THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By R. Derbes, at 10 o'clock, a. m., corner Victory and Marigny streets, furniture.

REGISTRY OFFICES.—In our advertising columns will be found an announcement by Gen Buchanan of the places where the Registration officers can be found and where all persons entitled thereto can be registered.

To Registered Voters.

It is known that the Registrars previous to the vote last fall on the "Convention" question, struck from the lists many names of persons who had been duly registered, and this was done in the absence and without the knowledge of the parties interested, who became aware of the fact only when they went to vote and when it was too late to remedy the wrong. Let all such see that their names are actually on the lists, and if refused, appeal at once to the General commanding.

REGISTER AT ONCE.

The offices of registration will be open two more days, viz: to day and to morrow. It can hardly be necessary to urge every man who is entitled to be registered to see that his name is placed upon the list. Everything valuable to the white man is at stake in this canvass. If we do not do our best to vote down the Constitution we shall deserve to be afflicted with all the evils that are certain to flow from its adoption. Our courts of justice will be controlled by the negro element and crime will run riot over the State. Our places of public duty of all kinds will either have to be closed entirely or be open to the entrance of the colored people. Our children will have to be withdrawn from the public schools, or we shall have to submit to see them sitting on the same benches with the children of negroes. It is possible this can be avoided if the white people of the State will do their duty.

The Democratic Nominations.

Our readers will have examined the nominations for parish and city offices, made by the Democratic city and parish Convention on Saturday evening, and have formed their own opinions thereon. That list is not in all respects satisfactory, we do not suppose the same thought has occurred to our readers which has occurred to us. Why could they not get from beyond the same old circle and widen the range of selection? It is quite true no list could be presented to which some one would not object, but the Convention, it seems to us, should have sternly rejected every name hitherto familiar to the public, in connection with office. It is too late to make any further changes, and no selection must now be left to the voters. The main object is to defeat the adoption of the Constitution, and to that end all our energies should be directed.

Laws and Orders Regulating Registration and the Election on the Constitution.

1. The election will be held on April 17 and 18.

2. Revision of the Registration lists will commence on April 3d, and continue for five days, ending on the 7th.

3. All persons who, *at that time*, possess the qualifications required by law and who have not been registered, are entitled to be placed on the lists.

4. These qualifications are laid down in Section 5th of the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, and in Section 1st of the Supplemental Act of the same date, and are embodied in the oath prescribed by the last mentioned Act as explained in the additional and explanatory act of July 19, 1867.

5. A male citizen of the State, 21 years old and upwards.

6. A resident in the State for one year previous to the day of election.

7. Not disfranchised.

8. ——do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——, that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the Parish of —— in said State, that I am twenty one years old, that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, that I have been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others to do so, so help me God.

8. Section 6, of the Explanatory Act reads thus:

"That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said Supplementary Act to (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words, 'executive or judicial office in any State' in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice."

9. "In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered, the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the Board, and the Boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases, and to forward the same to these Headquarters without unnecessary delay." See General order No. 35, March 11th, issued by Gen Hancock.

10. Section 1, of the new Reconstruction Act, provides:

"That any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence under such regulations as the District Commanders may prescribe."

11. "The ballots to be cast 'for' or 'against' the Constitution shall have on them—printed or written—the words 'for the Constitution' or 'against the Constitution' respectively." See General order No. 53, of Major Gen. Buchanan, dated March 25.

Decisions of Gen. Hancock on Registry.

1. A person disqualified from voting is not restored by virtue of a pardon. Section 7, of the Reconstruction Act of July 19, 1867, expressly forbids registration *because of a pardon*.

2. Those who held State offices prior to 18-1, are not disqualified from that fact, unless they afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion, &c.

3. The office of Alderman is not an office under a general law, and consequently does not disqualify.

4. An applicant for registry must be *proved* to have engaged in rebellion, &c., before he can be rejected. The decision of a previous Board is not sufficient where proof of the fact was not made before them.

5. An officer of the State militia before the war is not disfranchised by the acts of Congress. It is neither an executive nor a judicial office. Such are entitled to registry.

6. Suspension from army of the United States is not a fitness in the sense of the acts of Congress. Those of them who took part in the rebellion are not disfranchised.

7. A member of the secession Convention, and rejected on that ground alone, is not embraced in any clause disfranchised by act of Congress. He may be registered on taking the oath prescribed by the act of March 23, 1867.

