THE DAILY BEE
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No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1865.

Another Sale! This Day.

By E. M. Jambs, at No. 38 Exchange Alley furniture, dry goods, &c.

Up to 12 M. last night no p.ssengers came through, the telegraph line has not given out between Jackson and Meridian.

Mr. Geo. Whitmore, clerk of the packet Grey Eagle, has our thanks for the Vicksburg Herald of the 5th inst.

ESTABLISHED IN THE AUCTION BUSINESS.—It will be seen by a card elsewhere that Mr. J. B. Walton has resumed the auction business in this city at No 47 Carondelet street, corner of Union. His experience and popularity and general reliability in times past can not fail to render this resumption welcome to the public.

The Demand of the Universal Suffrage Committee on Gov. Wells.

The issue of negro suffrage which it was hoped to avoid in the reorganization of Louisiana has nevertheless been raised with the evident design of deliberate agitation. It is called up by no movement of the people; it is devolved upon the people by no action of the authorities; it is not legitimately incident to the pending process of preparing the State to resume its original relations to the Federal Government. On the contrary, the clear policy of the President towards all the States which he has taken steps or have adopted points directly to the exclusion of this issue from the process, and in no instance has the agitation been invited from the body of loyal electors on whom rests the momentous responsibility of reassuming the organic law with reference to a restored Union status.

The people failing to act in this matter, Gov Wells not choosing to play the autocrat with the electoral franchise, and the President calls Red, apparently, with simple loyalty to National authority and content to leave to the people of the States all the rights with respect to State policy consistent with essential conditions of Union, a self-elected body of political censors and supervisors take it on themselves, it would seem, to rebuke the people, the Governor and the President, and to point out the way they must instantly go.

The political style of the body referred to is the "General Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal suffrage." The Honorable Thos. J. Durant is their President, in a direct relation; but, mediately considered, as Anacharsis Cloots was "Orator of the human race," Mr. Durant is doubtless entitled to be known as President of the human race, but more especially of the negro race. In their behalf he demands of Gov. Wells universal suffrage. The Governor modestly answers that, inasmuch as he deep not possess that prerogative attribute, it is not in his power to grant it. He declines to commit usurpation in order to effect an object not at all consonant with the views which he has in hand, and will only invoke the supplemental agency of military authority where an essential object can not otherwise be obtained.

This position of Gov Wells suggests an important distinction, which is but too often overlooked, in discussing the scope or the period to which paramount military authority in circumstances such as the present should be extended. It does not follow that because an extraordinary power may be justifiably exercised for some purpose, it may be employed for any other purpose, or for any purpose.

Military authority, having left certain civil governments organized, in order that there be a condition to resume their places, as well as to save them from anarchy, it seemed necessary for the President to retain a degree of military control over them and to lay the basis of reorganization.

In this work the military power is called into exercise, not for war purpose, but for peace purposes. Its legitimate aim is simply to secure the loyal rehabilitation of the States through the action of their citizens. It has no business to go further than this, and legislate upon the most vital and sensitive questions of State policy. President Johnson has made no such pretension, and Gov. Wells declines to usurp authority as his representative.

List of passengers per steamship Monterey, from New York:

J A Abbey, Mr Comstock, J M Davis, O M Dodge, F B Dunscombe, E Dansby, T Foster, Lieut S C Ridgely, A O Bailey, Lieut J M Stewart, J Bennett, 4th cabin, H Wilkinson, Mr Kirkpatrick, Mr Wilson, C H Waple, Mrs Williams, Mr Fisher, Dr. J S Percival, J S Fewer, J Bonsfield, Mr Lewis, Prof. D McCall, S Seelers, J Wolcenbrugen, P Daley, Captain Wolfart, D Tulloch and 11 prisoners D S Army.

