widen the breach and intensify the hatred which now unfortunately exists towards those who count this spirit at our people. Give us peace in this matter. We are tired of the vulgarity and the unmeaningness of this senseless word. Let it henceforth be discarded, as all events among educated men and among persons having some pretensions to decency of manners.

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co

The attention of our mercantile readers is invited to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. R. G. Musgrove, Agent in New Orleans of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool. By a careful perusal of the reports of the operations of this company for the year 1867, presented at a meeting of the shareholders on the 27th of January last, we perceive the exact condition of its finances and the prudence and skill with which its business is conducted. The names of its directors and officers, who are well-known merchants of Liverpool, and the results of the operations of the company for 1867 and 1868, afford a guarantee that its business will be managed hereafter with equal circumspection and equal ability. The capital of the company is fixed at one million of pounds sterling. At the end of the year 1867 the sum of £217,622 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account, as balance of profits accrued up to that time. The entire profits for 1868 are stated to be £80,003, or 8 per cent. upon the capital of the company. A dividend of ten per cent on the capital and a bonus of ten per cent, making in all twenty per cent, was recommended to be made to the shareholders by the directors, at the annual meeting of the former in January last, and the directors held out hopes of a like prosperous business for the future.

The Company have out on loans and investments and have on hand in cash the sum of £350,000. It has been in existence five years and in that time its loans and investments have amounted to one million of pounds Sterling and we find in the report such a statement that nothing has so far been lost upon them. They consist of such securities as the professors of leading railways. By the loans of the Company to individuals only one loss has been incurred. The shares of the Company's stock are consequently quoted £4 better than three years ago. The confidence of the Company in these four a solid one, and there can be no question, we should think, as to its responsibility. Then there is nothing left for the public to consider but the character of the Company's officers and the rates at which they offer to insure. Mr. Musgrove, the Company's agent in New Orleans is one of our most highly respected merchants and a gentleman who is liberally and fair. His office is at 64 Orleans-st street, corner of Perdido. He will be happy to enter into applications and will answer promptly all enquiries.

THE UNITED STATES PROVISIONAL COURT NOT A LEGAL TRIBUNAL.—We examined a week or two ago, the question which had been raised lately in the United States District Court for Louisiana, as to the effect which Judge Durell presides, as to the binding force and legality of the so-called Provisional Court of the United States in this city, over which Mr. Charles A. Peabody presided during the war. We answered conclusively that that court or tribunal never had any legal existence and that its proceedings were utterly null and void.

Judge Durell has now rendered a decision, the effect of which we understand to be that parties whose rights were adjudicated upon by Mr. Peabody, and whose property was disposed of under his decrees, will now be able to bring suit before the State or Federal Court to recover possession of such property, and become reinstated in such rights as were divested by the action of Mr. Peabody as Judge of said Provisional Court.

A title to property under Mr. Peabody's decrees is, if we understand it, no title at all. So "the people will come to their own again."

CITY CURRENCY.—The seven per cent. bond bill for the redemption of the city scrip, is now a law. These bonds are to bear interest from the first of March. Persons having city notes, who desire to exchange the same for bonds, will be required to hand them in to the City Treasurer, who will give a receipt for the same, and the notes will be given to the Fund Agent, who will issue the bonds to the parties as soon as they can be printed, signed and ready for delivery. In the manner other parties holding judgments, warrants and other evidences of debt against the city, should file their claims in order to obtain bonds bearing interest, as provided by the law.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON.—We published a day or two ago a paragraph taken from one of our contemporaries, announcing the death of Captain Ericsson. Since that time our attention has been drawn to a contradiction of the report. It seems the gentleman has had the same good fortune to read obituary notices of himself commemorating his services in the cause of science.

Mr. M'Clure, of Pennsylvania, in presenting against certain removal Hickman appointments by General Grant, said to Congress that the members of the Cabinet should be men who can "stoke the party and make it painless." Won't the House, Senate and Gen. Grant do the job?

