The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1868.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

It well becomes the Radical organs to complain of frauds committed by Conservatives. The State has been carried for the Constitution, through a gigantic and shameless fraud committed by Radical leaders upon her people, whose voice has been stifled by the most cunningly devised and yet most daring schemes, and still they are not satisfied. To direct attention from their own misdeeds, like the thief who is pursued, they cry fraud most lustily, but do take him they will not succeed so long as we can foster the crime upon them. To influence public opinion in the North, and give their leaders at Washington a pretext for enacting yet more odious laws, they accuse us of what they themselves are guilty. Their object is to furnish an argument to those leaders in favor of annulling the election should that be deemed advisable for the interest of their party, or adopting still more repressive measures against the white voters, and securing for themselves the undisputed control of the State. That this argument may be false by the evidence of facts that the pretext may be ridiculously mendacious, is of little importance. Nothing more is needed by the Radical legislators who sit at Washington to launch new edicts against a helpless people. When registration ought to have been open in Louisiana in virtue of the Reconstruction laws, we did not hesitate to pronounce against abstention from voting. Our conviction was that if the laws of Congress, all unjust, all unconstitutional as they were, were applied loyally and impartially, the supremacy ought notwithstanding to rest with the whites. If in effect only those had been registered who filled strictly the legal conditions, the whites and the blacks might have figured very nearly equal on the lists, and having regard to the legitimate influence the whites ought to exercise, one might say that the majority ought to be secured to them in each election. The Radicals knew this ought to be so, and proceeded to manipulate the registrati n in such a manner as to reduce the whites to the least possible number and augment in an indefinite proportion the number of blacks. Gen Sheridan favored these designs in naming radicals only as registrar, and in giving them instructions well calculated to effect his purposes These instructions were kept secret for a time, but were found by Gen. Hancock in the records at the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District, and have been published to the world. They were outrageously illegal and were annulled. But they had done their work. Armed with these instructions the Registrars had refused to enrol thousands of whites, while many thousands more discouraged by such proceedings did not even make application to be enrolled. The registration thus conducted gave 83,000 blacks against nearly 41,000 whites,—that is to say almost twice as many blacks as whites in a State where the census indicated that the population was very nearly equally divided between the two races. Negroes of the age of 15 and upwards were enrolled without asking them a single question, and some thousands of blacks at several different polls or in different parishes.

The vote for the Convention took place without any interference from the Conservatives, who abandoned it to the Radicals. Notwithstanding this, and to be more sure of success, the Radical leaders announced to their black dupes that the object of the election was to give them the lands and mules of the planters. By the aid of these frauds and these lying promises the Radicals obtained 73,000 votes in favor of the Convention In the revision which had preceded the election, a large number of whites had been erased from the list without their even being notified of it. The Constitution once adopted by the Convention, the ques tion was to submit it to the ratification of the electors. The conditions of the election had been changed. A new law provided that the majority of the votes would suffice to validate the ratification. Abstention could no longer be of any use to the Conservatives. It was necessary to take an active part in the struggle. If General Hancock had had the power to recommence the registration and cause it to proceed anew, with all the guaranties of impartiality which might have been assured to loyalty, the result of the struggle would not have been for one moment doubtful. The Conservatives would have carried the whole ling. 2000 appeared that that was impossible. It was necessary to be content with the revision which added, it is true, several thousand white names to the list, but the fraudulent erasure of blacks was preferred to stand. We do not know yet the figures of the registration after revision, but it is probable the black element had still a majority of 30-000 voices over the whites, obtained by these fraudulent means which we have mentioned. It was under these conditions of numerical inferiority for the whites that the late struggle was entered upon. We add as a fact, that of a thousand blacks who have voted, nine hundred and fifty would not be able to render a reasonable account of their vote, explain why they have voted, nor be able to say for what or for whom they voted. There are many who would confess they had voted with the Radical party, in the hope this would bring them lands or other material advantages. But that is not the question. It is the chapter of lies by the aid of which the Radical leaders have taken possession of the minds of the old slaves. One cannot see there, correctly speaking, electors' frauds. These have not been wanting in the meanwhile, and we affirm, without fear of discovering ourselves, that some thousands of fraudulent votes have been deposited in the ballot boxes in favor of the Constitution and of Radical candidates At New Orleans, thanks to the last law of Congress, we had some real manufacturers of black voters. The Radical organs contained the names of places where the necessary papers for voters could be obtained gratis, by good-intentioned blacks. A black not registered could procure an indefinite number of affidavits, signed by a Justice of the Peace, stating that he had been registered elsewhere in the State and that he had lost his certificate. Furnished with these affidavits, he could vote at as many different polls as he had affidavits. Others, following an order given, were registered in advance in several districts and voted with regular certificates. This is not all. To augment the Radical votes in the city, the negroes of the neighboring parishes of Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Charles had received orders from their Club leaders to come as soon as they had voted in their respective parishes, to vote anew in the city. They were seen to arrive in squads, with an orange stick in their hands, and forming a long string at the office doors of the manufacturers of these affidavits, from there direct their course towards the polls, under the guidance of white Radicals It is by such means that the Radical party have been able to reduce to one thousand the Conservative majority of the city, while it ought to have been at least one fourth of the total vote, allowing for the whites who have voted with the Radicals. And these are the men who have committed these monstrous frauds, exposed to nearly all the polls by arrests of blacks by whom the lesson taught by their leaders had not been well learnt; these are the Radicals who carry out frauds in enumerating the little irregularities which are inevitable at all elections, or in launching accusations, vague and general, which have not the shadow of truth