8. Merely having served in the Confederate army is not a sufficient ground for rejection. Such are entitled to registry on taking the same oath.

9. Mere charges of disloyalty do not furnish sufficient ground for rejection.

10. Clerks of election having held office under a general law, are not entitled to registration.

THAD. STEVENS ON THE PRESIDENCY.—Thaddeus Stevens advocates Grant and Wade as the Radical candidates in the approaching election.

There will be, this evening, at 7 o'clock, at Hawkins's Clubroom, a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

A LIBERAL MARGIN.—Horace Greeley thus defines the power of Congress:

Congress, in short, represents the people of the United States and possesses all the power of the United States, to do whatever they may make up their minds to do, are, under our present Constitution, very considerable."

We should say so, under "our *present* Constitution." How about the *old* Constitution for which so much blood and money were squandered? Does the "present Constitution" recognize a minority of whites as "*the* people of the United States?"

In Boston, it is proposed to change the name of Temple place to Autumn st ect, so that the city may have streets named Spring, Summer, Winter and Autumn. The first three it now has!

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,409

THE BARBARISM OF THE NEGRO POPULATION.

We find in the Feliciana *Ledger* a report of the trial of a negro man named Edmund Harrison, for the murder of a white boy named Eddie Smith, aged eleven years, just concluded before the District Court for that parish. The facts in the case are of a peculiarly aggravated character, and the confession of his accessory, which we publish below, makes the blood run cold when we think of a tender child shot down as if he had been a mad dog, rather than an inoffensive infant, in revenge for some act done, or fancied to be done, by his grandmother to the negro. We are told the poor little boy was actually shot at and killed, while his face was lighted up with an innocent smile towards his devilish murderers. Radical white men! how can you associate with and grant political rights to this barbarous race? Do you not know that *you are responsible* for this murder! Read the negro's confession, and then say if his race is fit to be entrusted with any privileges what ever. The God of Heaven will surely avenge any act like this, which could only have been committed by a savage. Don't tell us that there are also murderers among the white people—that is no excuse for this unprovoked butchery. The question is: Are a servile race like the negroes fit to live among us in any other relation than that of a subject people, and to be entrusted with the same privileges as the whites?

CONFESSION OF JOHN COOK, F. M. C.

My name is John Cook; am 15 or 16 years old; was born and raised on the plantation adjoining that of Mrs West, where Eddie was killed. Had been living with Mrs. West one year.

Uncle Edmond Harrison, three weeks before Eddie was killed, came to me and wanted me to kill Eddie. He said that Mrs West had taken away his mare, and he intended having vengeance on her for it. He offered me twenty five dollars to kill Eddie, Mrs. West's grandson. I told him I would not do it—he kept on at me to do it, telling me that the boy was in our way, and I had better kill him. Uncle Edmond came to me six times to kill Eddie within the three weeks, before I would agree to do it—always offered me money to do it. On the morning that Eddie was killed uncle Edmond came to my father's house before daylight—Edmond lived on Mr. Ogden's plantation, about a mile from our quarter;—He called me out and kept on persuading me to kill Eddie, and said I must do it that morning. I refused to do it. After a while uncle Edmond said that Eddie had come out and started hunting, uncle Edmond told me "Now is a good chance, go do it"—still offering me money to do so. I at last agreed to do it, and I went in my father's house and got his gun. I went to my brother's house and got about half a load of powder and one ball, and loaded my gun, using a tow wad.

Uncle Edmond and I then started off together. I didn't know which way he was going, but followed uncle Edmond.

We overtook Eddie about one hundred yards outside of the gate, and about two hundred yards from the house. When we first got near him, Uncle Edmond told me to step up and shoot, as I had a load loaded. Eddie was looking at me and laughing, and I then shot Eddie; he fell on his knees and kept grunting. Uncle Edmond then leveled his gun on him to shoot him. I told him not to shoot Eddie any more, but he said he would, and he would be glad if all the damned niggers were killed. He then put his gun close to Eddie's head and shot a hole through his head. Eddie was not killed by my shot, and I felt sorry for having shot him, as I had nothing against him, and I told uncle Edmond that I was going to tell Mrs. Smith, Eddie's mother. He told me not to do it, if I did they would hang me.