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mrs. Lander, née Davenport, who stands first in the ranks as a tragedienne, continues her engagement at the St. Charles. She is finely supported by Miss Dolores and Messrs. Taylor, Stevens and others.

There is to be a grand fancy dress and mask ball at the St. Charles on St. Joseph's night, March 19th.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Manager Floyd will, on Monday, produce for the first time the new and expensive sensational play, "Lottery of a Life," written by Brougham. It contains two splendid scenes. Floyd and Vining Bowers are in the cast, and as gotten up by Manager Floyd it will be a splendid thing in the line of theatrical attractions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great musical burlesque, "Ixion, the Man at the Wheel," as played by Lydia Thompson at Wood's Theatre, New York, for over 200 consecutive nights, is to be produced at the Academy to-morrow night, together with the military drama, "The French Spy." Certainly there could hardly be a more attractive bill.

BALLS.—Besides the ball at the St. Charles Theatre the night of the 19th, there will be a grand fancy dress, mask ball and promenade concert the same night at Odd Fellow's Hall, given by the Young Men's Benevolent Association, for the benefit of the Widow's and Orphan's Fund.

We are indebted to the Hope Social Club for an invitation to their third annual ball to be given at Carroll Hall, corner of Greatman and Elysian Fields streets, on Saturday evening, April 24.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, will be found one of the most interesting places of amusement in the city. The glass-blowing artifices of Prof. Greiner are particularly attractive, and may be witnessed at any hour, together with other curious and interesting objects. The man frog may be seen at from 7 to 9 o'clock at night.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—On Monday evening next, 15th inst., our talented tenor, Monsieur Picot, will take his benefit in the opera of the "Martyrs." We need not wish him an overflowing house; that he will be certain to have, if the weather be favorable, for none of the artists are more popular than Picot.

M. M. Cohen, Esq., Attorney at Law, 36 Camp street, announces, through our advertising columns, to his clientele, that he has associated with him in the practice of the law, his son Warren A. Cohen. The name of the firm will be M. M. Cohen & Son.

SAILING OF THE GENERAL GRANT.—The steamship General Grant, Capt Quick, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

James Robinson and lady, M Allister, W C Baker and lady, Andrew Baker and lady, Archibald Scott, Alexander McCaskill, Thomas Kelleher, John Logan, P Devlin, and six in the steerage.

The Diplomatic Corps Visit President Johnson.

The entire Diplomatic Corps, consisting of the foreign Ministers, Secretaries and attaches, together with the ladies of their families, visited the State Department yesterday afternoon and took leave of the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. F. W. Seward. They then proceeded from the State Department to the Executive Mansion, where they were severally presented by the Secretary of State to the President, who addressed them as follows:

In receiving you, on this, the last occasion of our meeting, it affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to say that nothing has transpired that I know of to disturb that good and cordial feeling which should exist between the government and people of United States and the representatives of friendly nations. In parting with you after a varied but most pleasant intimate acquaintance, I pray you all, and each of you, to accept my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

The President then turned, and giving his hand to each of the ladies, made them a courteous farewell, with assurances of his best wishes for their future welfare and happiness.

Mr. Berthey, the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, replied to the President as follows:

In behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, I give you thanks for the uniform courtesies and kindness which have attended our intercourse with the Government of the United States, and we tender you the best wishes for your individual happiness, and for that of all the members and authorities of the Government.

The Diplomatic body then renewing their parting salutation to the Secretary of State, retired to their respective homes.

