THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30.

On our second page, will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved real estate in the Third District of this city.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

An Inextinguishable Debt a Blessing.

The war seems to have worked as radical a change in some men's perceptive and reasoning faculties as it has in laws and institutions. Every day we witness the most queer confusion of cause and effect, of signs and things signified. Among the impossible propositions arising from this confusion is that which characterizes a national debt which it is beyond the ability of the people to pay as a national blessing which it is patriotic and wise to cherish and perpetuate. The advocates of this theory—and the acute Philadelphia financier, Mr. J. Cooke, is among the number, and has done most to give it an aspect of plausibility—argue that the debt was a necessity of the war for suppressing the rebellion; that, therefore, the debt restored the Union; that, therefore, the debt must be an excellent means to strengthen and preserve the Union.

Here debt is obviously confounded with credit. It was the power of the Federal Government, representing all the moral, intellectual, political, material, financial forces which were marshaled on the side of the Union, that suppressed the rebellion. Credit, displayed in the creation of a national debt, entered into the aggregate of that power. In this way credit assisted in saving the Union. Debt is the sign of manifested credit in the past, but certainly not the measure of available credit in the future. For what is credit itself but the recognized sum of financial resources, from which debt, if it expresses anything, expresses subtraction? If this is not so, then, to ascertain the total amount of a merchant's assets, you have only to add the debit to the credit side of his ledger, and lump together his bills payable and bills receivable. On the same principle, insolvency would be always a sure guarantee against bankruptcy. It must be confessed that the philosophy of debt we here combat would be admirable and eminently satisfactory if there were no creditors.

It is very true that national insolvency has not the same effect as private insolvency. Against a nation there is no judicial process of collection. It can not be forced to suspend and go into liquidation. It may survive a hundred repudiations, and live, and fight too, and fight effectually, without credit. Nations have thus triumphed in spite of those unfortunate necessities. Some in tremendous wars have strained their credit almost to the snapping point, and then, through their vast commerce and industry, bridged over the gulf of insolvency into which they nearly plunged. This was the case with England. It was assuredly not her gigantic debt that made her formidable in her long wars with Napoleon; it was the wealth of her subjects, her industrial energy and commercial skill and enterprise, and, based on these, her credit manifested in the accumulation of that debt.

Take the example of the Federal Government in the late war. It was not provided with Mr. J Cooke's "blessing of a national debt" to begin with. It had only the virgin resources of a country consigned to almost uninterrupted peace and prosperity for about half a century, and of the fresh energy and confidence of a people who scarcely knew by experience what taxation meant. Here started, under Mr. Chase's system, that development of credit which soon became a marvel and a mystery of financial success both to Europe and America. Here was the basis upon which a national debt rose with enormous rapidity. But it was built upon an original, not a secondary foundation. It was not debt piled upon debt. The American people have yet to know what it is to stand beneath Pelion heaped upon Ossa. May it be long before, in an endless progression of debt and taxes, they have to add wormwood to their sop of gall. The hemlock of despair would come next.

One of the arguments of those who advocate a large national debt is that it interests a great number peculiarly in the preservation of the Union. But this argument is hardly in vogue any longer, even in England, where it originated. Granting the political and national sentiments and tendencies of men to be controlled by sordid considerations, on this argument premises, it is evident that a heavy debt entailing a proportionate taxation to meet its interest must make a much greater number of enemies than friends to the Government, since the tax-payers will always largely exceed the national creditors.

But it is a great mistake to suppose that vital questions of nationality turn upon such considerations. Unjust and extortionate taxes may at last alienate a people from any Government; but with one to which they have once confided their national affections, hopes and aspirations, they will, amid almost any circumstances of hardship, "bear it out even to the edge of doom." To inspire such feelings in the work of true statesmanship, for they are at the bottom of national unity, strength, glory and perpetuity.

We are obliged to Mr. McKeever, President of the Commercial Express Company, 120 and 122 Common street, for acceptable favors—Mobile papers of the 28th, the Meridian, Miss, *Clarion* of the 27th, and the latest New York dates.

Adams' Express Co. has our thanks for copies of the Montgomery *Mail*, Ala., to the 25th.

ARRIVAL OF THE EVENING STAR.—This steamer arrived duly last evening with the passengers published in our evening edition. We have by her our usual files of New York papers to the 21st. The next steamer to leave New York for New Orleans was the George Cromwell on the 24th. The Morning Star was to sail on the 21st with passengers for California via Nicaragua.