Uncle Edmond then took Eddie and threw him on my shoulders and told me to take him into the woods and cover him up in the leaves, and that he would stay there and cover up the spot. Uncle Edmond had an axe with him as well as his gun.

Uncle Edmond went off too with me to hide the body but said he would meet me out on the road. I went and hid the body, but when I came out to the road uncle Edmond was gone. I then went to my father's house and changed my clothes, and went over to Uncle Edmond's to get some salt for my father. Uncle Edmond was at home—he asked me if I had told any body, and told me if I did they would hang me. He said he did not have any money for me, but when he drew his money he and I would leave the country together. I told him I did not want to go away. I never saw Uncle Edmond after this until I was arrested.

An announcement of the death of Mr. Nicholas Martino was made in our issue of the 1st of April in the usual form of such announcements, accompanied by an invitation to his friends to attend his funeral from his residence. We have since learned that Mr. Martino, whose decease was thus chronicled, is still alive, and that we were imposed upon by some malevolent person, or practical joker, whose identity is unknown, but who deserves to be pilloried for the mischievous act. We regret he succeeded in making an unwilling accomplice of this paper, in carrying out so contemptible an act of spite.

In this notice, we must explain to the public, are frequently brought to the newspaper offices at a late hour, when it is impossible to verify the reality of the announcement, or require the parties bringing them to identify themselves.

From the Mobile Tribune.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

We have never been one of those who doubted that this railroad would ever be built and regarded it merely as a speculative project.

We have from the first mention of it fully believed that it would be built, as we saw in it a fortune for the corporators, an advantage which such a road if carried into successful operation would inevitably confer, and we have advocated the granting of most liberal terms by the city authorities to this company, as we believe with the workshops and depots located in this city, the road would prove of incalculable benefit to our community.

Our views are not altered, and we regret that in consequence of the exaggerated demands of some of the property holders on the route of way granted by the city, the location of the shops of the company in this city is now doubtful.

This, however, has not prevented the company from commencing work, as will be seen by the following letter just received from Mr. Van Vleck, chief engineer of the road, by our friend John R. Tompkins, Esq., who has kindly given it to us for publication:

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

J. R. Tompkins, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Your note of inquiry of 24th received. I am perfecting plans, bills of timber, iron, &c., for structures and buildings; also am perfecting papers for land appraised in Blunt app'l. Have an engineer party now at work staking out land for construction from Pascagoula eastward. Start another party Saturday for same purpose to Sand Hills, midway from Mobile to Pascagoula. Location of shops deferred till President comes, on account of high prices of lands at Mobile (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for land merely is a large pile to swallow—prominent men of your city one year ago estimated it at twenty five to thirty thousand dollars) which I think that some considerable deduction from $150,000 must be made to secure location there. Our people are busy at Washington securing legislation deemed necessary and expedient before letting work, I am advised that they will arrive here about first week in April.

Truly yours, H. VANVLECK.

Beauties of the Georgia Constitution.

"All persons borned naturalized in the United States, and resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State."

Third, of course, includes blacks and whites.

"The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation."

This law can be passed against amalgamation, or any laws to prevent promiscuous intermingling of whites and blacks in *all public places*.

"There shall be no distinction, as to practicable, one or in common schools in each school district in the State.

And black and white children must attend the same school, or the poor white children must go without education, which their fathers are taxed to educate the blacks. "No legislation respecting the social status of the citizen."

"Every male person (nations or unnaturalized), twenty one years old, etc., shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the *rights* of an elector."

This, of course, includes the right of holding office. Senators and Representatives are not to be white citizens, but only "citizens, whether white or black."

Suppose a case.

Expressman Bullock is elected Governor. The blacks have done it. The whites never will. He has a black majority in the Legislature. He appoints several hundred judicial and militia officers. The courts and militia are in his power, and that of his party, who are his most reward. The carpet baggers reign and riot on the spoils of what little is left you.