We are enemies of fraud, no matter from what quarter it comes; but we find that in the actual case the Radicals had an interest in suppressing the truth, for if a serious enquiry were to take place it would certainly turn to their confusion.

THE ELECTION IN ST LANDRY.—We are indebted to Hon John E. King, of St. Landry, for an extra of the Opelousas *Journal*, giving the official vote of this parish, from which we quote:

For the Constitution—white votes,	31	
" " colored "	2577	
Total		—2608
Against the Constitution—white votes	2766	
" colored "	358	
Total		—3624
Majority against the Constitution,		315

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT.

John E. King	2607
M Vidal	2356
Scattering	7
King's majority	171

In Iberia, it is reported, women are now employed as telegraph operators, post-office clerks and ticket sellers at railway stations, and they perform their work very satisfactorily. Women are also employed in similar capacities in several other European countries

Robt. C. Winthrop's speeches are highly praised by the Saturday Review The tone and character of the style are asserted to be rather English than American.

THE ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

For Constitution	14,230
Against Constitution	14,804
FOR GOVERNOR.	
H. C. Warmoth—rad. rep	13,270
J. G. Taliaferro—ind	14,314
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
O J. Dunn, (c)—rad. rep	14,024
F. E. Dumas, (c)—ind. rep	184
A. Voorhies—dem	14,111
SECRETARY OF STATE	
O. F. Bowen—rad. rep	14,077
Charles Smith—ind. rep	140
J. H. Hardy—dem	14,026
ATTORNEY GENERAL	
S. Belden—rad. rep	14,047
W. R. Crane—ind. rep	13,886
A. S. Herron—dem	141
AUDITOR.	
O M. Wickliffe—rad. rep	15,079
E. Bonelli, (c)—ind. rep	138
A. Duffel—dem	14,108
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION	
A. Dubuclet—rad. rep	178
W. G. Bell—ind. rep	13,850
A. Griffin—dem	14,017
TREASURER.	
A. Dubuclet—rad. rep	14,108
W. G. Bell—ind. rep	178
A. Griffin—dem	13,850
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION	
T. W. Conway—rad. rep	13,917
J. W. McD. Sellers—ind. rep	12,261
CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.	
J. H Sypher—rad. rep	7,668
J. P. Sawyer—ind. rep	6,218
A. W. Walker—dem	1
CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.	
S. Jones—rad. rep	5,610
A. P. Field—ind. rep	78
S. Straight—ind. rep	106
Jas Mann—dem	6,748
CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.	
J. P. Newsham—rad. rep	769
J. Mac Sweeney—ind. rep	1
J. A. Fellowes—dem	1,105
SENATE.	
First Dist.—Q W. Madera—rad	4,671
D Wilkinson "	4,641
B. R. Mower "	4,671
M. A. Foute—dem	4,815
R. N. Ogden—dem	5,192
H. Bridges—dem	5,182
Second Dist—H. J. Campbell—rad	3,397
F. B. Fairbanks—rad	3,198
A. Sambula—dem	3,284
E. L. Tyrell—dem	3,415