MEMORANDUM.—The steamer L. M Kennett brought down from Natchez 600 First Texas cavalry en route for Texas under the command of Major Longley.

FOR THE OHIO RIVER.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the excellent passenger packet Lady Gay will take her flight for Louisville. Passengers and shippers should not let slip so good an opportunity to patronize such an elegant and fast a boat as the Lady Gay has proved herself to be. The deservedly popular Captain J. A. Williamson is in command, and Mr. M. W. Beltzhoover presides at the desk

The Mobile *News* of the 28th announces the arrival here of Mr. ROBERT W. MONTAGUE, newly appointed Collector and Inspector of Light Houses for the District of Mobile.

Crops in Mississippi.

The Meridian *Clarion* of the 27th says:

People from all parts of the State bring good news of the rains of last week. These visitations came in the prick of time, and their beneficial effects can be seen already in the fields and gardens throughout.

POLL TAX.—Asst. Commissioner Conway, of [illegible] gives notice that

Telegraphic Items of the 29th.

[From the Mobile News of the 29th.]

Washington, June 26.—The President is indisposed to-day, and is not receiving visitors.

New York, June 26.—Advices from Havana to the 21st inst., have been received here. They state that the individuals to whom the Spanish authorities delivered over the Government of the Republic of San Domingo agreed to pay all the expenses they had incurred in the war, and to guarantee the property of Spanish residents.

These advices also bring a rumor that the Haytien forces had already invaded the Dominican territory.

Gen. Breckinridge and his party are still in Havana, where he had been offered a house if he would remain in that city. It is reported, however, that he intended to go to Spain.

It was generally believed in Havana that the rebel ram Stonewall *alias* Olinde would ultimately be given up to the United States government.

From South America late dates have also been received here. They do not contain much of interest. A project to connect Panama with Valparaiso is said to meet with much favor.

It is stated in accounts from England that the Great Eastern will probably leave Valencia Bay and commence the laying of the Atlantic Cable, about the 6th of July. Thus far everything had gone on admirably with the undertaking, and the prospect was as promising and cheering as possible.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 15th inst. states that the rumor that the French Government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico is unfounded.

The Bourse is reported firm.

In London Consols are reported steady and firm.

The Richmond and Petersburg correspondents of the morning papers here, state that General Terry, commanding at Richmond, has issued an order requiring precisely the same personal liberty to be accorded to the blacks as to the whites, and directing them to be subjected to the same restraints and punishment.

A special dispatch to the *Times* of the city says that ex-Senator Foote and Col. Faulkner have applied for pardon.

News from the North via the River.

We have newspaper dates from St. Louis to the 24th. They afford very little additional news. We extract the following:

GEN. GRANT'S HEALTH IMPAIRED.

New York, June 22.—The *Commercial's* special says: General Grant's health is considerably impaired by arduous services, and he will probably seek a few weeks rest.

THE CASE OF GEN. POPE WALKER.

New York, June 22.—The *Tribune's* special says the first rebel Secretary of War, L. Pope Walker, is expected here soon to apply for pardon. Southern Union men who are familiar with his political course for the last four years assert that he deserved the rebel cause two years since and did every thing in his power by word and deed to atone for errors he had committed. They also state that through his personal influence while Secretary of War loyal people of Tennessee were treated with great leniency, and that he saved Gov. Brownlow from imprisonment and General J. Hickman from a rebel halter.

FUNERAL OF GEN. DOBLADO.

The funeral of General Don Emanuel Doblado, a distinguished Mexican patriot, took place yesterday afternoon in this city, from his late residence. Religious services were performed in the church of St. Francis Xavier, and the remains were deposited in the Second street cemetery. There was a very large attendance on the occasion.

MORE PARDONS—MODIFICATION OF THE AMNESTY DISCUSSED IN CABINET.

Washington, June 26.—Thirty-one citizens of North Carolina received the President's pardon to-day on the recommendation of Gov. Holden.

The President has over 1000 application lying on his desk, which have not yet been touched.

The rebel Gen. Wm. Wickham, of Virginia, has been pardoned on the recommendation of John Minor Botts.