Where, then, is some of Georgia, will you find Relief? True Relief means elect Irwin Rose, and, as one man, put down this base conspiracy against your blood and right inheritance. *Macon City Journal and Messenger.*

The conviction of President Johnson is assumed by many people as a certainty to be the result of his pending impeachment, that they are already discounting the punishment which the Senate will probably inflict upon him. The Constitution says (art 1, sec. 3), "Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend *beyond* removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States." Now, the question comes up, Must the Senate not only remove Mr. Johnson upon conviction, but also disqualify him, or may it merely remove him, without inflicting the disqualification to hold office? As the object of impeachment is neither to remove incumbents, nor to inflict further action mentioned is entirely in the discretion of the Senate. This view is confirmed by the fourth section of the second article, which says merely, "The President, Vice-President, and civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. Here the only punishment made obligatory, as it is the only one necessary, is removal from office, and nothing is said of disqualification. Now, if anywhere provided that removal from office shall of itself work disqualification for occupying that office. So that should President Johnson be convicted, and the Democratic party want to run him as their candidate next fall, the Senate may, if it chooses, allow them the privilege—*N. Y. Sun.*

Louisiana Items.

DEATH OF DR. CHRISTOPHER H. DABBS.—The Ouachita *Telegraph*, of the 2d, announces the death at Monroe, on the 29th ult., of Dr. C. H. Dabbs, an old and distinguished citizen and eminent physician of Ouachita parish, highly esteemed for his many rare qualities of head and heart. This event occurred quite suddenly. It seems he had been complaining of pain in the stomach, like neuralgia or rheumatism, the previous day, and had been visited by professional brethren, but had dismissed them from his bedside, feeling better. He was found next morning dead in his bed, no one having witnessed his last moments.

The Telegraph says of him:

"Dr. Dabbs never held any very prominent public position, but exerted a wide political influence in behalf of the principles he espoused. He was a capital wit, the life and soul of every crowd in which he moved. His life was full of incident, making an inexhaustible fund of humor and absorbing story, upon which he often drew, always with charming effect upon his companions. We could dwell at length on this trait of his character, but we would fain abandon a theme so full of individual sorrow and regret dropping a tear to the memory of departed friend, as one whose, like we fear, we shall never see.

He was a man of massive structure physically, but mentally his organization was fashioned with extreme delicacy and vigor: a sympathizing and generous friend; a prudent and safe counsellor; a magnanimous opponent; a good and worthy citizen; a patient sufferer, (and who can tell what his trials were) and withal a type of true nobility. He will be missed and mourned by hundreds of devoted friends."

What higher eulogium could be pronounced upon a departed friend? The writer of this notice, who was acquainted with the deceased, and who, on a memorable occasion when his life hung trembling in the balance, experienced his kindness and his professional skill, heartily concurs in this feeling tribute to his memory. He was truly a most excellent and warm-hearted man. His merry laugh was always a more agreeable if not a more effective medicine than any it was his profession to prescribe.

Dr. Dabbs was 62 years of age, and was a native of, it is believed, Tennessee, or Kentucky, but had been a resident of Louisiana since 1835.

CROPS, ETC.—We have taken some pains this week to inquire into the condition of crops in remote sections of the parish, and are informed that everything looks promising for the future. The attention paid to sugar cane is meeting its reward in the beautiful appearance of the "stands" and young shoots. As the weather, so far, has been favorable, it is scarcely necessary to say that all care will be given to ensure full crops. In the lower part of the parish, there is much cotton up, we think, and even eight-leaves already, which is somewhat ahead of time; but this early planting will, no doubt, result advantageously, as the bolls will have ample time to mature and open before attacked by worms or caterpillars. In the same vicinity the greater portion of the corn has already had one hoeing, and to the credit of the farmers, be it said, they were careful enough to plant unusually large of this breadstuff. In the middle and upper portions of the parish, crops are not so well advanced in cotton, although corn is up and doing well. Great attention has been paid to gardening, and it is probable that in the matter of turnips, sweet and Irish potatoes, we will have an abundance for the years supply and plenty to sell. Without wishing to be considered a prophet, we think we can safely predict a season that an unusual season of plenty is plainly indicated. The breaking of levees, droughts or continued wet spells always considered.—*Sugar Planter.*

CROPS.—The prospects of a good crop this coming year are very flattering throughout the parish. Despite the demagogical influences of designing white and yellow Radicals, the freedmen have so far attended more to their welfare and the good of the country, by applying themselves diligently to work, than to the exercise of the apostles of equality and the partisans of manhood suffrage. We may therefore anticipate a good crop, for there is no longer any probability that our lands will be neglected this year. From present indications and from what we have been told by persons of close observation, there is no danger from high water this spring. The bayou and the lakes are very low, so in the Mississippi, and we see no cause of alarm from that quarter. It now remains to be seen whether the terrible enemy of cotton, the army worm will not next summer and fall some once more, invade with their devastating myriads the fields of our planters.