GRANT'S CABINET.—Says the Philadelphia *Age*:

This is a very miscellaneous Cabinet, and affords to the country no assurance of any kind. It is very like the last (unfortunate) Cabinet made up by Lord Chatham, of which Burke gave a description which is very apt now: "He made an administration so checquered and piebald, so patched and patchwork, so crossly indented and wrinkmatically dove-tailed; a Cabinet so various in hue, such a piece of diversified patchwork; such a tessellated pavement without cement, that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsafe to stand on. The colleagues whom he had assorted stared at each other, and were obliged to ask, "Sir, your name? Sir, you have the advantage of me—Mr. Nobody, I believe, I beg a thousand pardons." I venture to say it did so happen that persons had an office divided between them who had never spoke to each other in their lives, until they found themselves, they know not how, jumbling together, heads and points, in the same trunkle bed."

NEW ENGLAND IN THE SENATE.—In the arrangement of the standing committees of the United States Senate, we notice that the following chairmanships were given to New England:

Foreign Relations—Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Military Affairs—Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Appropriations—Fessenden, of Maine.

Pensions—Edmunds, of Vermont.

District of Columbia—Hamlin, of Maine.

Public Buildings—Morrill, of Vermont.

Auditing Committee of Contingent Expenses—Cragin, of New Hampshire.

Printing—Anthony, of Rhode Island.

Thus we see that of the twelve New England Senators eight of them are made chairmen of important committees, such as the Foreign Relations, Military Affairs, Appropriations and Pensions. It thus appears that New England, which has only the population of Pennsylvania, is now running the Senate of the United States. It has been ever since the Republican party came into power, and will be so as long as it is retained in it. New England is the head and the West is the tail of their organization.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

General Grant and His Presents

The day before Gen. Grant was inaugurated, he was waited upon by his friend, the great philanthropist, Stewart, of New York, and other gentlemen, renowned for their immense financial resources. The object of the visit was to hand him a little check for $65,000, and a receipt in full, for the house in which he was residing, with the furniture thrown in. The said house and furniture were then presented to Gen. Sherman, who accepted them, with warm thanks. Gen. Grant said nothing, although, probably, he was almost as obliged to Sherman for the taking of his house off his hands in such a splendid manner as Gen. Sherman was to receive it as a gift.

The President is very fortunate in having such monetary friends always at his back as A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Leonard Jerome, Hamilton Fish, Daniel Butterfield and others. When it is necessary for him to have a house, they buy it. When it is necessary for him to sell it, they buy it back, and present it to somebody else.

When Andrew Johnson became President, he received a present of a magnificent carriage and span of horses from his friends in New York. He declined to accept them, or any other presents, upon some old fogy notion that it was indecorous for a public officer so to do; that it might cause his action with the donors, if any occasion ever arose, to be suspected in its disinterestedness.

Gen. Grant is more liberal. He is not troubled with such conscientious scruples. He is perfectly willing to accept all that any man may bestow him, whether it be a house in New York, a house in Philadelphia, or in Washington. There is a good story told in connection with the Philadelphia mansion, which illustrates the fine business capacity of the General: The richmen of the Union Leagues presented him with a magnificent residence in the City of Brotherly Love. They fitted it up with the finest furniture, selected with especial reference to what they supposed to be the taste of the General. They did not forget to place in the sideboard the finest Havana cigars, the richest wines and the best Bourbon. They then presented him with the key, expecting that in a short time he would be comfortably domiciled among them. But the General did not propose to live "on that line." In a few weeks, to the infinite chagrin of the Union Leagues, the "red flag" was seen at the newly presented mansion; the ribbons selected especially for Gen. Grant were sold to the highest bidder, and the house itself was rented by a gentleman, who, we believe, converted it into an excellent boarding house.

