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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By E. Morphy, auctioneer, at 10 o'clock, Monday, at the Mechanics' Exchange, Chartres street, Hay, Lucy, Lovely horses, hay.

SEVENTH STREET ORPHANS' HOME.—A musical and literary entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Orleans Literary and Debating Society, at the National Theatre, on Friday evening, April 24, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, Seventh street, Fourth District.

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—A grand musical matinee, for the benefit of Mr Benoit, the second stage manager of the Opera House, who is obliged by bad health to return to France, will be given in the Salle du Foyer of the Opera House, to-day, Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Mesdames Segnin and Fanchetti, Messrs Picot, Van Hulflen, Damiani, Lechevalier and other artists will take part in the performances.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A musical entertainment will be given this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Deutsche Company, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, for the benefit of Signor Paolicchi, formerly a member of the Mexican Opera Troupe, and an artist of high reputation.

Signor Paolicchi, while on his way from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, was robbed by the bandits, who infest that country, of everything he had, even his clothing. He will be assisted in this concert by leading artists of the New Orleans Opera Troupe, who have generously tendered him their services. And the Deutsche Company place their hall at his disposal, through their President, Mr S. Marx.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The drama of "Les Noces Vénitiennes," in 5 acts, and a grand spectacle, by Mr. Victor Séjour, will be performed to-night for the benefit of Mesdames Ramadé and Cave. The scene is laid in Venice, in 1853.

On Monday, the second representation of Meyerbeer's opera of "L'Africaine," which was presented last night in a complete and successful manner, when Miss Audibert, Madame Segnin, Messrs Picot, Van Hulflen and Lechevalier so fully came up to the requirements of the performance.

On account of its great length the performance of this opera will hereafter commence at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

THE ELECTION IN BATON ROUGE.—We have been favored by Colonel Smallwood, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, with a copy of the following telegram, received by him yesterday:

COLONEL SMALLWOOD, Secretary Democratic Centre Committee:

Hundreds of colored voters have voted against the Constitution. We have little doubt of its defeat in East Baton Rouge. Democratic city ticket will be re-elected by a large majority. Most decisive victory expect New Orleans to give against the Constitution.

D. C. MONTAN.

SAILING FOR GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamship Cortes, Capt. Wilkinson, sailed last evening, for New York direct, with a full freight, and the following passengers:

G P Jackson, H Brainard, J Brierley, F Mattscott, R Ross, Mrs Mattscott and child, D Coleman, E Harris, Mrs E Jones and child, Miss Jones, Miss Mary Jones, Miss S Jones, Mr H McDonald and servant, and children.

The steamship United States, Capt Norton, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

F Browning, J R Hervey, F Browning, J McAllister, A Chr Browning, W McAllister, J Hunter, R Minor, L Montagnasse, A McDonald, Dr A P N Rice and lady in the steerage.

The steamship Concordia, Captain Soare, sailed last evening for Boston, via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For Boston—W Holmes wife and servant, Mrs Ogier, Miss Ogier, E Kinsman, J B Walker, Mrs Walker, Miss Walker, Master Walker and Miss Fox, Mrs Fox, Mrs Lawson.

Auditor's Auctioneers' Return for the Quarter Ending 31st March, 1868.

	Amount of Sales.	Tax Paid
Hoffman Marks & Co.	1,167,778	1,167
C E Girardeau & Co.	849,604	849
J Reid & Co.	543,750	543
E M Montgomery	151,425	756
J Sloan	144,045	720
Nugan & Hamill	124,766	623
W P Wright	122,100	610
D E M Gray	119,475	596
Geo. T. Neale	95,354	476
Geo. Duncan & Son	89,303	446
D Sarpy	77,700	388
Hamilton & Fraser	74,190	370
J Lowenstein	57,776	288
Chas. Parker	50,461	250
Leslie J. Bispham	49,500	247
E Fernandez, Jr.	28,275	141
H W Fuller	27,240	136
Kelsey & Co.	27,119	135
A Ory Duffel	19,047	95
Bradford Boyd, Velsor & Co.	11,957	59
Gustave Harrer	8,157	40
F Bloomer	3,750	18
E Durbec	4,021	20
E M Bruce	2,500	12
H A. Kingston	2,775	13
	4,167,797	8,335

From the New York World.