The United States Mail steamship Mississippi, Captain Kennedy, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening for New York direct with a full freight of cotton and [illegible] and the following passengers:

Mr Leopold Morse, [illegible] A Officer of Navy, Mr [illegible] and child, E Baker, Mrs F [illegible] Mr Hartsuff and lady, Mr Ingersoll, Mrs W M Eaton and three children, Mrs L M Knox, Mrs Shaumburg and child, Mrs Dr Addoms, Miss Addoms, Mrs Louisa, Miss D F Hall and child, Mrs Mann, Mrs R B Morse, J D Coleman, Mrs J Sharpstein two children, Mrs Dr Bowman, Mrs Dr J Warren and lady, A T Dodge, A F Hayward, Dr C J Beckham, H S McCook, R C Gaston, M Dunphy and lady, E Smith, J R Wilcox and two servants, J T Sawyer, A S Pulpy and lady, D Urquhart, Henry Sampson and lady, J C Alleyn.

Appointments by Gov. Wells.

Parish of Orleans—John M Wyman Constable of the Seventh Justice's Court, vice Conrad Buhler.

Parish of Point Coupee—Leon B Dayries, Recorder; Charles C Tassin, Notary Public.

Parish of Ascension—J B Hebert, Notary Public; Pierre Jonnson, Constable Third District.

Parish of St. Tammany—Stanford J Bonder, Assessor.

Parish of Rapides—John Frazier, Mayor of the town of Alexandria, provisionally until an election can be held.

Parish of De Soto—J H Sutherlin, Clerk of Court; W E Jackson, Recorder, J P McElroy, Assessor; Justices of the Peace—A T Wilmhan, A H Thomas, Wiley Wilet, R S Frierson, Geo Hendrick, J W Brodman; Police Jurors—W O Pagans, M Eldridge, John Wagner, A J Leach, T W Brooks, J J Webber, J B Norman, Wiley White, Sam'l Johnson.

General Sherman wants Peace and Harmony.

In his reply to an address of the late reception given him in Cincinnati, Gen. Sherman said:

Gentlemen—As I am not so accustomed to public speaking as you might suppose from Mr Stanberry, who has just addressed me in your behalf, you must bear with me patiently. Mr Stanberry knew me and he knew my father before me. He knew me well when I was a little redbeaded boy running about Lancaster stealing his sheepskin. [Laughter.] He knew my heart and can tell you feelings better than I can express them. But I will tell you my friends, that it was here in this city, in this very hotel, through which I passed to reach this spot, that Grant and myself met over a year ago, and in that very room we had laid down the maps and studied on the campaigns which ended this war. (Immense cheering.)

I came down in Mississippi attending to a little matter there (laughter and cheers), and when General Grant and myself ended our conference here, we separated, he to go to Richmond, and I to Atlanta; and the rest has been just as we planned it here in 1864. We had been one about the field, to end the war in such a manner as to forever crush out rebellion, and fully established against the future, the principle that the United States should say to the world that we are a nation. Grant and Sherman, and all patriotic Generals have had the idea—the supremacy of our country and Government. Each attained a share for that Grant and Sherman? We may differ as to some little things, but, in the one great thing, we did not differ—that this great country should be a country in all its parts. We should not bother ourselves about small matters, but attend to the great interests of the country. Our country has now a good man in life, and its welfare is in good keeping. It is a country wonderful yet in undeveloped resources. In your own beautiful State of Ohio—the flower in this whole country—exactly one acre of land is in cultivation. Let us then go on in peace and harmony with the peaceful pursuits of life. When all is under cultivation and we have a population as dense as that of Europe, it will be soon enough to trample on each others heads. We have a future of peace now before us—an honorable peace, and, as half an hour ago I did not want to hear of war for fifty years to come. When other nations attempt to trample on our national rights, we shall have an opportunity of renewing the horrors of war. But now that the war is over, I am a peace man. all of my army are peace men. Sherman's "bummers" [laughter] are peace men. I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness of your welcome to night.