H. Hoyle—ind	1
Third Dist—T. Coupland—rad	3,240
Capt. Smith—rad	3,264
A. Marrero—dem	2,937
P. O'Connor—dem	2,935
Geo Brewer—ind	1
Fourth Dist—W. B. Gray—rad	1,321
A. R. Brown—dem	2,207
G. W. Kendall—ind	1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
First Ward—F. H. Waters—dem	1,228
J. T. Haslam—dem	1,107
C. B. Young—rad	853
C. H. Hahnemann—rad	852
Second Ward—F. E. Hall—dem	1,153
J. M. Bell—dem	1,087
C. H. Fox—rad	980
F. Hall—rad	1,015
Ben Gledden—rad	1
Third Ward—W. H. Rogers—dem	2,048
P. H. McCabe—dem	2,076
T. O'Connor—dem	2,032
George Wallace—dem	2,076
Bart Collins—rad	2,963
T. C. Hunter—rad	2,926
R. H. Isabelle—rad	2,870
Mort Hayes—rad	2,867
Fourth Ward—C. Jumel—dem	836
Chas Stringer—dem	1
J. Hall—rad	1,722
H. Heidenheimer—rad	793
Fifth Ward—John Ray—dem	1,722
S. J. Corzat—dem	1,332
J. Mannon—rad	1,401
Ont. Belden—rad	1,401
Sixth Ward—J. R. Curre—dem	1,062
J. C. Belden—rad	1,105
Seventh Ward—J. A. Longhauser—dem	742
John Bailey—dem	1,076
H. L. Reynard	1,076
C. Adolphe—rad	1,076
Eighth Ward—F. B. Williams—rad	974
A. Maurice—rad	967
Ninth Ward—L. A. White—rad	1,127
J. E. Rensdorf—dem	1,111
Tenth and Eleventh Wards—C. F. Noble—dem	1,262
C. R May—dem	1,262
C. F. Hagerdorn—dem	1,262
F. Fuller—rad	1,448
A. Fridot—rad	1,448
A. Bertholon—rad	1,448
Algiers—T. F. Sherburne—dem	1,047
F. Alexander—rad	1,363
STATE ASSESSORS.	
First District—Jas. O'Neill—dem	14,021
Jno Lynch—rad	13,999
Alex Smith—ind	1
Second District—E. A. Bonzier—dem	13,799
J. O. Lanyon—rad	13,994
J. M. Mahon—ind	1
Third District—J. Gregory—rad	13,764
W. Kinsella—rad	12,894
J. O. Lanyon—ind	1
Fourth District—John F. Casey—dem	13,842
Geo. D. Curtis—rad	13,842
Orleans, Right Bank—Timothy Hurley—dem	3,035
F. J. Bruot—rad	1,612
Peter Ford—ind	1
STATE TAX COLLECTORS.	
First District—M. M. Feary—dem	4,784
J. P. Mahoney—rad	4,975
Thos. Askew—ind	1
Second Dist.—L. D. Lonzelle—dem	3,352
Victor Gondolas—rad	3,227
Third District—M. Carroll—dem	2,940
C. C. Handy—rad	2,940
Fourth Dist.—Henry Bensel—dem	2,542
Thos. Delasanze—rad	1,462
P. Kaiser, jr—ind	1
Orleans (right bank)—Jos. Bonnabel—dem	1,610
V. Freville—rad	1
SHERIFFS.	
Criminal Court—A. P. Dumas—rad	14,081
E. Schaubacher—dem	14,863
Civil Courts—George W. Avery—ind	1
J. G. Taylor—rad	14,027
T. S. Maxwell—dem	14,583
CORONERS.	
1st & 4th Dist—G. B. Steele—dem	7,606
Dr W. H. Hire—rad	7,651
Dr. J. Bird—ind	1
Dr. Rasbrook—ind	47
2d & 3d Dist—Dr. Wm. Newton—dem	6,550
Dr. M. P. Avrin—rad	6,550
JUDGES.	
First District Court—P. Aswell—dem	14,690
W. W. Howe—rad	14,424
Second District Court—L. A. Shannon—dem	14,690
L. A. Shannon—rad	14,690
B. L. Lynch—ind	1
Third District Court—C. E. Fenner—dem	14,729
J. K. Belden—rad	14,690
C. E. Fenner—ind	1
Fourth District Court—P. E. Theard—dem	14,460
A. Vivian—dem	14,460