The New Commander of the Fifth District.

General Hancock will remain North. He will command the Fifth Military District no longer. But the Radical raid against him, with Grant as head hound, has failed in half of the double object it had. That object was the retirement of Hancock and the disarming of the people of Louisiana and Texas to the most opprobrious horrors of bayonet reconstruction, subordinate carnival of jobbery and cruelty was to be relinquished. This fraction of the programme has failed. The tolerance, humanity, and solidarity humor of Hancock, who subordinated opportunity to justice, magnified impugnable possibilities even of military law, and let slip the chance to crush with one hand and rob with the other, will, we have reason to hope, be continued by his successor. That successor is Brevet Major General Robert C. Buchanan, Colonel of the Fifth Infantry. An officer of the "old school, graduating in June, 1850, he unites to military services as distinguished as extended the accomplishments, as well as the opinions, of a Conservative Maryland ancestry. The wisdom of his long experience is reinforced by the executive vigor of years not yet beyond the middle term. A soldier, a gentleman, and a Democrat, a single instance in his career will afford scope for prophecy and ground for conviction as to what kind of rule he will give the Fifth District. During the second canvass to make the late Lincoln President, Colonel Buchanan commanded the District of New Jersey in the Department of the East. His duties were to apprehend recruiting and to execute conscription. By his energy in the former work, the necessity of the latter was happily avoided. Minding his own business with an energy and fidelity only equal to the energy and fidelity with which he did not mind other people's business, Colonel Buchanan won the regard and respect of every high-minded man in the State of both parties. Indeed, his attention to the interest of the Government and the expediency of the same Democratic brokers were so persistent that the party of moral ideas could detect nothing less than Democracy in a level of so direct and dutiful Plainly, it was that disloyalty which in war time acknowledged the binding obligations of civil law and honor, who seemed in the Province of New Jersey. The Radical Executive Committee of the State, if they did not aspire to command the army of the Potomac, were certainly resolved to run the military machine in New Jersey. Accordingly, that committee requested the active cooperation of Colonel Buchanan in their schemes to carry New Jersey for Lincoln and Johnson. The exact form the demand took was never definitely ascertained. It was, however, understood that it comprised a levy of money for election purposes, and the employment of coercion in strong Democratic districts. It was even asserted that it was proposed to mulct such Democrats as refused to contribute out of the bounty paid by the State and United States Governments, as well as by municipal authorities, and thus create a Radical fund, whereby to secure a Radical triumph in the State. The propositions of the committee were more than declined. They were spurned with an indignation that resulted in the darkening of Colonel Buchanan's desire by the precocious Radical, never thereafter. The petty revenge was taken by telegraphing to Lincoln and Stanton, that Colonel Buchanan was obstructing the Republican cause in New Jersey, and requesting his removal. He was removed. The authors of that telegram, however, covered themselves with such obliquity that to escape the storm they published that their signatures were forged to the message. Colonel Buchanan took the field, and attained his Major Generalship about the date of Lincoln's re-election. The evils of military law will find no upholder in the officer. He will take Congress at its careful word, and so execute the acts as to effect their hypocritical titular design, "the proper restoration of the States to the Union." Time and civil law will be recognized whenever possible. Under him force will be the ultimate arbiter of tranquility, not the fomentor of strife. The white respective and law abiding slum will not be allowed to override the culture and the honesty of the States in his charge. Full registration, fair elections, upright appointees, will be the rule. The equity of a Hancock will be perpetuated. That these benefits are assured under General Buchanan, his selection to succeed General Hancock, made by President Johnson at the latter's earnest request, abundantly proves. So, too, prove the acts of his career. It remains to be seen how that will effect his own degradation in the service probable for the displacement of this officer, too fierce in refinement and honor for the calumnious lies committed to his involuntary discharge.

