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NEW ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1868

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,457

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The telegraph has announced, not unexpectedly, the death of this eminent man, at his residence near Lancaster, Penn., on Monday morning last. Mr. Buchanan was a native of Franklin county of the same State, and was in his 78th year. Without any originality of character or extraordinary endowments of mind, he has maintained the reputation of being an accomplished statesman, and has occupied with distinction to himself many high positions in the service of his country, ending with that to which his aspirations had been directed from his youth, the Presidency of the United States. In this office he bore himself with that ability which was consistent with the training and services of his previous public life, and he had the farther distinction of being the last constitutional President of these States. When he retired from office, he gave place to one who cared less for the Constitution than he did for the success of the political party to which he was attached. That cannot be said of the venerable statesman who has just been gathered to his fathers, to whose patriotic services during a long life, the future historian of America will hereafter, and when the prejudices of the age have been smoothed away, do full justice. Mr. Buchanan in the outset of his career was a Federalist, but he soon abandoned this position and became a supporter of Gen. Jackson in 1825, since which time he has been a prominent leader of the Democratic party, by whom he was nominated for the Presidency in 1856. Previous to that time he had held the position of Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, Senator of the United States, Secretary of State in President Polk's Cabinet, and Minister to the Court of St James.

It was during his administration of the Government that the anti slavery agitation culminated in the election of a President by a sectional party who were determined to carry out their purposes even at the risk of destroying the Union, a Union which had been formed upon a compromise of conflicting opinions and interests, and which could only be continued by a prevalence of the same spirit. Mr. Buchanan was too devoted a friend of constitutional government and the rights of the States, to listen to propositions which involved the coercion of the States, then in self-defence, driven to withdraw from a connection which was about to be used for their destruction. While he saw no provision in the Constitution authorizing their secession from the Union, neither did he find any power expressed therein requiring Executive interference to compel the States to submit to whatever a sectional President and a sectional majority might impose.

The time has not arrived when an impartial judgment upon his policy, in this emergency, can be pronounced. To drive his countrymen into the support of a Government supposed to be founded and upheld upon the *affections* of the people, was a proceeding to which he could not give his assent. It would have involved the abandonment of the principles he had espoused and advocated for nearly half a century. He was unable to believe that the Union of his forefathers could be perpetuated by force, and therefore he refused to employ that argument against the Southern States.

Mr Buchanan's private life was eminently pure, but he had some of the qualities which attract the regard of the multitude. He never sought popular applause. Obstinate in disposition, he was remarkable for the determination and perseverance with which he pursued the object he had in view. And a marked trait of his character was the placidity of his judgment and temper, which enabled him to pass calmly through many stormy scenes.

Thus has passed away the last of the old statesmen of America.

BENEFIT OF LIEUT BRAINE—An entertainment will be given on the Metairie Course to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of Lieut. Braine, formerly an officer of the Confederate navy, who, strange to say, is still held as a prisoner of war by the Government of the United States, in the Penitentiary at Brooklyn, N. Y. Lieut Braine has undergone great suffering, both of mind and body, during his long confinement, and has been driven to make an appeal, on behalf of himself and family, who are thus deprived of their natural protector, to the just consideration of his former countrymen. This appeal, addressed to Admiral Semmes, has been very generally published, and Lieut Braine's case must, we think, be known to the generous people of New Orleans. We heartily commend the object of this entertainment, the programme of which includes a variety of races; the first being "a mule race with gentlemen riders." The animals are the same which ran the first day of the late Fair Champêre. The second entry is "a double team race," between two of the fastest nags the city can boast of. Then there will be "a pacing race to harness," and lastly, "a mule race." Fees for all ages and entries. The admission is one dollar, and the use of the course has been granted by Mr. Wilson, the lessee. Lieut Braine has the distinction, it is stated, of being the last prisoner of war held by the United States.

The Prospect.

We hold it morally certain that the States here subjoined will choose Grant and Colfax Electors by decided majorities:

Arkansas	5	Minnesota	5
Florida	4	Mississippi	7
Georgia	9	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	North Carolina	9
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	3	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Texas	5
Michigan	7	West Virginia	5
Missouri	11	Wisconsin	5
		Total	142

Add to these either Pennsylvania or Ohio or Indiana with Nebraska or Nevada, and the Republican ticket is elected. Hence we cannot perceive a probability of its defeat.