But to his New York friends, who so kindly furnished him with several hundred thousand dollars, as a compensation for his surrender of his life office of General, he is more considerate. He will, doubtless, remember them with gratitude. They can large owners of United States bonds. We trust he may use that the General is for their payment in gold. As large importers, they have a great interest in the tariff, and when it is remodeled, we presume they will be consulted, and that, in fact, in all financial matters, they will be the very best authority going at the White House. There is nothing like being grateful to one's friends.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A TWO GOVERNORS.—The Rochester, New York, *Union* (Dem.) expresses its opinion of the inaugural with great freedom. It says:

"The address is the weakest ever delivered by any President of the United States. It is the utterance of a bigoted or benighted man, full of the narrow prejudices of the party which has made him President, and of the narrow sympathies of the country through a majority of somebody, whose pockets have been by these prejudices filled with gold and whose tongues are at their direction. In order to gold for the Treasury, he pledges the credit of the Government to the payment of the national debt in the precise metal with which the demands of the last German relatives of the people are to be satisfied."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Barbarin's Gas Generator.—One of the grandest inventions, because most serviceable, for which Southern people has given birth is the gas generator and distributer recently invented by our worthy citizen Mr. A. Barbarin; after a patient and laborious study of inventive art for the past ten or twelve years. As perfected the machinery is the result of the labors of himself, and of another of our enterprising Creole citizens, Mr. C. de Liesle, and the results of the invention we are gratified to state have been so thoroughly tested and satisfactorily demonstrated as to induce capitalists to take it in hand for its general introduction. When we say that with $1, after an outlay of one or two hundred dollars at the outset, every resident of city of country may keep his house supplied with gas of his own manufacture for years and years afterwards, or till the machinery wears out at a cost any of but thirty cents per one thousand cubic feet, whereas the present cost of gas furnished by the Gas Company of this city is forty cents per hundred cubic feet. Some idea may be formed of the great importance of the invention. It will certainly deal a heavy blow to the gas companies in every city, not only in this country but wherever introduced. By its use too many a life which may otherwise be lost by coal oil explosions will be preserved, as it is not dangerous to use like coal oil, and its cheapness must eventually lead to its more general use.

The gasometer or rather generator may be located anywhere in a house, with gas pipes ramifying in general one or even cheaper one, connecting it with all parts of the building. The burners do not require even chimneys. The object is to make gas only as needed, and with the exception of a small quantity of cheaply prepared oil need so no explosion can occur, air and water, which every body can so well afford, enter into the mode of generation. The water is used to compress the air when where and in such quantities as may be desired, and the air is subjected to contact through tubes with the carbureting fluid as desired. The air before being carbureted is, of course, harmless, and even supposing it explosive after being inflamed, the fact that it is only carbureted as used in burning prevents any accumulation or expansion capable of producing an explosion of any character. The light is equal to that of any gas and the flame hard to blow out by breath or wind. The invention coupled with another of Mr. Barbarin for lighting all gasburners simultaneously by electricity, is certainly calculated to effect a grand march in the triumphs of mind over matter.

Examination of Arthur Guérin, Charged with the Murder of Dan E. Hughes.—The examination of this case commenced yesterday before Recorder Gastinel. H. C. Castellanos, Esq., appeared for the prisoner.

We give the material portions of the testimony as follows:

G. Espinola, Deputy Coroner, sworn—Found the revolver now in court in possession of deceased, also one pair of deringer pistols and one sword cane. Dr. Avila took the deringer from deceased's pocket, one from each pocket. I was not present when the revolver was found. At the moment the weapons were found the deceased was lying in the coffee-house in the court-house building. The belt now in court was also found on the body of deceased. I saw no knife on the body of the accused.

Joe Fernandez, sworn—I am a bar-keeper in the coffee-house known as the "Eighth Court," on St. Ann street. The day of the killing of Hennessey I was in attending to business. The pistol now in court (No 3) is the pistol with which Hennessey was killed. I was conversing with Mr. Brooks, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Randolf and Deputy Sheriff Nixon, waited on them; Messrs Brooks and Randolf went out, afterward Guérin and Hennessey came in and all four had a drink together. Guérin and Brooks were speaking at the lunch table. Freeman and Hennessey were talking together at the bar; Mr. Guérin said "let us take a drink;" Mr. Freeman proposed something. I waited on them, and after putting up the bottle and turning around saw a pistol in the hand of Guérin, who fired two or three times; the deceased said, "what did you do that for?" staggered round, and dropped on his knees and then fell. After the accused fired he threw the pistol behind the safe. I heard no angry words between accused and deceased. Deceased was looking very sharply at the accused, and accused was looking to me at the time. I did not see deceased pull out any weapon.