Fifth District Court—C. L. Lamont—rad	14,350
H. Coulby—dem	14,351
A. B. Long—rad	14,174
H. Dupuy—ind	1
Sixth District Court—T. W. Tolleson—dem	14,675
H. S. Fish—rad	14,090
CLERKS.	
First District Court—N. Toppan—dem	11,272
Thomas Jas—rad	14,363
F. Bienvenu—rad	1
T. T. Earnest—ind	1
Second Dist. Court—G. O. Tye—dem	14,360
S. S. Packard—rad	14,160
J. Pike—ind	1
Third District Court—D. C. Byerly—dem	14,858
F. J. Lorens—rad	13,864
J. Pike—ind	1
Fourth Dist. Court—Joseph Hanlon—dem	14,360
Thomas Cahill—rad	14,360
Fifth District Court—Louis Power—dem	14,145
Thos. Cahill—rad	14,145
John Hector—ind	1
Sixth District Court—W. Gendron—dem	14,389
Henry Hubert—rad	14,090
A. L. Randall—ind	462
Seventh Dist. Court—A. B. Sarpy—dem	14,360
E. Dufau—rad	48
Richard Shelly—rad	13,265
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
C M. Donnenberg—dem	14,360
Henry C. Dibble—rad	13,700
E. Warren—ind	1
MAYOR.	
Jno. S. Conway—dem	13,808
Seth W. Lewis—rad	13,240
Geo. A. Fosdick—ind	281
CONTROLLER.	
J. O. Landry—dem	14,176
S. Casanave—ad	13,965
D. E. Maudell—ind	17
CITY ATTORNEY.	
Jo Murphy—dem	12,966
Wm Baker—rad	12,946
J. C. Kalmann—ind	1,146
RECORDERS.	
First District—W. H. Manning—dem	4,984
Jas. F. Bowers—dem	4,983
Julius Nevills—ind	236
Wm. Tebbitch—ind	231
Second Dist—A. De Blanc—rad	3,941
E. Isaac—rad	3,796
D. M. Fay—ind	176
Third Dist—J. A. Letten—dem	2,965
Thos. Cottman—dem	2,965
Fourth Dist.—Henry Jackson—dem	2,304
Wm. Weber—rad	1,961
H. T. Va da—ind	197
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	
First Just. of the Peace—G. W. Sadler—dem	2,717
J. Mitchell—rad	1,570
M. O'Connor—ind	1
Sec. Just. of the Peace—Thos Gorphier—dem	1908
Davis, signed by a Justice of the Peace, stating that he had been registered elsewhere in the State and that he had lost his certificate. Furnished with these affidavits, he could vote at as many different polls as he had affidavits. Others, following an order given, were registered in advance in several districts and voted with regular certificates. This is not all. To augment the Radical votes in the city, the negroes of the neighboring parishes of Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Charles had received orders from their Club leaders to come as soon as they had voted in their respective parishes, to vote anew in the city. They were seen to arrive in squads, with an orange stick in their hands, and forming a long string at the office doors of the manufacturers of these affidavits, from there direct their course towards the polls, under the guidance of white Radicals It is by such means that the Radical party have been able to reduce to one thousand the Conservative majority of the city, while it ought to have been at least one fourth of the total vote, allowing for the whites