Our planters have planted less cotton this year than they have been used to, the sad experience of the past having certainly rendered them more cautious and prudent, has not altogether deterred them from making one more experiment of the great Southern staple. As amends to the scarcity of the cotton crop, our planters have sowed an abundance of corn, potatoes beans and other provisions. Peanuts have also been planted largely and will be available to procure seed cane and will make good sugar crops, unless unfavorable circumstances oppose their designs. The same plant is also cultivated, though on a smaller scale, by Messrs. B. D. Dautersive and A. De Clonet.—*Concordia Crescent.*

The weather was clear and delightful up to Thursday morning of last week. Since then it has rained and became quite chilly—too cool for the growing crops. We regret to learn from several parishes that cotton is cropping on the lands which were inundated last year, that the insects are cutting down the corn at six and eight leaves, and that the worms, in the lower parishes, are cutting down the corn at six and eight leaves, and that the worms, in the lower parishes, are cutting down the corn at six and eight leaves. They had to replant. Upon the whole, however, the crops in the Parish are more promising than they were last year at this time. We see in our country exchanges that this favorable prospect extends generally all through the State.—*Pineville Scout.*

The present spring has been as favorable for the planters as any we have ever seen. The crop is, or ought to be, all in the ground. Vegetation, except where they have turned in politicians, are working very well.—*Ouachita Telegraph.*

Coming Political Events.

To those who wish to "keep the run" of politics throughout the country, the following compendium of information concerning events to occur will be useful for reference

CONVENTIONS.

April 8.—Nevada, Republican, Carson City.
April 9.—Illinois, Republican, Springfield.
April 29.—Nebraska, Republican, Nebraska City.
May 1—Louisiana, Republican, New Orleans.
May 5—New Hampshire, Republican, Concord.
May 6—Illinois, Republican, Peoria.
May 7—Iowa, Republican, Des Moines.
May 13—Minnesota, Republican, St Paul.
May 19—National Soldiers, Chicago.
May 20—National Republican, Chicago.
June 10—New Jersey, Democratic, Trenton.
June 18—New Jersey, Republican, Trenton.
July 4—National Democratic, New York.
July 21—Soldiers and Sailors' New York.

STATE ELECTIONS.

April 1—Rhode Island—general.
April 6—Connecticut—general.
April 8—Michigan—new Constitution.
April 6 to 8—Florida—reconstruction, State and Federal officers.
April 7—Wisconsin—judicial.
April 14, 15, 16—South Carolina—reconstruction.
April 17, 18—Louisiana—reconstruction.
April 20 to 25—Georgia—reconstruction.
April 21, 22, 23—North Carolina—reconstruction.
May 4, 5, 7—Florida—reconstruction.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

VIRGINIA—The Convention has attained its seventh day without a quorum. It is a close. The registry has undergone one revision (with another promised) before the election.

NORTH CAROLINA—Election for and under the Constitution begins April 21st. Candidates for Governor, William W. Holden, Republican; Thomas S. Arke, Democrat.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Election for and under the new Constitution begins April 14th. Gen. Robert K. Scott is the Radical (and thus far the only) candidate for Governor.

GEORGIA—Election for and under the new Constitution begins April 20th. Candidates for Governor: Rufus B. Bullock, Republican; David Irwin, Conservative.

FLORIDA—Election for and under the new Constitution begins May 4th. Harrison Reed is the Republican (and thus far the only) candidate for Governor.

ALABAMA—An applicant before Congress, with prospect of admission.

MISSISSIPPI—Convention in its sixty-ninth day, and will probably conclude its labors next week. Gen. B. B. Eggleston, President of the Convention, is the Republican nominee for Governor.

LOUISIANA—Election for and under the new Constitution begins April 17th. Candidates for Governor: Henry C. Warmoth, carpet-bag Radical from the North; James M. Taliaferro, Louisiana Radical and candidate of the free colored men and a few native (white) Radicals.

TEXAS—Convention just elected but not yet convened.

ARKANSAS—Election held last week, result not known. Gen. Powell Clayton was the Republican, and only candidate for Governor.