G Thwen Smith, in a recent lecture at Brighton, England, said that the root of monarchy in England was dead, and that the re-existing loyalty seen in Queen Victoria and the English people was purely one of personal affection.

The Troy Times, alluding to a statement that this is the year for the return of the seventeen year locusts, says: "It is every year, as for that matter. The fact seems to be that there are seventeen kinds of locusts, and they come round in turns."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,420

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRUE POLICY IN DEALING WITH THE SOUTH.

We find a late discussion on this subject in two of the leading Republican journals of New York city—the *Times* and *Tribune*—founded upon a passage from the latter, which is known to our readers to be ultra Radical in its views, while the former rather expresses those of the Conservative members of the Republican party. This quotation from the *Tribune* reads thus:

"We quite agree with the *Times* that a disaffected South, retained in the Union by force, would nowise strengthen the Republic, but rather weaken it—that, if only thus to be retained, it were far better let go. We have hitherto maintained this doctrine at some cost, when we did not have the *Times* for an ally; the Union of States pinned together by bayonets is our utter detestation. And we certainly think it was a mistake to crush the attempt of the rebels to get out of the Union if they are indeed "the Southern people." But that they are not, nor are they even a majority of that people.

The *Tribune* finds it necessary to counteract the effect of the important admission which it makes, that a Union of force would weaken rather than strengthen the Republic, by uttering the extraordinary assertion that the inhabitants of the South who were engaged in the "rebellion, are not the Southern people, nor even a majority of them." According to the *Tribune*, the people of the South are the negroes and the "carpet-baggers." How it expected to escape the effect of the admission to which we have made reference, by asserting the "rebels" were not the Southern people, is one of those things which no eccentric journal only can explain. The "rebels" certainly live in the South and under the Government of the United States. They number several millions of persons, and they are possessed of all the intelligence and wealth there is in that section of the country. They existence cannot be ignored by the Government, nor can the Government forget that it cost thousands of millions of money and immense armies of over a million of men and four year's time to subdue them. The *Times* cannot accept the declarations of the *Tribune*, that "it was a mistake to crush the attempt of the rebels to get out of the Union" It persists in believing it the right of the Federal Government to force the population of the South to remain in the Union, notwithstanding it may unanimously declare for a separation, but it adds that the Federal authority once established by armies over the rebellious States, it ought to be the duty of the Government, as it is the interest of the nation, to act towards the South so as to make friends of her people instead of leaving them hostile at heart. The *Times* evidently doubts the sincerity of the South when it professes submission to the harsh measures of the Government. It developes a policy which is that of an intelligent Government, and which, if adopted throughout to be that of "a Government of the people, for the people and by the people." It says it is only "by pursuing such a policy that Government becomes a blessing and not a curse, and that no Government, whether it be that of a King, an Aristocracy or a Republic, can afford so to rule as to exasperate and alienate any considerable portion of its subjects. It cannot let controlling the feelings of the disaffected and discontented among its people, and yield to them, so far as it can, with justice and a wise regard to all the interests involved." The *Times* believes that the "discontentment of the South does not have its origin in a lingering resentment of the rebellion—a remnant of the hatred which caused the war. That hatred was buried with the rebellion itself, this has risen from its grave." It may be that the discontented form the minority—that they may have been slaveholders when slavery existed—that they may have been rebels, but they are citizens, they form the elite of the people, that to say the men of intelligence, of enterprise and energy in the South. We have resolved that they ought to remain in the Union, and the interest of the entire country is that their discontentment shall cease, and that, as citizens, they shall take an active and zealous interest in the good of the country and in the stability and success of its institutions. Thus reasons the *Times*. Unfortunately, after having made a show of these fine sentiments, the *Times*, far from recognizing, in virtue of these institutions which it lauds, the right of the Southern people to self government as that right exists in the North, defends itself quickly against the imposition of the *Tribune* that the *Times* wished the people of the South to be permitted to do as they pleased. It loses itself in divergence on what ought to be justice, and instead of concluding with a policy settled and definite, contents itself with expressing some regrets at the misunderstanding between Congress and the President. It thinks if Mr. Johnson had consulted Congress, or if Congress had adopted as the basis of its policy the principles which had guided the conduct of the President, or if the two had acted with accord on a policy devised by one or the other, they would have avoided the exasperation and hostile sentiments which separate these two branches of the Government, and the two sections of the country. To these complaints the *Times* adds some sensible observations on the character of the policy adopted by Congress, policy of which the unique element of success is force. It reproaches Congress for having taken no account of the sentiments of the white people of the South, and for having shown an absolute indifference to the discontentment and hatred that these measures have created, and rioses its article thus:

We believe it would be perfectly easy to devise a policy to which neither party could object as unjust—which would meet the substantial requirements of both, and which would lead to union and peace instead of discord, discontent and moral disorganization. But it involves the necessity of a disposition for peace on both sides, and of a willingness to seek it in the spirit and by the methods of peace, and we don't see, as yet, any very strong indications of such a disposition.

Notwithstanding the small encouragement to be derived from this belief of the *Times* that it can see no very strong indications of a disposition for peace on either side, this controversy between two of the principal organs of the Republican party is significant. Time places before us the right of force, the other recalls to its party ideas of moderation and of justice from which it has too long deviated. We may conclude from that, the Radical majority in Congress represents no longer the ideas of its constituents. The press, which is little else than the mirror of public opinion, in renouncing the Congressional plan of reconstruction, indicates that this plan has not satisfied the masses, and that the country desiring repose, is anxious to see substituted a policy of conciliation for that of discord which has prevail led for the last two years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.

SHARP PROCEEDINGS.

The election yesterday, as far as we could learn, passed off very quietly, but not without suspicious features and practices. Plainly, it was that disloyalty which in war time acknowledged the binding obligations of civil law and honor, who seemed in the Province of New Jersey. The Radical Executive Committee of the State, if they did not aspire to command the army of the Potomac, were certainly resolved to run the military machine in New Jersey. Accordingly, that committee requested the active cooperation of Colonel Buchanan in their schemes to carry New Jersey for Lincoln and Johnson The exact form the demand took was never definitely ascertained. It was, however, understood that it comprised a levy of money for election purposes, and the employment of coercion in strong Dem-cratic districts. It was even asserted that it was proposed to mulct such Democrats as refused to contribute out of the bounty paid by the State and United States Governments, as well as by municipal authorities, and thus create a Radical fund, whereby to secure a Radical triumph in the State. The propositions of the committee were more than declined They were spurned with an indignation that resulted in the darkening of Colonel Buchanan's desire by the precocious Radical never thereafter. The petty revenge was taken by telegraphing to Lincoln and Stanton, that Colonel Buchanan was obstructing the Republican cause in New Jersey, and requesting his removal. He was removed. The authors of that telegram, however, covered themselves with such obliquity that to escape the storm they published that their signatures were forged to the message. Colonel Buchanan took the field, and attained his Major Generalship about the date of Lincoln's re-election The evils of military law will find no upholder in the officer. He will take Congress at its careful word, and so execute the acts as to effect their hypocritical titular design, "the proper restoration of the States to the Union." Time and civil law will be recognized whenever possible. Under him force will be the ultimate arbiter of tranquility, not the fomentor of strife The white respective and law abiding slum will not be allowed to override the culture and the honesty of the States in his charge. Full registration, fair elections, upright appointees, will be the rule The equity of a Hancock will be perpetuated. That these benefits are assured under General Buchanan, his selection to succeed General Hancock, made by President Johnson at the latter's earnest request, abundantly proves. So, too, prove the acts of his career. It remains to be seen how that will effect his own degradation in the service probable for the displacement of this officer, too fierce in refinement and honor for the calumnious lies committed to his involuntary discharge

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witness the work without, however, interfering with the commissioners in the performance of their duties.