The meeting of the Cabinet of to-day was protracted, all the members except Seward being present. It is understood that the principal matter of discussion was the modification of the amnesty proclamation.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati June 23, P. M.—Flour dull but prices are not lower. Super $5 50 to 5 60; extra $5 75 to 6 25; fancy brands $6 50 to 7 75. Wheat dull and 10c lower; red $1 30 to 1 45.

Corn—Unchanged; car 55 to 75c.

Oats—57 to 58; and firm owing to light receipts.

Rye dull at 68 to 70c, and prices nominal.

Mess pork dull—no sales, and prices nominal, at $22 to 21 50 and 25, and inactive. Lard—prime city sold at 17 1/2c; and about 200,000 lbs bulk meats at 12¾ to 12½c for shoulders, and 13¼c for sides. Clear bacon sides sold at 16¼ to 16 1/2c. Loose hams less firm; plain 19 to 20c, and sugar-cured 21c.

Butter firm, at 22 to 24c.

St. Louis, June 23, P. M.—Tobacco—Demand steady and for common logs the market is more buoyant and firmer. Sales 1 hhd scraps at $2 80; 23 hhds green logs from $4 50 to 5 30; 23 hhds factory $5 30 to 6 20; 20 hhds planters $6 40 to 8 50; 28 hhds common shipping leaf $8 40 to 15; 7 hhds common manufacturing $18 to 21 25; 3 hhds medium $23 50 to 24 50; 3 hhds good $31 to 33.

Bale Rope and Bagging—Rope is selling in the small way at 12 1/2c. We hear of no transactions in bagging. The market is nominal at 21 to 22c.

Lead—Market steady, and sales of 115 pkgs soft Missouri at 8c per lb.

Flour—Single extra and low double extra were scarce, with a moderate demand. Sales of 300 bbls city family (Brilliant) at $8 75; 207 do country double extra at $6 90 to 7; 40 do do at $6 65; 50 do choice single extra at $6 50; 165 do fall super at $5 50, and 50 do spring do at $5.

Corn—Market tolerably active at lower prices, with sales of 2250 sacks white and yellow, part delivered, at 75c; 100 do mixed at 75c; 1000 sacks white, in new sacks, at 72c; 75 do yellow at the same; 500 do at 71c, delivered; 3600 do mixed and yellow, mostly delivered, at 70c, and 1900 do, on the landing at 68c.

Oats—The market continues unsettled, with sales of 100 sacks choice at 60c; 493 do prime, in new sacks, at 59c.

Provisions—Holders are pretty firm, but we hear of no important transactions. We quote mess pork at $25; prime mess at $20 50 to 21; prime lard at 17¼ to 18c; No. 1 at 16 to 17c, manufacturing at 15 to 16c; sugar-cured cumberland hams at 20 to 22c, country and city sides at 17 to 18½c; country do at 15 to 16c; plain canvassed hams at 18 to 19c; plain hams at 14 to 16c; bacon shoulders at 11 to 12c; for rough country loose to the best city packed. We hear only of an occasional sale of bulk meat. A lot of 730 pieces shoulders, loose, brought 11¾c.

Whisky—Very dull, and the only sale 25 bbls at $2 06 ⅌ gallon.

Hides—Market dull at 9c for flint, 7c for dry-salted, and 5c for green salted.

Hay—Market unchanged, and sales 211 bales light pressed at $26, and 50 do do $25 50 ⅌ ton. For last sales of prime upland prairie were at $18 ⅌ ton.

Potatoes—New potatoes are taking the place of old, and we hear of no sales of the latter.

Butter and Cheese—We have no change to note. We quote fresh Western at 15 to 18c; Ohio at 20 to 22c. Cheese at 17 to 18c.

Eggs—In demand, and selling at 19 to 21c per dozen.

White Beans—Offerings inferior in quality, and unsaleable. No sale. We quote prime and choice from $1 60 to $1 75; inferior and common from 50 to $1 25 ⅌ bushel.

Dried Fruit—We quote from $1 25 to $2 15 per bushel from common to choice.

Groceries—We quote fair to prime new Louisiana sugar from 15 to 16½c; choice old Louisiana, refined, at 18c; Porto Rico at 17 to 17½c; Muscovado from 13½ to 15c; Rio coffee from 32 to 33½c; Java do at 35½ to 40c; Havana's sugar, in barrels, at 85c; New York syrup at 60 to 65c; rebolled Muscovado molasses at 50 to 60c; rice at 12½ to 15c.