But the belt of Southern States, beginning with Connecticut, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania and Ohio, to end with Indiana, will be stubbornly contested. Our adversaries must carry them *all* to win; if they lose either of the three largest, or Indiana we is either of the two smaller, they are beaten. Hence, we must expect them to contest each of these five States with the fury of desperation. If they do not carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana in October—not a majority, but all of them—the fen enemy will know that they are beaten, and will all stumble over to the Republican side. If they should carry the so three States in the preliminary contest, they will expect to draw New York and the rest after them in November. We trust—hope—we *know*—that our friends in each of them will make due effort in view of the magnitude of the issue and the just expectations of their compatriots on every side.

How is it with New York?

The counsel vote ever polled in our State by the respective parties is as follows

Republican—For Gov. Fenton in 54 counties	309,555
Democratic—For Sec Nelson in 57 counties	305,029
Democratic ahead by	4,526

Last fall, the Republican vote was not nearly polled out. There were many thousands of Republicans out of the State—in Europe, in the S-uth, in the West, etc—on the day of our last State election. Thousands declined or neglected to vote. Some were disaffected; others indifferent; many were lukewarm leaders. There were some six or eight Republican voters in some households of whom no one voted in 1867. Some were disgusted with Republican corruption; hence, they virtually connived at the election of the most corrupt Assembly ever seen on earth—one which, finding that an honest man had, by some oversight, found his way into one of its seats, at once turned upon and expelled him. The equal of that Democratic Assembly in shameless rapacity and self-complacent contempt was not been since the destruction of Troy.

We shall be on hand next fall, and there will be enough more of us to make at least decent. Will that number of votes give us the State?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The steamship Cuvorda, Capt. Sears, sailed last evening for Boston via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mr Kidder, 1 B Dwen M Hay and servant, Mrs Mr L B Dwen and two children Mrs Smith and child, Master Fay.

CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, *Washington City*, May 26—The undersigned requests a chairman (full State, county, city, town-ship, or ward Democratic Executive Committee, associations, or clubs, to furnish the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee with the names of members of their associations, for reference during the pending Presidential campaign. Documents will be furnished by this committee, on orders accompanied by money at the following rates:

For sixteen-page documents, in wrappers, and franked, $2 per thousand.

For eight-page documents, in wrappers, and franked, $1 per thousand, or at the same rate for a smaller number. In particular cases they will be furnished gratuitously.

Communications may be addressed to Hon Samuel J Randall, M C, Washington City.

By order,
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman Congressional Democratic Executive Committee.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was to sing at the first Opera concert given at Buckingham Palace, May 20th. Her popularity in England is immense.

There are 189 lecturers on Spiritualism in this country who get their living thereby. Spiritual affinity for the circumlocutions naturally have an enlarging medium.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We inadvertently published in our issue of yesterday an incorrect report concerning an alleged difficulty into which Mr. Picot, a distinguished member of the French Opera Troupe, had fallen. We stated Mr. Picot had been arrested by the Recorder, at the instance of his servant who complained of a breach of contract on the part of Mr. Picot. The facts are these: Mr Picot was arrested while at the Lake, enjoying a breakfast with some friends, previous to starting for France, not by order of the Recorder, but by the Constable of Justice Collens' Court, on a warrant issued by the latter, at the instance of the servant referred to, who claimed that Mr. Picot had agreed to pay her expenses to France, and that he had refused to execute the contract. This was a civil matter with which the Recorder, who has criminal jurisdiction only, had nothing to do

As to the dispute between Mr. Picot and his servant, the former denies having made any such agreement as she alleged, and the case will be tried in due season. It was Madame Audibert and not Mr Picot who brought the woman from France. Mr Picot hired her in New Orleans after she had been dismissed by Madame Audibert, and alleges having carried out his contract with her or being ready to carry it out. He has deposited the amount claimed, with Justice Collens pending his decision. It is not his fault if she demands more than is justly her due.

Justice to Mr Picot, who is now on his way to France, induces us to make this explanation

Reportorial Repertory—It is stated that Mrs Gaines has recently received quite a number of anonymous letters, warning her against pushing her claims under the will of the late Daniel Clark, under threats of personal violence.

The Shakespeare Club are to give a performance at the Varieties Theatre on Monday evening next, the 8th inst

The Olympic—Mr V E Beamer, the enterprising and gentlemanly manager of the Olympic Theatre, is announced to take a benefit Friday night, for which occasion he has prepared a select programme. During the epidemic of last summer, Mr Beamer was remarkably kind to afflicted members of the profession, and really deserves well in return for his natural goodness of heart.