who have voted with the Radicals. And these are the men who have committed these monstrous frauds, exposed to nearly all the polls by arrests of blacks by whom the lesson taught by their leaders had not been well learnt; these are the Radicals who carry out frauds in enumerating the little irregularities which are inevitable at all elections, or in launching accusations, vague and general, which have not the shadow of truth		
Third Just. of the Peace—J. F. Montamat—dem	3552
V. E. Macarty—ind	3,567
J. Q. Labatut—ind	46
Fourth Just. of the Peace—J. Fields—dem	3796
J. Q. Dunn—rad	3581
Fifth Just. of the Peace—T. S. Collins—dem	2477
Dr. D. Mackey—rad	1452
Sixth Just. of the Peace—T. S. Gutterbuck—ind	1
CONSTABLES.	
First Justice's Court—A. A. Pistemler—dem	2,960
Terrence Cook—rad	2,960
M. Houlihan—ind	1
Second Justice's Court—Sidney Story—dem	2,37
James W. Quinn—rad	2538
Jos Simpson—ind	1
Third Justice's Court—J. A. Mohn—dem	1352
Rich Keenan—rad	3227
Fourth Justice's Court—P. Ad Fortier—dem	1,899
Jos. Gaudin—rad	2,032
T. O Byrne—ind	1
Fifth Justice's Court—Timothy Daly—dem	1,610
J. F Cassel—rad	1
Sixth Justice's Court—Wm Gormley—dem	2,023
Thos. Cathill—rad	1,161
T. Mohan, jr.—ind	1
CORONERS.	
First District—Thos. H. Shields—dem	4,997
Thos. R. Brady—dem	5,148
Jas. L. Wells—dem	5,148
J. M. O Fahey—rad	4,775
W. M. Dodd—rad	4,775
Pat. Hannan—rad	4,775
A. Bertholon—ind	1
W. Terrell—ind	1
Second District—N. Nittenery—dem	2,947
E. H. Cazabonne—dem	3,376
J. A. Raynal—rad	2,331
E. B. Gardner—rad	2,216
Henry Werbeind	1
E. H. Cazabonne—ind	1
Third District—A. A. Llambias—dem	2,417
Robert Sanders—dem	2,417
L. Pesoud—rad	2,342
O. Fayot—rad	1,481
D. Duffy—ind	1
Dr. J J Hayes—ind	1
Fourth District—J. O'Brien—dem	2,196
Peter Kelser—dem	2,219
J. Schlag—rad	1,245
F. Flood—rad	1,245
H. Meyers—ind	1
ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.	
First Ward—Alfred Kearney—dem	elected
J. C. Rosen—rad	
W. B. Shaw—rad	
John Stump—rad	
J. Hall—rad	
W. H. Cress—ind	
Second Ward—F. S. Allen—dem	1,337
W. W. Walker—dem	1,337
J. B. Noble—rad	1,337
S. S. Armstrong—rad	1,337
H. W. Graham—ind	1
Third Ward—Edward Mc Gee—dem	1,334
J. McCaffrey—dem	1,334
C. Comp—rad	1,334
W. Pemberton—rad	1,334
John Brennan—ind	1
J. Mulvaney—ind	1
Fourth Ward—H. S. Burkenden—dem	1,266
H. Montgomery—dem	1,266
Lewis Backs—rad	1,266
Jas. Hennessy—rad	1,266
S. H. Fiske—ind	1
Fifth Ward—C. C. Lehman—dem	1,266
C. Debarre—dem	1,266
J. Haberstich—rad	1,266
C. Hoffman—rad	1,266
Sixth Ward—T. F. Hall—dem	1,266
Philip Schuy—rad	1,266
C. Murphy—rad	1,266
Seventh Ward—Geo. Kelly—dem	838
Henry Schutz—rad	838
Eighth Ward—C. Wynne—dem	1,264
O Allen—rad	1,264
Ninth Ward—G Farrel—dem	1,264
Wm Dunn—rad	1,264
Eleventh Ward—J Brush—dem	1,264
T. Campbell—rad	1,264
C Keaness—ind	1