A cotton speculator named Deans was robbed and killed in the Tallahatchie swamp near Memphis, Miss. The Memphis *Argus* of the [illegible] of him:

Deans was a cotton speculator by the name of [illegible] from New Orleans, came up into the region of country bordering on the Tallahatchie to carry on his business. He had received a large amount of cotton, which he was sending off to New Orleans by all accessible means of transportation. It was also supposed that he had brought a number of rebels with him, as he was continually making heavy purchases of cotton, paying for it in United States currency. Deans was a young man, about twenty-five years of age, of medium height, of stately and erect bearing, and of a very cultivated address. He was educated and lived in Philadelphia, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married, and lived with his family in Philadelphia, at Germantown, Gonzales, Texas, and in New Orleans. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in this country about three years. He was about twenty years of age, and had no children.

South Carolina Planters and Freedmen.

The New York *Herald's* Charleston special says:

The *Herald's* Charleston special says that Gen. Ruger, commanding the District of Charleston, has issued a circular to the planters, in their contracts made with the freedmen, given introducing clauses binding the negro to which they may be hereafter hired to be the employer, has herself to order declaring all such contracts null. He also gives notice that in these contracts no language must be introduced tending to deprive the freedmen of the elective franchise by so that the question of emancipation.

The New York Monthly Westminster, for the July date, says that the Freedmen's Bureau, which left the land for dead, Andrew Johnson fish was the only possible question in my life.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,469.

Gov. Wells and the Negro Suffrage Question.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THOS. J. DURANT AND OTHERS.

To His Excellency J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana—

Governor—The undersigned, the central Executive Committee of the friends of universal suffrage, respectfully invite your attention to their organization and objects.

They desire to see the elective franchise extended to all the inhabitants of the State who are loyal, without distinction of origin.

The rebellion has overthrown the constitution and civil Government of Louisiana, and rendered necessary the creation of a new State Government by the direct act of the people.

The recent attempt here to re-establish government on a limited and impaired suffrage is an admitted failure. You do not profess to hold power by the form of election which took place in February, 1864. You assert and exercise a power independent of the formal organic law. Your right to do so, it is not our purpose to draw in question. You enjoy it. That is enough for what we seek.

Under your discretionary powers you have defined the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration of voters in New Orleans; but you permit the observance of a different rule in the country. We urge you to enact uniformity.

We ask that before you shall order any general State election, or for members of Congress, you shall cause a complete registration to be made in every parish of the State, of all loyal citizens without distinction of race or origin, who have resided twelve months in Louisiana.

This will introduce to the ballot-box the loyal element of the black race hitherto disfranchised, but who have acquired by emancipation the title of citizens, and who have earned by their devotion to the country, and possess by natural tuition, the right to participate in government.

Soon as not, sir, will make you forever loved and respected in Louisiana and throughout our country. It will ensure the tranquility of the State; it will establish the logical consequence of emancipation; it will put an end to that power of the aristocracy which began and the rebellion and still ambitiously aims at the power of the Government; it will neutralize and overpower the rebellious elements which cannot be successfully excluded from a polls; it will open to State on a new and unknown career of wealth and honor.

We respectfully ask a reply in writing to this communication, and that you will be pleased to name an early day on which to give it.

We remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

Thomas J. Durant, President.
Anthony Ferrand, Vice President.
F Jerry Snead,
Jos L Mosties, Assistant Secretary.
W. H. Crane, Treasurer.

Rufus Waples, Chs Ogliviie,
B G Harvey, J D Lindsy,
Ansel Edwards, R Abecassis,
G J Dunn, M Sulzer,
H Trask, F C Dumontel,
Benj. F. Flanders, Thomas Lynch,
A Commagere, Sebastian Soiter,
D C Woodruff, M W Stanley,
H. C. Warmoth

Executive Department, New Orleans, July 10th, 1865.