Board of Aldermen—The Board met last evening Mr Hurbach in the chair.

The resolution of the Lower Board, authorizing the Finance Committee to employ whatever assistance may be necessary to examine the books and accounts of the City Treasurer and City Controller, and to report the result of their investigation to the Council, was concurred in finally.

Also, resolutions: Donating to the Paydras Asylum lots numbered 337 to 350 in the Washington Cemetery, approving the contract with Louis Roch to furnish the city institutions with beef at 10¾ cents per pound

Resolutions were concurred in on first reading, approving the adjudication of the right of way for a railway on Villere, Dumaine and other streets, for 20 years, at 22-32 of one cent per passenger to the Orleans Railroad Company; approving the adjudication of the right of way for a railroad on Esplanade street.

The Finance Committee reported against the claim of A D Greff & Co for $1653 12, advanced by him in 1862 to relieve the suffering of the poor. Resolution accordingly adopted

The committee reported unfavorably on the petition of Charles T Howard, for a modification of the ordinance relative to the tax on lotteries.

The Special Committee appointed to wait on Gen Buchanan, to request him to assist the Law prohibiting the collection of taxes for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865 till 1870, reported he had done so, and that the General had taken the matter carefully under consideration.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported against granting additional privileges, desired by the Crescent City Railroad Company, on Canal street, as that street is already sufficiently covered with railroad privileges. Report received.

Mr Zacharie offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the Council to confer with the railroad companies relative to establishing a grand trunk road on Canal street, on each side of the neutral ground. Resolution adopted finally.

Mr Wolfley announced that he would at the next meeting move a reconsideration of the matter

The Board, after going into joint session, as stated in the proceedings below, returned, and adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—The regular meet ing of this Board was had last evening, with President Chadwick in the chair

The Treasurer's weekly report for the week ending May 30, shows Receipts $113,881 83; expenditures $92,662 52; leaving a balance on hand $18,219 05, all in city notes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Controller's weekly report shows warrants drawn for the week ending June 1st, to the amount of $,868 35. Referred

The following communication was received:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to present to call your attention to the necessity of an election, by the City Council, during this month, of this town officer, who, if not elected this year, or until the next succeeding one shall be elected, who, with the Mayor shall constitute a Board of Commission ers for the assessment of each of the Houses of Refuge. See Levy's Digest, art. 501, p. 258.

(Signed) E HEARD, Mayor

The report of the Chief Warden of the City Workhouse, dated June 2d, shows the number of inmates on that day to be 304, classified as follows: white males 81, colored males 130, white females 47, colored females 46. The report states that general good health prevails There is but little for the laborers to do at present. During the seven months, from date to April, 1869, tons of brick and stone have been delivered to the Street Commissioner's department, and asks to be supplied with more stone to break, as the prisoners are healthier and better contented when at work. Attention is also called to the importance of better preparations for extinguishing fires inside the yard Report referred to the Committee on Work houses and Prisons, with power to act.

The monthly report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, shows the number of inmates on the 1st of May to have been 110. Admitted during the month, 20; discharged, 23; died, 2; remaining June 1st, 105, of whom 40 are colored and 65 females.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution providing for the sale, for the balance of the year, of the stalls in the Bazar Market at public auction, which passed its several readings.

Also reported, resolution appropriating $1600 for procuring the necessary book and paying the Register of Mortgages for recording the judgments in favor of the city. Passed

Also reported, resolution authorizing the City Treasurer and Controller to open an account, entitled the "Touro Fund," and placing all receipts from the Touro Alms House to the credit of said fund. Passed

The Committee appointed to memorialize Gen Buchanan, reported having discharged the duty, and that the General had responded gratefully, and promised to give the matter early reflection

A number of petitions were referred. One was from Jacques Claverie, praying for the lease of the iron building, head of Canal street for three years. Another came from numerous butchers, asking the appointment of Bertrand Curiens as inspector of meats and slaughter houses. All referred

A communication from a tax collector asking to be allowed to receive city money for taxes, was laid on the table, general instructions have its been given to receive such money.

A resolution was adopted asking the City Surveyor to report why the Magnolia street bridge, now sufficiently constructed was not opened to the public

(The Board of Aldermen being here announced, both bodies went into joint session for certain elections, which resulted as follows:

City Directors in the Commercial Water Works Company—Alfred Kearny and E. S Dewees.

After the Upper Board retired the Lower Board adjourned without transacting further business.