Cross Examination.—Hennessey said of Guérin: "There is a man who tries to be on the muscle." I said I thought Guérin was on the bigger' an, "He has been in New York, and after put his hand in his pockets; I thought there would be trouble and was anxious to get away. Hennessey was angry and excited. Hennessey was a man of violent character.

Mr. Blanco, sworn—I heard Guérin remark that Hennessey had threatened to kill him. Guérin said he was armed and added no if I was. I replied I was not. Hennessey walked in with one hand in his pocket and holding a sword cane. I said to Guérin, "Robert is drunk," said to Guérin, "what have you to lange at, you know what I told you before". Guérin answered, "Hennessey takes your hand out of your pocket, you know what was said before." Hennessey replied, "I'll kill you, God d——n you." Guérin said "I am not afraid, you have a pistol in your pocket." I advised Guérin to go away and attend to his business. He was about doing so when Hennessey, who was standing at the bar, called Guérin. The latter said to him to let him alone, he didn't want to have anything to do with him. Guérin took up his Alleghany and was followed by Hennessey. Hennessey had told me on a previous occasion that he would kill Guérin, I knew there was no friendly feeling between them.

Mr. Leche sworn—Testified to having known deceased a long time, as a very desperate and determined man.

Mr. Bussey sworn—Testified to the facts of a difficulty between Guérin and Hennessey at Tegnis Orphan Asylum, and is requested to come forward.

The Parish Hall of Algiers.—In 1819 Mr. Paul Devergne built a large and substantial brick building for his plantation residence on the ground on which has since loomed up our neighboring little burg Algiers. The walls are some 18 inches thick and have comparatively slight alterations of time have served to show that it was one of the best constructed buildings in the Southern country, and to this day it stands as an ancient landmark and gratifying peculiarity of the place. The race track of Algiers, which is well known to old inhabitants of the place, once formed part of this plantation. The building and four lots of ground were purchased by the Police Jury of Algiers in 1866 for $9000. Such is the history of its coming into possession of the corporation.

The building has been repaired and altered from top to bottom for a Parish Hall, all under the direction of Mr. Seymour, President of the Police Jury, and Mr. Channing, chairman of the Improvement Committee. The work was all done by Algerine workmen, as follows: Slate roofing and gravel roofing, Jules Fabre; carpenter work by Geo. Herbert; plastering, etc., by Messrs. Bisco & De Lisle; furniture and upholstery by L. Guillard; painting, graining, etc., by Messrs. Truscott & Todgner; gilding and its work by John Strassel; smith work by L. Blankenbach.

We observed some new street lamps being erected in Algiers, which will be both useful and ornamental. The Parish Hall will be open to-day for the inspection of visitors, who may feel any interest in the progress of affairs on the Right Bank, and on Monday the various parish officers will be found therein ready for their respective duties.

An Ox as is an Ox.—A living ox, with three eyes and three horns, recently captured in Williamson county, Texas, about 18 months old and very large and symmetrical, is now on exhibition for a few days only at the Olympic Pavilion, No. 74 St. Charles street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Contest for Postmastership.

Dan Sickles After the Mexican Mission.

Grant's Pew to be Reserved.

Butler Introduces a Negro Candidate to Boutwell.

The Negro Asks for the New Orleans Assessorship.

The Attendment Reconsidered by the Georgia Legislature.

Death of Hon. James Guthrie.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 13.—The Washington City Postmastership, a very profitable position, is pursued by eight patriots.

The order assigning Sheridan to Louisiana has not been countermanded.

Commissioner Delano is reported to have said, this morning, that he would not recommend for removal any reliable and loyal Republican who has been an honest, capable and efficient officer.