The Chief of Police was also ordered to take the proper steps for protecting the commissioners in the discharge of their duties so as to prevent any outside interference.

John Ax, brother of R. S. Shelley, ex New York *Tribune* correspondent, was arrested for interfering with voters.

Among the minor incidents of the day we may mention that one of the clowns of Ames' Circus, on Tivoli Circle, passing the City Hall on a very slight exercise of a mule, proposed three cheers for the Democrats, which were given with a vim by a crowd of boys who followed him.

Some one hastened to the office of the Chief of Police in alarm, and told him a riot was brewing, but the Chief couldn't see it.

LATER.—Poll corner St Charles and Enterprise streets, Third Ward—Whites 374, colored 191. Total 565.

Engine House No 1, First Ward—Whites 329, colored 217. Total 550.

Engine House No. 12, First Ward—Whites 315, colored 241. Total 556.

Engine House No 20—First Ward.—White, 394; colored, 199. Total 593.

At some of the polls a dozen or more persons than allowed by Gen. Buchanan's orders were present in the Commissioners' rooms while counting the ballots.

Mr. Geo. D. Field, ex-Street Commissioner, objected to giving the result in the Fourth Ward, where he officiated as one of the Commissioners of the Election.

We are under great obligations to Major William Inman, Chief of Police, and his assistants for their services in enabling us to get what information we have.

Order to Keep the Returns over till Monday—Orders were issued last night, we learn, by Gen Buchanan, for the boxes to be locked up till Monday morning, but the Commissioners of Election were still counting the ballots till near two o'clock this morning, up to which time they refused to furnish reporters with the result, which could not be ascertained outside from any source

It was generally believed that the vote in the First and Second Districts was doubtful, that the Fourth District had gone Democratic by a good majority, and the Third District Radical, though some contended that the Third has given a small majority for the Democrats. One poll in the 3d ward, 4th Dist, gave 17 Democratic majority. At a poll in the 2d ward 257 votes were cast against the Constitution and 117 for it. Another poll gave a majority of 100 white votes.

The Riot at Carrollton.—The riot at Carrollton, during the election Friday, indicated that the rioters, or negroes led by the Radical Schwalk, were not only well armed, but really drilled and collected together by hundreds by means of regular signals. One of the leaders, Schwab himself, we learn, boasted, during the disturbance which he was so instrumental in creating, that "he could have the town burned to ashes" As a consequence there was great consternation in Carrollton that night, but, thanks to the military, order reigned there yesterday.

A negro made a desperate attempt to assassinate Recorder Commagere, of Carrollton, on Friday night, by waylaying him with a club, and being armed with a shot gun. The Recorder was fortunately accompanied by officer E. A. Stubbs, who wrenched the gun from the negro's hands The latter, however, escaped and determined villain, however, attacked them again, and it was not till he was knocked down twice that he could be arrested, which was effected by the assistance of officer Garvey, who happened to be passing at the time.

Man Shot—About half past 10 o'clock last night a young man named John Collins, a cabman, was shot in the head in the course of a quarrel which ensued between him and another cabman, Pat Brady, about some business matter, in front of Weibel's saloon, near Poydras street. The parties, passed some words when Brady struck Collins Blows were exchanged by them, and thereupon Brady fired three times at Collins, exclaiming on the head with one of the shots, and escaped Collins was attended to by Dr. Barnes, City Physician. Brady was subsequently arrested by Lieut. Schreiber.