Beef Cattle—Business for the past four days at the Broadway yards comprised receipts of 553 head; and sales of 230 head at prices ranging from $3 65 to $7 1/2c.

MITCHEL AT FORTRESS MONROE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* describes the arrival of John Mitchel, and his introduction to the fort, as follows:

A gang-plank was carried on the Baltic's upper deck, and laid across to the bulwarks of the brig. Mitchel then came in view, accompanied by Lieut. Morris. He shook Capt. Spencer by the hand, and lifted his hat to Mrs. Spencer. He stepped lightly across the brig, and sprang on the wharf. He glanced around in evident surprise at the slim attendance of [illegible]

dress. To aid the illusion, his loose fitting sack coat was garnished with small brass buttons at the cuffs. His head-gear was a cloth hat, of a light-grey color, and of the shape now most prevailing at the North.

His face was ghastly pale—not his wonted complexion I am assured; his tall form is more inclined to *embonpoint* than when I saw him last, eight years ago; but his features are sharper, the once full face is greatly attenuated, and the chesnut beard and moustache are liberally besprinkled with grey.

Mitchel was placed in a cell or casemate in the same row wherein are confined Davis and Clay. Davis, of course, knows nothing of the incarceration of his quondam editor.

A Supposed Letter from Mrs. Lee.

Galignani's Paris *Messenger*, of June 1, contains a letter, commonly imputed to the wife of Gen. Lee, dated Richmond, May 5, from which we abstract the subjoined paragraph:

The result so unfortunate to all our fond hopes, of four years' hardships and self-denial almost unprecedented in the annals of the world, must have reached you, my dear——. Also the false and garbled account of the Northern papers. The sad truth is that our people got tired of the war, and proved unworthy of the noble blood that had been shed for their liberty. Virginia will rue the day that her sons ever laid down their arms. When Gen. Lee surrendered to Grant he had only 7,800 muskets.

These noble men had subsisted for seven days upon two day's ration; had been fighting by day and marching by night without even time to parch the corn which was their only sustenance. I cannot describe to you the agony of mind we have endured. The General is calm, resigned to necessity. The daily and hourly testimonials of kindness and regard he and all family experience, are most touching.—Had he been conqueror he could scarcely be more honored and beloved, and the offers of homes and aid of every kind, both from North and South, are truly gratifying. All my family have been mercifully spared. I trust for some good purpose for their country. The ways of Providence are indeed mysterious; we shall one day know the reason of much that is dark to us now. One thing we do know, that the triumph of the wicked is but short.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Fanny Morris was charged with having drugged a discharged soldier, and F. A. Morris, with having conniving with Fanny, robbed the drugged man of $1100. The jury found accused guilty. John Hall, a colored individual, was found guilty with having entered the premises of Jno. Barbee and stealing his chickens. Verdict: "Guilty."

Fire Alarm.—The telegraphic bell ringing brought the whole fire department on foot last evening, but fortunately the matter was a trivial one, not requiring the interference of the stalwart arms of the defenders of this city. The alarm was from the corner of Girod and Levee streets.

Third District Court—Judge Fellowes—The Clerk of this Court, Mr. Montaugh, was called upon to show cause why he should not suffer the penalty prescribed in an act of 1858, for officers overcharging fees in municipal tax cases. The defense that the act cited does not apply to a case demanding different duties from those prescribed in the act relied upon by the relator, was sustained.

Recorder Wolfe's Court—Victoria Peters and Sarah Green, were arrested violating city ordinance No 1095. Sarah had to pay a fine of $25, but Victoria got off with paying $5. Alphonse Riggoscie, arrested on the same charge was let off with a fine of $15. Sundry contrabands and characterless women were up and disposed of with fines and sentences to the Workhouse in both Recorder's Courts.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—The Hon. Judge was in his seat to-day and after opening court ordered the announcement that it adjourns to Monday next.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

The following appointments to office have been made by his Excellency Gov Wells:

Parish of Natchitoches—A W Hamilton, Clerk of Court; William Payne, Recorder; Jackson J Rame, Assessor; Geo W Kearney, Notary Public; Christopher Neven, Notary Public; Estie Wantled, H H Hathorn, R G Hermet, Jas Louis Marcy, Clinton Barry, James H Martin, W Bishop, James Kite, Abel Bers, Oscar Chaler, Fred Williams, Charles Nevin, Justices of the Peace.