Of the Republican candidates for Governor, Holden is a native of North Carolina; Scott is a native of Pennsylvania, entered the service from Ohio, and is in charge of freedmen's affairs; Bullocks is a native of New York, resident in Georgia before and during the war. Reed was recently a Wisconsin editor. Eggleston is a native of New York, who entered the military service from Ohio. Warmoth is a native of Illinois and entered the service from Missouri. Clayton is a native of Pennsylvania, entered the service from Kansas.

THE KU KLUX ORDER has grown as if by magic, says the Columbia Phoenix, into fearful proportions, and assumed a shape the most appalling. But a week ago it was the subject of joke and laughter, and regarded only as a source of amusement; but in the twinkling of an eye it has expanded into the huge proportions of a giant, fell of power and passion. But its mission is not yet fully understood or appreciated. On the contrary, this element it is that has grown so wonderfully. Twice has this Klan made its appearance in our place within a week—once at the funeral and around the grave of John Bicknell, and once at the jail to take peaceable possession of the murderer—but on neither occasion has the most active and inquiring, or the quickest suspicion, been able to point to any individual as belonging to the Klan. Who they are, no one can even surmise; but all know that they are great in numbers, and as determined as men can be, if they are.—*Murfreesboro' Monitor.*

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS.—Among the returns of local elections received, are those from Harrisburg, where the Democrats, on the 20th of March, elected city officers by an average majority of 500, a gain of over 325 since last fall, and on a full vote. In Bedford, Pa., the Democrats gained 41 over last fall, and in Titusville and Corry they elected their Mayor and a majority of the Council in both places for the first time.

At a recent fire in Mount Vernon, Ill., a number of ladies turned out and assisted in saving the property of their neighbors. The total loss was near $30,000 for a village of but twelve hundred inhabitants.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The funeral of the late Walter Wakefield, took place yesterday from the residence of Mr. Lanahan, on Apollo street. Mr Wakefield was a native of Maryland, but had resided principally in this city, where he was largely known and highly respected.

The appearance in the papers so mysteriously of the letters "G. D. A. B. F. A.," is something which will be explained by witnessing the performances at the Academy of Music.

The Commissioners of the Second Drainage District, of which Col. N. E. Bailey is the energetic President, make the gratifying announcement that they are now provided with sufficient funds to dig the canal along Orleans street, which is designed to prevent the nuisance of draining into the Bayou St. John.

Returned—General Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant General of the Fifth Military District, General Graham, Colonels McClure and Lisbur, and Dr. Asche, of the military party which sometime since left our city on the steamship Josephine, returned to the city yesterday morning on the steamship Austin, having left Brazos on the St Mary, on which some of the party remained. The steamship Josephine is reported as having cleared the Brazos bar and to have left Galveston for this port Sunday morning.

Violent Rain and Wind Storm—The city was visited yesterday morning by a severe thunder storm, followed by a very high wind which knocked things about in a very uncomfortable and rough manner. A chimney of the building occupied by the Merchants' Bank was blown down, two ladies who were passing very narrowly escaping the falling bricks. Another one at Reisman's, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, was also blown down.

The steamer Gray Eagle was blown from her moorings, and there were doubtless other results, of which we are not yet apprised.

Law Department of the University of Louisiana—The annual address on the occasion of the commencement of the Law Department of the University at the Lyceum Hall, yesterday, were of a very interesting character, and were witnessed by a large audience, including a great many ladies. Very interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. John J. Finney and Horace E. Upton, on the part of the Graduating Class, and Walter H Rogers, Esq., on behalf of the Alumni. Association. The degree of L. L. B. was conferred by Hon. Lenoir Hunt, on the following gentlemen: Marion Bankston, C. B. Kohler, Paul Capdeville, Henry R. Gibbons, Gabriel Fernandez, John J. Finney, John Ker Bullitt, Andrew McCollum, Joseph C. Pierce, Paul Robert, Victor de St Romes, Ed. B. Talbot, Clement Walker, Horace E. Upton and Theodore Chilton.

Fire—An alarm of fire Sunday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a chimney on Edmond's restaurant, Tchoupitoulas street.

About half past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, or shortly after midnight, a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. Lendell Hunt, on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Jackson streets, and was extinguished by Joseph Hogy as a grocery and confectionery. The origin of the fire is not known. Damage of slight consequence.