The Secretary of the Interior appoints as Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad, Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, vice Frank P. Blair; J. J. Cisco, of Government, vice Warren, vice Gen. W. B. Buford; James F. Wilson, vice Cornelius Wendell.

Louisiana Senators Kellogg and Harris are reported to be committed to vote for Long-street's confirmation.

Geo. Wilkes and Dan. E. Sickles are competitors for the Mexican mission. Sickles' chances are best.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Church called on Grant yesterday and formally assured him that hereafter his pew would be reserved.

Coin in the Treasury $102,000,000, including $29,000,000 gold certificates.

The debt has been reduced to $2,000,000 since March 1st. No interest will be due until May 1st, when $30,000,000 in coin will be required.

Second Assistant Engineer of the Navy, Sawyer, who was suspended from rank and pay two years ago for being drunk on duty and language towards Mr. Johnson, has been pardoned.

Mr. Jerome, Register of the Treasury, has resigned.

Dr. Sam Bard, of Atlanta, had an interview with Grant to-day, and, it is reported, is highly satisfied with it.

Washington, March 13.—General Butler introduced a negro named Joubert to Boutwell as an applicant for the New Orleans Assessorship of Internal Revenue. Joubert said he had no pecuniary interest in making the application but wanted to test whether his race were to have equal rights under the new administration.

Washington, March 13.—The Government has ordered a thorough investigation of the accounts of Southern railroads, in the matter of rolling stock and other material turned over to them at the close of the war.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, March 13.—In the Senate to-day a resolution to reconsider the adoption of the 14th amendment was lost, yeas 14, nays 15. The majority of the Republican members voted against it. Senator Hope, of Dade, who at first seemed very anxious to hope the Democrats would vote against it, thus leaving the question and its agitation open.

The Republicans will be approached touching down the State Government, but believe Congress has the power under the 14th amendment to suspend persons holding office in violation of the Constitution, voted for the 14th amendment and the determination to uphold Grant and Congress. Twenty-five Republicans voted for it and twenty-five against it. Twenty four Republicans absented themselves and did not vote, but announced that if their presence had been required they would have voted for it and fifty-six against it. Twenty four Republicans absented themselves and did not vote, but announced that if their presence had been required they would have voted for its reconsideration.

On a subsequent motion to suspend the rules to take up the 15th amendment, the House refused to do so, nays 66—111 votes cast out of 175 in the body.

In the Senate discussion to-day a resolution was introduced to the effect that the rights of both parties were bent on the same end, rule or ruin, and appealed to the conservatives of both parties to vote for its adoption.

The General Assembly in joint session elected Samuel Wall Foreign Commissioner, and G. W. Adair Home Commissioner of the Bond and Immigration Bureau.

Louisville, March 13.—Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, James Guthrie, died this morning.

Chicago, March 13.—The Fenian brotherhood have appointed committees to collect previous to the 17th inst. one dollar from each Irish man and woman to transfer the present arms of the organization to breech loaders.

Columbia, S. C., March 13.—The 15th amendment has been ratified by the Legislature of South Carolina.

Memphis, March 13.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special to-night says the 15th amendment passed the Senate to-day by 19 to 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, March 13.—The *Diario* is a leader, argues against confiscation of rebel property.

The insurgents are commanded by a Polish General, and have burned a bridge and torn up the track between San Marcos and Bagua in Grande.

Havana, March 11, via *Key West*, March 13.—The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing a provisional government at Mayari, or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba. Aid is expected from Venezuela and other places. Reports from Manzitas 9th inst. say the insurgents in the central department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery, but all patriots are to be indemnified for the loss of their slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers or remain at work on the plantations.

An item sent with Armstrong guns for the insurgents has been sighted of Green Key. The troops have completed many outposts in the neighborhood of Bayamo.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, March 13.—Rente quiet. Rentes 70:95.

London, March 13.—Tallow nominal at 47s 3d.