Attempted Fraudulent Voting.—A negro known by the name of Dr Jack, attempted to vote yesterday, in the 2d ward, on fraudulent certificates obtained from Justice Gifford Court. It seems he was provided with two of those certificates, giving different places of residence, doubtless for the greater convenience of voting under the law allows and made the mistake of handing both in at one poll Hence his detection and arrest. In another instance a negro voted in the name of a white man, but the latter was very properly allowed to vote also.

Wendell Phillip's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

After reading the following, which we take from the *Louisville Standard* of the 11th, we are thoroughly convinced of the value of political friends. General Grant must feel especially indebted to his Radical co laborer, Wendell Phillips

Idle circulate rumors only when they have no facts to furnish. The best proof that Grant's friends have no real, sincere, public claim is the hearty assent to the Radical theory of reconstruction is the miserable shifts they resort to in their efforts to prove such assent In every other case of a Presidential candidate's opinions we have been furnished with authentic, precise and authorized accounts of his conversation, or with letters authorizing distinctly his views Now, we have guesses and impressions, assurances and conjectures. Mr. Washburne thinks and supposes, is confident and has no doubt; Mr. Wilson asserts Mr Thaddeus Stevens believes; but no one ever pretends to speak authority. The best straw which this drawing faith catches at is the recollection which the Hon. Mr Gooch, of Massachusetts, has of a conversation he held two years ago, with General Grant, in the course of which the General and Johnson's evil conduct would have a good effect, as it would make the nation more radical. And Gooch, the man who means something or nothing We asked Mr Gooch, some six months ago, to allow us to cite this conversation. He declined, on the ground that the General might not recollect anything about the matter or attach any importance to it.

By the time this scrap of a recollected incidental talk reaches Cincinnati, it swells into a conversation on "Impartial Suffrage," and the *Commercial* of that city, says the Boston *Journal*, referring to Mr. Hon. D. W. Gooch's statement of a conversation with General Grant on impartial suffrage, says it is reminded of another conversation with the General at a dinner party, given while he was on a visit to his former home in Brown county, two years ago last summer. "It will not be improper to say," the remarks the *Commercial*, "that sufficient was said to convince us that General Grant was fully prepared to accept the impartial suffrage doctrine of the nation of suffrage, and that he was unpublicly in favor of giving the ballot to the negroes who had entered the service and fought on the side of government, for the preservation of the Union We never doubted, from that moment, where Gen. Grant stood. If our recollection is clear, Gen. Sherman held the same opinion at that time; and we have no reason to doubt that one of these distinguished men has ever changed his views.

Here again we launch on conjecture. The talk is two years old, but "sufficient was said to convince us," "if our recollection is clear," "no reason to think either of these distinguished men had ever changed his views." Every man of common sense knows what hoax and stuff all this dreamy recollection and idle supposing would be considered in any case involving ten cents of disputed property In the hard field back upon such babble as ground of action, it is convincing proof that there is no evidence to be produced. That no man in the country is authorized to pledge Grant to any course of policy, is well known. If any man doubts it, we point him to the eagerness with which Grant's friends circle, in a dozen ways, that sufficient proof that they have nothing better to offer.

Six of Grant's intemperance. We think the evidence was sufficient before. But if anything in the way of proof was lacking, it is amply supplied by the speech of Mr. Dodge, of New York, the President of the National Temperance Society, and by the letter of Mr. Senator Wilson, published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, April 17th:

Mr. Dodge has been in Washington, and assures temperance men they need have no fears. He knows of the reports of the General's unfortunate intoxication. At his temperance and speaking as an officer of a temperance society, Mr. Dodge would have denied the truth of those reports if he had been able to do. His impression to do that, and his evasive, general terms in which he indulges, will convince any thoughtless teetotaler that Mr. Dodge could not deny that he saw the effects of the General's intemperance. He has schooled himself into thinking that it does not amount to enough to unfit the State, and hence, letting his party feelings override his temperance principles, he is willing to run the risk. What we claim is, that, before he asks us to run any risk, he let us know the *worst* for us. Then we will decide whether to run it or not.