The steamship Juniata, Captain Hoxie, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a fair freight and the following named passengers

For Havana—Mrs Henderson, Mrs Pignard, Mrs Fall Mrs H—Gall, Mrs Murphy, Mrs Fagouzard Messrs L'Evariste—Caisac G T Pease — For Philadelphia—Mrs Wilke and son.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The rumor that an order had been issued from the U S District Court, for the arrest of Gen Sheridan and the Commissioners of Election, arrested during the election, proves, so far as we can learn, a canard Else, the instigators of the same have thought better of their course and suppressed the matter in chambers.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night the residence of Mr. John Connors, No. 86 Girod street, was entered by some one unknown, who stole from an armoir a gold watch, two silver watches, and four valuable papers, being deeds of property.

Ames' Circus and Menagerie—This splendid exhibition at Tivoli Circle is daily and nightly drawing large audiences. We do not remember when an entertainment of the kind has met with such success in this city as Ames' Circus, but when the attractions offered are considered this is not to be wondered at. The equestrian performances are of the character rarely seen, even in the American ring, renowned throughout the world for acts of almost reckless daring. Perhaps, however, one of the most attractive and thrilling features of the exhibition, is the act of Herr Lingel entering a cage containing three ferocious lions, and mastering them with steady nerves and eyes Ames is an energetic and clever showman and deserves success.

Poll Third Precinct Seventh of the Third Ward—We are furnished by Mr Thompson, Registrar, with the following statement in reference to the vote at this place which will be found interesting:

CITY HALL, THIRD WARD, FIRST DISTRICT, } Registry Office, New Orleans, La., April 23, 1868.

To Brevet Major General Robert C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District

General: On Tuesday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Hall, clerk of the office, delivered to the Commissioners of Poll No. 2, Precinct 7, the Registry from headquarters, directing the Commissioners of Poll No 3, Precinct 7, to close their poll box and convey the same to the registry office, the Commissioners having represented that they were unable to make a correct return from the list prepared by them and requested the Commanding General to allow them to adjourn until the following morning, in order to enable them to commence their work

It was not until Mr. Hall had left poll No 2, that the mistake in the delivery of the order was ascertained Shortly after one of the Commissioners, (or clerks,) from poll No. 2, delivered the order from headquarters, directing the Commissioners of poll No. 3, at their office, corner of Poydras and Liberty streets. At first the Commissioners, (or rather the Chairman, as I supposed,) refused to receive the order because it was not delivered officially, although the Commissioners, (or clerks,) from poll No 3 represented the case as it occurred But later was upon the point of delivering poll No. 3, when I asked him for his order, and took upon myself the responsibility, as one of the Registers of the ward, of delivering the order officially to the Commissioners, who accepted it, and then desired to turn over the poll box to me. I refused to receive it, but told the Commissioners I would accompany them to the Registry office. The lists and poll book were then placed in the box, when, at the request of the Commissioners, I placed a private seal upon the top and lock of the box, and in this condition, carried by two of the Commissioners, and accompanied by the duly authorized officers of the law and twelve or fifteen policemen, the box was conveyed to the City Hall and delivered over to the Registers authorized by the Commanding General to receive it.

The seals were directed by Colonel Gentry to make out a report of the number of votes cast for each candidate at the poll. I proceeded so at the vote for the Clerk of the Seventh District Court, but could proceed no farther to give a clear statement, on account of the absence of R. L. Shelley and E. Dulue being both entered as candidates for this office, and the Republican votes cast for them exceeding the whole vote polled, including both the Republican and Democratic votes. For instance, Mr. Shelly is represented by tally to have polled seven hundred and fifty-three votes and Mr. Dulue four hundred and sixty-three. Another roll made out by the Commissioners shows seven hundred and fifty-three for Mr. Shelley and three hundred and sixty for Mr. Dulue. In the rolls made out by Clerk of Registers from the tickets in the poll box, irrespective of the rolls of the Commissioners, Mr Shelley received as many as one hundred and a half more than Mr Dulue thirty-one, the name "Richard R. Shelley" being found pasted over that of Dulue on the majority of the tickets. A question is raised whether the names on the back of the tickets in all cases before or after the election. On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, Mr. F Lambert, one of the Registers of this ward, states that one of the Commissioners of the poll in question; called at this office and asked for a bottle of mucilage Before giving it, Mr. Lambert states that he asked what it was wanted, as there was no use for it. The answer Mr Lambert states was "I want some, without giving further answer.

I have also the honor of reporting further concerning this box At the back, four or five inches from the left end, are two marks of a peculiar character, resembling those which are used for the purpose of forcing open the lid, which can be raised in any case, showing a space large enough to insert the flat hand along the whole length of the back of the box after it has been locked. The bottom of the box at a certain part is also described as having a hole large enough to insert the fingers with a slight effort.

In signing the rolls as prepared by the Board, the Registers merely certify that the report is correct according to the votes in the box. Further than this they decline doing.

In consequence of the impossibility of understanding the vote cast at the poll for Mr. Shelley and Mr. Dulue, their names are not placed on the regular list as prepared by the Board.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DEAN THOMPSON, Registrar.

Board of Aldermen—Called meeting last night, Mr Burbank in the chair.