First District Court—Judge Rost—Yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury presented the following being a list of those chosen as Grand Jurors:

L. Surgi, Foreman. J. Labarre, E. B. Hernandez, T. Carroll, E. Throux, C. Ellerman, O. Andry, E. Bagneris, T. Reddington, A. Robinson, J. E. Sullivan, E. Thomas, E. McQuirk, T. Frederic, C. D. Lodtecke, and E. A. Michel.

Judge Rowe, in his charge to the Grand Jury, after calling the attention of the jurors to certain laws as required by law, also directed their attention particularly to the fact that an important election was shortly to take place, and the possibility of the frequency of frauds, and consequently to such an occasion. In this connection he mentioned the fact that he had received information from such sources, that it was contemplated to pass the ballots without notice, that many poor men, who are without employment through no fault of their own, had been arrested as vagrants, and sent to the Workhouse, and that they were offered wards released upon promising to leave the city, and this was done to influence the coming election. The information he looked to, said, if true, parties so offending should be brought to justice, and if the charge should prove false, the various Reverends and officers of the police force should be relieved from the odium which such a charge would attach to them.

He also alluded to the frequency of such crimes as embezzlement, breach of trust, and the obtaining of money under false pretences, in a large commercial city like New Orleans, and referred the attention to the necessary a clear and searching examination of the evidence in such cases, as unscrupulous creditors often made the liability of a debtor to pay, the foundation of a criminal charge in order to gratify spite, or intimidate the creditor.

The Grand Jury then retired, and proceeding to work, in short time presented an indictment against —— Pecoul for setting fire to the house Nos. 617 and 619 Magazine street, in the night time. No 617 was used as a shoe store and 619 as a dwelling by Pecoul. The fire was discovered about half-past twelve on the morning of February 11, 1868, and upon breaking open the store, it was found that a hole about 18 inches square had been cut through the wall between the store and dwelling, and the shelves, counters, &c., were sprinkled with coal oil, and some other article of combustible matter sprinkled with oil was also placed near the hole cut in the wall. A wheel barrow full of coal was found by the bucket being recognized as one Pecoul had bought a short time previously.

In the case of Madox, charged with the murder of a man named Ryes, on Notre Dame street some months since, the jury failed to find a bill.

Eugene Blanchet, sent from Recorder Gastinel's Court, on a charge of larceny, plead guilty and was remanded to await sentence.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—The case of Julius Jackson, charged with stabbing and mortally wounding with a Monte Christo rifle, about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, on St. Peter street, between Villere and Marais streets, a child named Mary Lukewich, aged 18 months, was continued on affidavit.

Louisa Frank, a vagrant and jewd and shun donned, and Mary McKenna, drunk, were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Sarah Williams, colored, for violating ordinance 558, was fined $10 or ten days

Ned Dennis, colored, charged with stealing wood, was sent up for thirty days.

Jas. Smith, colored, was arraigned, on a charge of stabbing, with intent to kill, and dangerously wounding one Samuel Williams, a brother freedman.

It appears from the evidence, that on the 21st of March this accused and Williams were at a game of "seven up" at the Jefferson House, on Gallatin street, in which Williams was beaten but did not pay, whereupon some words took place between the parties. The accused asked Williams to go out on the side walk. Williams went out and accused stabbed him twice, once in the breast and once in the side. Smith was sent before the First District Court.

Emile Blanche, colored, accused of stealing a large quantity of clothing, table and bed linen, jewelry &c., from A. H. D'Hart, was sent before the First District Court. A quantity of the stolen goods were found in possession of the accused by virtue of a search warrant.

CLEAR AS MUD.—The New York *Times* urges as a matter of prime necessity that the Southern Congressmen be admitted to the Union as fast as possible. "Then," says the *Times*, "they can make Constitutions to suit themselves."

After the fashion of Tennessee, we presume. Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly?

Large numbers of Northern people are said to visit Fort Sumter, and carry away relics of the place, in the shape of old iron, stones and other articles, to so great an extent that the Charleston newspapers fear that before long very little of the fort will be left.

Brigham Young is a widower to some extent, having lost five of his wives by death.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

[The wires being down, we received no dispatches last night.]

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, April 6—11 a. m.—Barometer 30; wind east, fresh.

Arrivals: Schooner Union, Wilson, master, from Corpus Christi, five days, hides and wool, to H. E. Woodhouse & Co. Sailed: Steamship Mariposa.