Mr. Wilson's letter is even more characteristic, and therefore evasive. He, too, knows of the reports as to Grant's public drunkenness on a particular day in last January. If we mistake not, these reports were brought more than once to his notice. He, too, may, for, we have seen Gen. Grant in camp, in his office, at his own house, and at dinner parties where intoxicating liquors were freely used, but I have never seen him drink even a glass of wine, nor have I ever seen him when I had the slightest reason to think he was in any degree under the influence of drink."

Of course, no doubt. We can bring 10,000 people in that very city of Washington who never saw Grant drink a drop, 10,000,000 in the North who never saw Grant drunk, 10,000,000 never saw Grant drunk or sober. But Mr. Wilson knows well that the country never asked him, as a prominent teetotaler, whether he had seen Gen. Grant drunk. The question was, "Sir, living in Washington, knowing the facts, or easily able to know them, what are the facts as to these alleged public exposures of your Presidential candidate?" Mr. Senator Wilson understood and to answer that question His answer is, he never saw Grant drunk. If any shrewd lawyer had, in such circumstances, received from a witness such an answer, he would have sent no further question, but taken it for granted and argued to the jury, that the witness substantially admitted the drunk-uenses. To us no further evidence is necessary. Knowing Henry Wilson, we see in this equivocation convincing evidence that he cannot and dares not deny that he has heard from trustworthy sources of the public drunken exposure of his candidate. Mr. Wilson's course on this occasion is precisely the same as he pursued a year ago, when, having originated a report as to the drunkenness of a Massachusetts Congressman and afraid to meet the consequences, he equivocated himself out of the responsibility Now, when all that Congressman's enemies could admit his intoxication, it is not probable that Mr. Wilson would think it worth while to shuffle. If Grant, as President, should show himself, in Mr. Dodge's felicitous language, "fully capable of filling Andy Johnson's place," drunkenness and all, or when Grant is thrown aside, and the Radical party finds it necessary to run for office, we shall hear the absolute truth about this vice even from Henry Wilson. Now when the temperance body need his knowledge, he obeys that same law of timid self-preservation which shocked his admirers when it carried him selfishly from the Know Nothing party to save his place. We call this letter equivocation. It is a mild phrase considering the vast peril, and the value the writer proposes to set on temperance. We should be amply justified in describing it by a much stronger term. And the constant repetition of this offence by this public servant seems almost to call for such frankness description.

In view of this element in his career, the success of Mr Wilson is one of the most alarming results of democratic institutions! and evidence of how often they threw worthless men to the top. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Je lis dans l'avenir le raison du present.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail]

The history of a people is not a series of accidents and casualties, but a series of events which result from laws, as fixed and inflexible, as those which govern the inanimate world.

The earth and its inhabitants are not the creatures of wild and purposeless whims; on the contrary, they are created as links of that world in subjection to which, at times, with indistinguishing cruelty to crush and mangle alike innocent and guilty, Prince and Peasant, States, Nations and Empires

History, as well as reasoning apart from history, establishes that one of the laws governing this world is: That an inferior species or *genus* shall always give way, even to utter extinction, wherever its existence becomes inconsistent with that of a superior one. It is under this law that the Indians are passing away before us, and it is certain, if the earth shall continue to exist, that at some time in the far distant future, all mongrel and all inferior races of men shall have ceased to exist and the white race shall of their kind be left sole tenants of every habitable land.

In less than a century the few thousand slaves, brought from Africa to the Southern States, has increased to millions. They were spread over by the best and fairest portions of the United States. They were still rapidly increasing. They had cleared away immense forests, and had in a great degree dispersed the fevers, which attacked with so much violence the white men who lived in the agricultural districts The mission of the slaves was ended The country they occupied was intended by its creator for the white man, and when it was needed by them. The time was fast coming when the immense tide of immigration would commence rolling back from the Pacific towards the Gulf. It was necessary that the increase of the negroes should cease and that their gradual extinction should commence. But their increase could not be stayed, nor could their extinction be consummated, whilst they remained as slaves. Emancipation was therefore a necessity. It was seemingly a cruel necessity—cruel to the masters, but still more cruel to the negroes, whose extinction thereby became inevitable.