Havre, March 13.—Evening.—Cotton firm but quiet, middling uplands 116f and middling Orleans 112c to 112c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 13.—Evening.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer. Middling uplands 28½c to 28½c. Sales 3300 bales. Flour heavy.—State superfine $5 40 to $6 35. Wheat and Corn heavy at lower declines. Pork heavy at $31 37½. Lard unsettled, kettle 18½c to 19c. Naval Stores dull and heavy. Groceries steady. Freights quiet and a shade firmer.

New York, March 13.—Evening.—Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 108½ to 109. Gold 134½ to 135. Exported to Havana to-day $280,000. State bonds heavy and lower. Tennessee sold 66½ to 67½, do. new 64½ to 65. Virginia Sixes 59½ to 59. Virginia 60½. South Carolinas 70 to 70½. Alabamas 56 to 56½. Georgia 97 to 98. Louisiana 73 to 74½. Levees 69 to 70. Stocks easy.

New York, March 13.—Evening.—Coupons 1881, closed to 117. Sixes of '62, 1862, 112½ to 112¾; of '65, 112½ to 112¾; of '67, 112½ to 112¾; of '68, 112½ to 112¾; of '68, 110½ to 110¾. The bank statement shows a decrease of loans $600,000; of specie $9,112,000. Increase of circulation $84,141,000. Decrease of deposits $8,119,000. Increase of legal tenders $494,000. Money was freely offered at 6 per cent. this afternoon.

Mobile, March 13.—Cotton in good demand; prices firm; sales 1500 bales; low middlings 26¾ to 27c; receipts 783 bales; no exports.

Cincinnati, March 13.—Flour and Grain nominally unchanged. Whisky 91c. Pork $31 50. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk shoulders 12½c, sides 14½c, held 1c higher. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 17c, held ¼ higher. Hams 18¾ to 19c.

Louisville, March 13.—Sales 88 kegs Tobacco at $6 to $21. Pork $32. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Bacon—shoulders 14c, clear rib sides 17c, clear side 17½c. Bulk shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16c, clear sides 16½c. Flour—superfine $5 50 to $6. Corn 60 to 62c. Oats 60 to 64c. Whisky 93c.

Chicago, March 13.—Superfine Flour $4 40 to $4 50. Wheat $1 11½ to $1 12. Corn 52½. Oats 31½c. Rye $1 15 to $18. High wines 89c. Pork $32. Lard 18c. Bulk shoulders 12.

Memphis, March 13.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 27½c. Receipts 441 bales. Exports 778 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 13.—Passed down—Robt. Burns, at 1 p. m. River declining, 9 feet below high water mark.

Louisville, March 13.—River rising—8 feet 4 inches in the canal.

Memphis, March 13.—Weather cloudy and warm with indications of a heavy storm. River rising. Passed down: Rush.

Cairo, March 13.—Passed up: W. R. Arthur; Down: Mohawk and barges.

Weather clear and pleasant. River rose 10 inches. The Little Gill will leave during the night.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 12—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.95. Wind S. E. and light, with thick fog.

No arrivals or departures.

Bounding Ships, Washington, outward bound, aground on the bar.

(Previous Dispatch.)

Savannah, March 13.—The ship Nictaux, from Liverpool, reports that on the night of the 23d ult., while in latitude 46.45, longitude 18.22, she found an American built brigantine water logged and completely wrecked.

Two men, one white, and the other black, both dead, were lashed to the main top. No other trace of the crew could be found.

The brigantine had a hurricane deck fore and aft. Name not ascertained. She was loaded with lumber.

She also reports signaling on the 4th of March the Russian ship Toplis, from Liverpool to New York, her foremast gone by the board, mainyard carried away, and other injury done to the rigging.

The ship treated nothing but wood, which was given. The captain thought the vessel could reach New York.

Vicksburg, March 13.—Passed up—J. D. Perry and Fayette, at 10 this a. m.