The following message was received from the Mayor

Gentlemen—You have been called together this evening for the purpose of taking some definite, and, I trust, final steps in regard to the sale of the market stalls. Although the numerous you may adopt for the purpose will look to the future and not go into effect till January next, there is immediate influence which the city currency cannot but be apparent to you all, and will be most sensibly felt in the restoration of confidence to the community.

As soon as it is known what your determination is, should it be favorable to the sale of the stalls in any shape, coupled with the fact that $2,000,000 are now due and payable for taxes for the year 1867, in addition to the large amount now in process of collection for taxes in arrear, and also that there are some $250,000 worth more of real estate than can be thrown upon the market, the effect cannot but be most salutary. The case is so plain that it does not require argument, but to accomplish the object in view immediate action is indispensable. The city expects, nay, demands it at your hands Longer delay cannot fail to be attended with consequences exceedingly injurious, if not fatal to our credits.

I therefore urge you, gentlemen, by every motive that can be addressed to sensible, practical, conscientious men, to give the matter pressing upon us, and aware of the dangers with which we are threatened, not to adjourn till you have taken action on the support, and such action will be final.

Message received and filed.

Mr. Brewers offered an ordinance repealing the ordinance passed March 19, 1867, authorizing the sales of the market stalls for ten years, and cancelling the sales already made, said sales not having been approved by the Council. Ordinance passed both boards unanimously, and was sent down for concurrence.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing Salter & Co. to erect a telegraph office on their premises The Board adjourned.

Second District Court—Judge J. W. Thomas. This Court was again engaged in hearing the argument in the Soniat will case, yesterday, and Mr. Conrad closed his lengthy, but powerful address for the heirs of James H. Shepherd. The defence will be opened to-day by Messrs. Randell Hunt and Christian Roselius for the heirs of R. D. Shepherd who, we understand, resist the claim of the plaintiffs, on the following grounds:

1. Because the claim is prescribed by lapse of time, more than thirty years having passed since the death of deceased.

2. Because Mr. Shepherd was instituted sole heir by the will of the deceased, and was put in possession of the property by a decree of this Court, which is *res judicata* and cannot now be reversed or appealed from

Steamboat Burnt.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat Starlight, lying on the opposite side of the river, above Algiers, took fire from a defective flue, and burned with such rapidity that it could not be subdued. The vessel burnt to the water's edge, and is a total loss. It is not ascertained to what extent she was insured.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Simon Gundar, accused of having, on the afternoon of the 16th of April, stolen from the premises of E. W. Redd, on Front avenue, between Conti and Bienville streets, a bag of coffee of the value of $40. Simon having had leisure to repent, confessed to confess, "exactly the corn," but the "coffee," and following the confession he plead guilty to the charge, and was sent before the First District Court for final disposal.

James Nolan was arrested by the police on the charge of having Butlerized four silver spoons, one silver fork and one silver napkin ring, all valued at $10, the property of Mr. Lavender, corner of Bienville and Ram art streets

Catharine Reed, a servant in the house, saw James in the act of robbing, and raising an outcry she followed him, and they ran and Kate ran—Kate yelled too, and Jimmy getting scared at her pertinacity, deposited his plunder in a wood-pile, and thus frustrated the larceny, but was soon brought to bay—and finally to the Recorder's Cont. Kate's evidence being fully corroborated, James, notwithstanding the look of injured innocence he has worn aside, before the First District Court to be tried by a jury of his peers, if such can be found in this modern Sodom.

The celebrated case of J. A. Regnale, charged by J. Decca, with having in a cigar trade swindled said Decca out of $168, by false representations, and out of which some reporter made immense capital, including swindling, larceny, smuggling, defrauding the revenue, with dark hints at more heinous crimes—came up. A lawyer appeared for Decca, the prosecutor, while Regnale defended Regnale; and so well did he do it, and so badly did the prosecution put its foot into its own mess, that the dawned imminously upon the mind of the Judge that the "charge of attempting to swindle *somebody*" might spell round the case generally, and particularly to the prosecutor, who had attempted to defraud the Government, an act in itself which the Judge did not think of much consideration, but as he remarked, you know, "people who live in glass houses mustn't throw stones." With this view of the case the Judge decided to dismiss this "monster of iniquity" Regnale, who had not only established his own innocence, but came very near causing the prosecutor to admit his own guilt, and the decision was unanimously approved.