The Government of the United States was tending under the influence of fanaticism and in violation of the compact in view of the violation of the Constitution in removing Stanton and appointing Thomas.

The next question was stated as follows: We offer to prove that at the meeting of the Cabinet, Mr Stanton being present when the Tenureof Office bill came up for consideration, the question was asked and the opinion expressed that Mr Stanton, and the other Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln, did not come under its restrictions Chase again decided the evidence admissible. The objection was overruled sustained—22 to 26. On this vote Sprague and Sherman voted with the minority

Next question—Whether the Cabinet argued injury to the service by Stanton's continuance. The Senate refused to hear the evidence—19 to 31. This time Willey voted with the majority. Harlan and Fessenden voting, and in case an examination, but nothing new was elicited.

Postmaster General Randall was then called. Blodgett was examined from the Augusta Post office without the knowledge of or consultation of the President Randall knew of no appointments of persons in his department who could take office under the Tenure of Office bill, suspended because of his indictment for getting office by perjury The defense here close, reserving the right to call other witnesses in case Mr. Stanbery, who knew most of the matter, but was sick, thought best

Court adjourned

HOUSE—Members returned but done no business

Internal revenue receipts to day $169,000, for the week $2,330,000; for the year $150,000,000

Impeachment to day intensely interesting, and is regarded as indicative of the results The evidence declared admissable by Chase but rejected by the Senate, included Mr. Fessenden's opinion, that the Tenure of Office act, the first Congressional act, passed after the commencement of the rebellion, was not intended to apply to the Cabinet officers appointed by Lincoln. The Republicans voted on this question the favorable votes were 22. Sprague and Sherman voting for admission, and Norton still absent

The third question, on which Chase did not rule, was to elect the opinions of the Cabinet on the mischief to the service resulting from Stanton's presence in office. On this, the favorable votes were 19 Norton absent—Willey voting with the minority. Here ended the testimony.

An immense mass of evidence was ruled out All the heads of Departments except Stanton were present in expectation of being called to the witness stand. The popular estimation of the situation of the case is, the evidence having closed, that the President's speeches are out of order, and that the Senate will acquit. Mr. Thomas, that there was no attempt to corrupt Gen Emory, that the President never contemplated using force, that his first object, quoting Gen Emory, was to test the validity of the law, and the benefit of all the people, to break his relations with Stanton, and second, to bring the Tenure of Office bill through the Stanton complications before the Court. The prosecution seem to rest on the bold ground that the Tenure of Office act, the fact of violation involving the criminal intent charged in the articles of impeachment.

There has been many changes of votes on individual questions, and no one can predict, unless on account of informality, a sufficient number of Senators have voted with the minority to prevent conviction, with from ten to twenty more spare on all important questions—questions involving facts justifying or excusing the President, receiving from twenty to twenty-five votes, which judge, however, Morton and Sumner, and in one case Conkling. This conclusion is certain. If the President is convicted, Senators will have to stultify themselves with regard to the sufficiency of evidence which their votes declared pertinent. Wade has invariably refused to vote, but his friends are confidently expecting, if he does, his only vote if occasion requires it. With Wade's vote, it requires nineteen, without it, eighteen, to save the President.

Sixty-five members were present in the House when the impeachment was first presented. Rumors of a full attendance of Democrats, if the President is acquitted, with a full attendance of Republicans, if he is convicted, are rife. The Democrats are confidently expecting, if he is acquitted, that the Republicans will be forced to the wall, and that the Democrats will be enabled to carry the country in the Presidential contest. The Republicans are confidently expecting, if he is convicted, that the Democrats will be forced to the wall, and that the Republicans