Louisville, March 13.—Noon.—Cotton 28¾. Bonds firm at 83¾.

Leaville, March 13—Afternoon.—Bonds closed quiet at 83¾.

Louisville, March 13—Noon.—Cotton firm, but not higher; middling uplands 28¾; middling Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, March 13—Afternoon.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 12 to 12¼d; middling Orleans 12¼ to 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

Havre, March 13—Cotton closed yesterday quiet and steady; opened to-day

San Francisco, March 12—Arrogiles advices report the situation of Juarez as critical. His available forces are limited, and he has no money to pay the Prussian arms contrabands, and the perpetrators go unpunished.

Alvarez declines to go to the capital, and refuses to accept the Minister portfolio.

Havana, March 12.—The friends of the prisoners departing for Fernando Po were allowed to furnish them with mosquitoes.

The mahogany season of the Antilles ended in Cuban waters, compared with those of England and France, excites derision and apprehension.

Fighting is lively in the Bagua in Grande district. 1000 troops have arrived at Cienfuegos.

The entire railroad is guarded, but the rebels are active on the lunch table.

The Spanish Commandant at Santo Espirito has proclaimed that conciliation is ended.

The Spanish Bavaria, from New Orleans, arrived to-day. Liberty sailed for New Orleans.

Mrs. Reverdy Johnson.

At the farewell banquet given at Glasgow to the American Minister, Sir James Campbell proposed "Mrs. Reverdy Johnson and family." Mr. Johnson, in response, said he was the daughter of the Governor of one of the principal States of America, and she had the distinction of being the mother of eleven children, the grandmother of four, and the great grandmother of three. (Laughter and applause.) Mr Johnson, in the course of some remarks, said: I am sorry Mrs Johnson is not here to hear the toast (Laughter), but if she were, and she spoke as wisely to you as she does to me, it would be much better for you to hear her than to hear me. (Renewed laughter.)

I suppose it is barely possible that there may be one or two unfortunate or fortunate men at this table who have had to do with a mother-in-law. (Laughter) I have gone through a great many trials, my lord, at home; a great many trials in the shape of disasters, and many trials of drinking. (Laughter) I never could have gone through them in the world if I had not brought Mrs. Johnson along with me. (Applause and loud laughter)

She is, as you may imagine, quite a considerable phenomenon—the mother of eleven children, and the grand mother of forty, likely to increase to eighty—(loud laughter)—the great grandmother of three, and only thirty five years younger—likely to be the great grandmother of one hundred. (Laughter.) As you may imagine, she has a wonderful influence over my marriage, government, and my sacred (God) and, if one may so speak of the ordinances of heaven, one of the best and most merciful, what would you do without it? Worse than the savage. What would we be without woman—virtuous woman? Hood says:

"O, woman in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made,
But his did justice to them afterward in adding:
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Who that has been—I do not address myself to the Scotchmen, who have been at Bannockburn—some of them banquets, and has found himself in the morning with a horrid headache against it because his wife, who knows the way, because our wives are not so good as yours (laughter)—has not felt that he would be more wretched still if he had not a wife or sister to come to him and soothe his aching heart and his aching head? (Laughter)

And I can imagine from what I have heard of the Scotchmen, that if your wives, or your daughters—not drinking the best of your sherries, or your madeira, or your champagne, but perhaps whisky—if your wives or your daughters had been at hand to soothe your aching heads, they would have remembered the sayings of Hood, and would have remembered that there may be one or two unfortunate or fortunate men at this table who have had to do with a mother-in-law. (Laughter) I do not know that there are any. (Cries of "Yes.") Several hands (laughter) Gentlemen are not so extensively fond of being blessed in that way. (Laughter) I have gone through a great many trials, my lord, at home; a great many trials in the shape of disasters, and many trials of drinking. (Laughter) I never could have gone through them in the world if I had not brought Mrs. Johnson along with me. (Applause and loud laughter)

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