The power of music hath been sung, chanted, written and proved in every age and every clime, but we doubt greatly if it ever got a man out of the clutches of a New Orleans Recorder's Court before yesterday.

Louis Bonnis was arraigned on a charge, brought by one Peter Harder, of having feloniously and with malicious intent stolen his, the said Harder's, accordeon. It seems from the evidence given by Harder, whose head is harder than his name, that the two were partners, as it is unatnically termed, on board the schooner Thorn (lying in the Old Basin), one being cook and the other a sailor

Harder owns an accordeon, a fine instrument with which he solaced his leisure hours. Some evenings since his favo ite was missing, and after a long search, was found in the possession of Bonnis, who was locked up on the charge of larceny.

Upon arraignment Bonnis pleaded not guilty, and Harder was called to the stand He commenced the story of his loss—his grief—his search, and final capture of his loved instrument. The Judge interrupted, and asked Bonnis: "Well, Louis, what about it,—what's the matter?" Louis naively acknowledged that he had taken the instrument, but only for the purpose of playing, thinking he might so far presume upon the relations existing between the parties. Harder hardly believed that Bonnis could play, Bonnis believed that he could. Here was a quandary. Upon this fact rested the probable guilt or innocence of Bonnis But how to establish the fact. No one in the court could swear to Bonnis' proficiency in Music. Now is displayed the Solomonic acumen of the Judge. The instrument which has caused all this trouble lies on the desk before him. It is placed in the hands of Bonnis, who, in charge of an officer, was ordered to retire into the yard and "PLAY." He retired, and soon, through the open window, floated in dulcet strains the "Mocking Bird," melting off into "The banks and brase of Bonnie Doon," then swelling inspirinly into "Dixie" The audience applauded, and Louis returned in triumph The accordeon was delivered to Harder and the case was dismissed. After this, Recorder Gastinel's name will go down in history with that of the fabled Turkish Cadi.

Suits for Taxes—We would call the attention of the tax payers to the fact that the Sheriff is now ready to receive payment of taxes, and that delinquents had better bear the fact in mind and settle with the Sheriff at once.

Man Killed—A colored man, while working on board the British bark Fanny Fern, lying at 3d. st., Fourth District, fell through the hatch about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and was instantly killed.

First District Court—Judge Howe—Robert Thornton, who under trial was continued from Wednesday on a charge of larceny, was acquitted.

The District Attorney entered *nol pros* in the following cases

John Walsh, feloniously entering a dwelling house.

H. Windermeyer, knowingly receiving stolen property.

John Shepard, accused of stabbing, with intent to murder, was found guilty, judgment was rendered against Gadane Casenave, his surety for $3000, the amount of his bond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Elections in the Southern States.

The Impeachment Trial.

Extempore Speech of Mr. Nelson.

The Impeachers Becoming Arrogant.

McGee's Assassin Identified.

WASHINGTON NEWS—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 23.—General Schofield is still here—his departure uncertain.

Correction.—There are no negroes among the new municipal officers of Alexandria, Va.

Impeachment continued Boutwell concluded, after which the Court took a recess of ten minutes, and on re-assembling Nelson rose to speak. He alluded to the magnitude of the occasion, and feared he lacked the ability to do the subject justice. That the managers had charged Johnson with evil natures and wicked ness, and characterized him as a detestable character, and asserted the Presidential policy everything, from a great political criminal to a common

a foregone conclusion, humble as he was, he would scorn to address them. Nelson cited the resolutions offered by Johnson and adopted by Congress—the letter to Gen. Swift that Grant, declaring the purposes of the war, which are still unrepealed To these resolutions Johnson was faithful. Lincoln's policy after Lee's surrender was based on those resolutions, which Johnson faithfully carried out. Congress claimed powers in the reconstruction laws that the President never claimed. The President's powers were more plainly implied. The President had a right to his own opinion Honesty and integrity of motive are presumed in such a case Nelson claimed that Congress had justified the President's policy in the primary recognit n of Virginia. Nelson argued the judicial character of the Senate, and declared that the claims of the managers that the Senate was a law unto itself and could convict on common fame, as dangerous to liberty. Nelson then reviewed the case of Judge Peck, which he showed proved that they were bound by the laws. He denounced as grossly improper the managers' plea that the