London, April 6—Noon.—Consols 93 to 93¼. Bonds 92¾.

Frankfort, April 6.—Bonds firm, 75¼.

Liverpool, April 6—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Prices unchanged. Sales 15,000 bales.

London, April 6—P. M.—Consols 93¼ to 93¼. Bonds 72½ to 72¾.

Liverpool, April 6—P. M.—Cotton easier. Middling uplands 12 to 13¼. Corn heavy. Pork buoyant. Rosin. Tallow 45s. 3d.

Havana, April 6.—There is great activity in the dockyards and fortifications at Jamaica.

Trouble is anticipated on account of the Alabama claims.

The vomito is prevailing with great activity in some of the ports of Porto Rico.

Advices from the City of Mexico reach to April 1st.

A bill was before Congress forbidding English merchants from exporting specie into England apologies for the recent smuggling.

A fresh conspiracy against the Government has been discovered.

The attempts at pacification in Yucatan and Sinaloa were not very successful.

New York, April 6—Gold 133½. Sterling 109⅝. Old bonds 110⅞.

Flour dull and 5 to 10c. lower. Wheat quiet. Corn ¼ to 1 lower. Rye steady. Oats firm. Pork firmer; mess $25 37½.

Lard firm, 16⅞ to 17c. Cotton dull, ¼ to 1c. lower—middling uplands 29 to 29½c. Freights dull and drooping.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, April 5—Hancroft has been authorized to negotiate a commerce and navigation treaty with the North German Confederation.

It is reported that at a Cabinet meeting yesterday the Ministry resolved to resign if, after the recess of Parliament, the opposition retain their large majority.

Paris, April 5.—The *Standard* says the affairs of Paraguay are known to be loss desperate than the Brazilian representations.

Washington, April 5—The House adjourned yesterday till Wednesday. No quorum in the Senate.

Atlanta, April 5.—Meade declares Irwin ineligible, and the latter declines to run. The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Georgia recommends Gen Gordon instead. Meade says Gordon is eligible. There was an immense meeting here to-night. Gordon made a speech. Judge Cabiness was President. Great enthusiasm among the Democracy.

Savannah, April 5—At a Republican meeting in Valdosta, Ga., last night, a disturbance was caused by the discovery of a keg containing a small quantity of gunpowder with a fuse attached. The meeting dispersed amid considerable excitement. It is generally believed to have been intended by the Republican party for capital, as the leaders appeared unconcerned.

Memphis, April 5—Gillem's official report is required to decide the Arkansas election.

The case of Legislature against the Mayor of the House at night, and ordered the arrest of the Superintendent, who refused them the keys. Gillem decides that State officers have no right to expede the Mayor from the Capitol, by force.

There are five negroes in the House and one in the Senate.

Havana, April 1.—Molasses, clayed, 6 to 5c. Muscovado, 7 to 8. Honey 5 to 5½. Freights stiffer; suitable crafts scarce. Shooks, boxes, $8 to $9 75; hogsheads, $2 25 to $2 50. Hoops, $25 to $30. Sugars, Muscovado, $9 50 for white. Lard 17 to 17½c. Cane 18½ to 19c. Potatoes $5 50 to $6. Beeswax abundant. Tallow 11½ to 12½c. Beans $2 50 to $2 75. Exchange, Bankers' gold 1 premium.

Southern Pass, April 5—6 a. m.—Barometer 30; no wind.

Arrived—Steamship Austin, Farwell master, 43 hours, with 400 bales cotton and passengers to E. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—Steamships W. G. Hewes, Holmes, Gen Meade, I. C. Harris, ship Dunkeswell, Williams, Liverpool, by Sir Robert Peel; schooner Sarah Jane.

New York, April 5—Arrived, steamship Crescent City.

Gen. Meade on the Alabama Mongrel Constitution.

We published a few days since a telegraphic dispatch to Gen Grant, on the vote on the Alabama mongrel Constitution. We have not seen the full report, but the following, which we take from our exchanges, is given as the opinion of Gen Meade a report. It will be seen that he does not approve of the proscriptive clause of the Constitution, but he is loyal and sealous, but favors a liberal organic law.

"The Constitution failing of ratification, the measure of justice to the people required a new Convention. The Convention, I regret to say, has proved a very inferior body, large amount of the material in it being of the worst character. The accused left for New York yesterday in charge of a Special Officer from that city.

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