Parish of Ascension—A M Templet, Sheriff; John F Aylaud, Recorder; Octave Terrio, Clerk of Court; Joseph St Martin, Assessor; Numa Cite, Coroner; Simon Ellisor, Justice of the Peace, Sixth Ward; William Randall, Justice of the Peace, Donaldsonville; Paul Le Blanc, Justice of the Peace, Second Ward; Paul Landry, Justice of the Peace, Seventh Ward; Petit Jurors: P O Ayraud, James L McCormick, Leonard Landry, Fred Thompson, E Gaudin, Philip Landry, C Colomb, Hopkins Sade, Henry Doyal, Dorcelus Landry, M Gauthroux, Joseph Gonzales, Robert Blair, D L Blanc.

Parish of Orleans—Thomas Cottman, Clerk of Court for the Second District Court of New Orleans, vice W R Fish removed.

Parish of Caddo—Thomas F Beale, Notary Public; J G Gulch, commissioned as Mayor of the town of Shreveport, by virtue of his election to that office, on taking the usual oath, and qualifying by taking the oath of office.

Parish of Saint Landry—Elbert Gantt, Police Jury; Jackson T Laurence, Constable Second Ward.

Parish of Madison—Patrick Kennedy, Sheriff; E H Tourne, Assessor; F M Dawson, Clerk of Court; Police Jurors, E Smith, A R Hynes, A Nowlen, E Armorer, H P Moranney, D Hynes, W T Dowell, A R Hynes.

Parish of St. James—Arsene Gourdain, Coroner.

Parish of St. Helena—James A Welsh, Notary Public; Warren A Grice, Notary Public.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH
FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

THE EVENING STAR ACROSS THE BAR.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

S. W. Pass, 9 A. M. June 29.

The steamship Evening Star, Capt. L. C. Winpenny, from New York on the 21st inst., crossed the bar this morning at 5 o'clock.

The following is a list of passengers by the Evening Star from New York 21st:

W B Bowles, A E Mombelant, A B Shear, A Coffin wife and child, J Rhea and wife, Mrs C Thompson, Lieut Colonel Shaler, A Lezaro, C Gates, J E Cook, A Gallick, H J Moore, E Bernard, J M Morgan, Mr Arnaut, Henry Turner, W C Hollowquest, Wm Kane, and 11 in steerage.

The Faneuil Hall and Beecher Programme for Reorganizing the South.

In Boston on the 21st, a meeting to consider the subject of the reorganization of the rebel states, called by Governor Andrew and others, was held in Faneuil Hall, to-day. Theophilus Parsons, Law Professor in Harvard University, presided. Resolutions were presented declaring that the work of reorganizing the Government and society in the rebel States requires of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government the most deliberate exercise of their powers of statesmanship, and that it is far more important that the task shall be performed well, than that it shall be performed quickly; declaring, also, that it is essential, for the liberty of our Government that none be allowed to vote who are not loyal, and that none should be excluded from voting because of race of color.

The resolutions were commented on by Mr Parsons, R H Dana, Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Dr. Geo. B. Loring. Mr. Parsons, in his opening remarks, urged it was the duty of the Government to hold, and continue to hold the Southern States in military possession. The applause at this remark was long, loud, an enthusiastic.

A resolution expressive of the sentiment that President Johnson will carry out the great work for which President Lincoln laid down his life, was loudly cheered.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., argued that the war is not over yet; that the country, to-day, is in the attitude and state of war; that the whole rebel territory lies within and beneath the military power, that the public faith stands pledged to the emancipated slaves and their posterity, [illegible] that we have a right to require that freedmen shall have a right to vote; that if we do not secure that right now, in this hour of [illegible] it will never be secured, except by

Henry Ward Beecher addressed the meeting in an earnest and lively speech, in behalf of universal suffrage, as a natural, inalienable right which existed independent of any considerations of property or ability to read and write.

Senator Pomeroy contended that, to make the victory we have gained sure, and the peace lasting, we must secure to the negro the homestead, the musket and the ballot.

The meeting was continued for nearly three hours.