Messrs. Thos. J. Durant, Wm. H. Crane, Benj Flanders, Rufus Waples and others.

GENTLEMEN—An address signed by you and many others, as representing, respectively, what you call the "General Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage," was handed to me a week ago. Pressing official duties have delayed my official action; and now I am at the leisure to reply to it as requested.

1st. You ask that the elective franchise be extended to all the inhabitants of the State who are loyal, without distinction of origin.

2d. You allege "that the recent attempt to establish government on a limited and imperfect suffrage is an admitted failure, and that I do not profess to hold power by the form of election which took place in February, 1864. You assert, furthermore, that "I exercise a power independent of the organic law.

3d. You do me the kindness to declare that "under my discretionary powers I have defined the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration as voters in New Orleans, but that I permit the observance of a different rule in the country," and you urge me "to enact uniformity."

In answer to your address so distorted and preemptive, I would say that the elective franchise is defined by law and its exercise must be in accordance therewith.

I do not believe that the constitution and civil government of Louisiana has come overthrown by the rebellion, and the creation of a new government is not within my province, if I admitted the necessity.

I do profess, and do hold, however, contrary to your confidently expressed opinion, by the form of election which took place in February, 1864, and in no respect "independent of the formal organic law," as you affect to believe.

It is true the exceptional condition of our political affairs compels me to assume a power authority to supplement momentarily, the deficiencies of the law, when my powers, as defined by statute and the U. S. Constitution, are inadequate to the emergency. This resource, however, I have sparingly invoked, and only against persons in office, whose shameless abuse of their places, or venal conduct, compel it.

Neither have I, as you carelessly assert, transcended the requirements of law in defining "the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration as voters in New Orleans." All persons legally entitled to vote, and none others, can register. So, too, do you misconceive the fact when you say that "I permit a different rule in the country." In both instances my conduct is controlled by the law. No register that I am aware of has ever existed in any State of the Union in rural districts. There were certainly ever has in Louisiana. I see no reason now for my departure from the usual course, and if I did, I do not claim any competence to direct it to be done.

When you set, therefore, that I shall "before any general State election, order a complete registration of the qualified citizens of the State of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin," for the reasons already advanced, I decline to comply.

In coming to this conclusion I have no other difficulty than in presenting by your confident predictions of the evils that must follow a non compliance with your demands. Dire political prophecying, however, has long since passed into proverbial ridicule. I recollect political prophecies made by the chief signers of this address, within the past two years, which have not been fulfilled by events that the apprehensions their present ones might otherwise inspire are blunted or disappointed. Notably, in the Nashville Convention and Peace Nothing era, your predictions were as boldly made that the natural union and immigration of foreigners would as certainly fail of their fulfilment, as that no ass would bray the negro, ignorant, inexperienced and incapable as he is admitted to be, is endowed with the elective franchise. Are these gentlemen not liable to fail then, on the same ground, now? Even within the last four years some of the more conspicuous members of the "General Executive Committee of the Friends of universal suffrage" have been powerful agitators in cause for the political power of the State from the parishes containing a large white population to the few white owners of large slave property in them. This was called the total population basis of representation.

I do not call in question, gentlemen, the sincerity of any of you. I take for granted you are perfectly sincere in the belief of our unmeasured people, and conscientiously believe the latter are entitled to the elective franchise, but you cannot be surprised if I cannot come to your conclusion respecting it. I have my official duties did not allow me the leisure to reply to it as requested.

1st. You ask that the elective franchise be extended to all the inhabitants of the State who are loyal without distinction of origin.

2d. You inform me that the rebellion has overthrown the constitution and civil government of Louisiana, and rendered necessary the creation of a new State government by the direct act of the people.

3d. You allege "that the recent attempt to establish government on a limited and imperfect suffrage is an admitted failure, and that I do not profess to hold power by the form of election which took place in February, 1864. You assert, furthermore, that "I exercise a power independent of the organic law.

4th