Gov. Holden to the Freedmen of North Carolina:

In his late proclamation for the provisional organization of North Carolina, Gov. Holden has the following to say to the freed negroes of that State:

"To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathy of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate, as they should be comprehended and appreciated by self-governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of constitutions and laws, or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government.

But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth scrupulously observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instructions from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you has told you that diligence in business is required of all His creatures; and you cannot expect to escape with escape ultimate extinction if you wilfully outlaw or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws.

I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary, while I am a white man, as while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the three slaveholding States were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even your own freedom. I will see to it, so far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons, and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

Death of General Doblado.

Major General Doblado, of the Mexican army late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic under Juarez, and formerly Governor of Guanajuato, died at his residence in New York on the 19th instant, of consumption. The New York *Herald* says of the deceased:

Belonging always to the liberal party, Don Manuel Doblado has served his country faithfully in the capacity of Governor of the State of Guanajuato, secretary and subsequently judge of the supreme Court, and in many other positions of trust and importance.

His ability as a statesman was well known to the French, as was proven by the following fact: Marshal Bazine wrote to him, inviting him to join the empire in its scheme of intervention in Mexican affairs. General Doblado asked an interview with the French General, at the same time informing his government of the proposition which had been made him. But General Bazaine declined the interview, his reason being (as is shown by an intercepted letter from him to Napoleon) that he "preferred fighting to discussing with General Doblado."

General Doblado removed some time ago to this city, where he was still serving his government at the time of his death. He will be deeply mourned by all his republican countrymen, for in him they have lost their right hand.

English and American Precedent in the Trial of Political Assassins and Conspirators.

In his argument against the Military Commission, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson refers to the following cases:

In the case of Cranburn, accused as implicated in the "assassin plot," on trial before the same judge, Holt put an end to what Lord Campbell terms "the revolting practice of trying prisoners in fetters." Hearing the clanking of chains, though no complaint was made to him, he said: "I should like to know why the prisoner is brought in ironed." "Let them be instantly taken off." When prisoners are tried they should stand at their ease." (13 State Trials, 221, 24 Campbell, Lives Chief Justices, 140.) Finally, I deny the jurisdiction of the Commission not only because neither Constitution nor laws justify, but, on the contrary, repudiate it, but on the ground that all the experience of the past is against it. Jefferson, president in the prosecution of Burr, and solicitous for his conviction, from a firm belief of his guilt, never suggested that he should be tried before any tribunal but a civil court. And in that trial, so ably presided over by Marshall, the prisoner was allowed to "stand at his ease," was granted every constitutional privilege, and no evidence permitted to be given against him but such as a civil court recognizes; and in that case as in this, the overthrow of the Government was the alleged purpose, and yet it was not intimated in any quarter that he could be tried by a military tribunal.

In England, too, the doctrine on which this prosecution is placed is unknown. Attempts were made to assassinate George the Third and the present Queen, and Mr. Percival, then Prime Minister, was assassinated as he entered the House of Commons. In the first two instances, the design to murder the commander-in-chief of England's army and navy, in whom, too, the whole war power of the Government was also vested; in the last a secretary, clothed with powers as great at least as those that belong to our *Secretary of State*; and yet in each the parties accused were tried before a civil court, no one suggesting any other. And during the period of the French Revolution, when its principles, if principles they can be termed, were being inculcated in England to an extent that alarmed the Government and caused it to exert every power it was thought to possess to frustrate their effect, when the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, and arrests and prosecutions resorted to almost without limit, no one suggested a trial, except in the civil courts. And yet the apprehension of the Government was, that the object of the alleged conspirators was to subvert its authority, bring about its overthrow, and subject the kingdom to the horrors of the French Revolution, then shocking the nations of the world.

Hardy, Tooke, and others were tried by civil courts, and their names remembered for the principles of freedom that were made triumphant mainly through the efforts of "that great genius," as the words are a modern English statesman, (Lord Russell,) "whose sword and buckler protected justice and freedom during the disastrous period," having "the tongue of Cicero and the soul of Hampden, an invincible orator and an undaunted patriot."—*Erskine.*

Somewhat different in tone from the foregoing was the case of the famous Irish Rebel of '98, Wolfe Tone, who was tried by an English Court Martial at Dublin, and convicted and sentenced. His status when followed [illegible] ned to bring the case before the Court [illegible] Hench, presided over by Lord Kil[illegible] the parent [illegible] and when [illegible] judge with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]