Gone to the Penitentiary—One of the Deputy Sheriffs of the U S Marshal left last evening, on the steamer Gov. Allen, having in his charge Jean Tascano, a Sicilian, convicted of passing counterfeit money and sentenced to three years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. He passed two $.0 notes on a poor woman, and has, we learn, been guilty of other crimes.

Bar case—Sergeant Harking reports that about 11 o'clock under night the dry goods store of J. Sesse, No. 42 St. Ann street, was entered by burglars by means of a false key, unlocking the hall door fronting on St. Ann street, and throwing a pannel from the door opening from the alley way. Sergeant Harking arrive at the place a few minutes after found that the safe had been thrown open and the contents scattered on the floor. Some of the goods had ignited, and one of the shutters was thrown on the sidewalk from the blast of the explosion. A portion of the contents of the safe was brought to the Second District station, comprising $140 in United States current, $23 in silver, and a box of valuable paper. It is not known what, if anything, the burglars carried away. They had but a few moments of time after the explosion, and if they succeeded in obtaining anything must have worked very expeditiously.

Shooting Affray—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a difficulty occurred in Mr. Lotz's cash factory, on Tchoupitoulas street, at the corner of Tremé, between two of the workmen named Philip Witta and Charles Clarinki, in which the latter was dangerously wounded by being shot twice in the left breast. He was sent to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Witta surrendered himself at the station, and had in his possession a revolver with four of the balls discharged. It is not known how the difficulty which led to the affray sprung up.

First District Court.—Judge Rose.—Garrett Howard, colored, charged with stealing a watch, spoons, revolver, diamond pin and $1 in currency from Ezy Moore, colored, plead guilty and was sent for sentence.

Dan Coal, negro, alias James Thomas, colored, charged with stealing, on the 12th of May, a basket clothing valued at $300, from Rosalia, colored, was found guilty by the jury without leaving their seats.

Patrick Gray charged with knocking down and battering police officer W. B. Hogan, No 58 First District police, on the 26th December, 1867, was acquitted.

Albert Pascal, John Davis and Charles Johnson, all colored, were broke in and robbed the dwelling of R. Gallard, No 8 Rampart street, on the 20th of May, of clothing valued at $400, were tried Pascal plead guilty, John Davis was found guilty and Johnson acquitted

Pedro, colored, who was charged with stealing a ladder from Theodore Schneider, in Exchange Alley, was acquitted

Bo pilar Seward Thos H. Groves, U S A, charged with assaulting Mrs Diana Peytonne, on the 8 h of April, was discharged on a *nolle prosequi*, Groves being absent from the city, having followed her husband, who deserted some weeks ago from the U S army.

Mrs Marbaud, C and H Hagedorn, charged with assaulting Abraham Domnauer, on the 31st July, 1867, were discharged on a *nol pros.*

Larceny of a Mule.—A man named Robert Hawley was arrested Monday night on Perdido street by Officer Flanagan, charged by Peter Bergeron with having a stolen mule in his possession, Bergeron having claimed to have been stolen.

Stabbing Affray—A man by the name of Preston Brage was arrested last night on St Charles street by Officer Healy, charged by Benjamin Henderson with disturbing the peace of the fair at Polymnia Hall, and with cutting and stabbing a man named Moses Haywood. He was remanded for examination before Recorder Neville.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Alphonse Basquet, a juvenile vagrant, was, by request of his father, sent for 90 days to the Workhouse.

Theo Robert, who attempted to break into the grocery store and coffeehouse corner Barracks and Burgundy streets, was sent for six months to the Workhouse, failing to get ven-hers for $500.

Paul Mullinguet and Dominique Devoret, arrested as dangerous characters, were sent for a s x months to the Workhouse.

George Reed, vagrant, went up for 90 days.

George Whitney, colored for stealing cotton on the steamboat Belding, 90 days' hard labor.

Philip Witta, who surrendered at the Tremé Station, having shot and dangerously wounded one Charles Charinski, was remanded to await the result of the wounds of the victim.

P. E. Laresche, charged with assault and battery by Louis Lalorie, had to give $250 peace bond.

Paulin Green, colored, and 25 other prostitutes, arrested by Lieutenant Manning, were fined $25, and in default of payment sent to the Workhouse for 30 days.

THE CITY CURRENCY.

We give insertion to the subjoined communication, embodying a plan for the redemption of the city currency In doing so we are not prepared to say the plan is the best that could be adopted. If it has the effect of setting other minds at work and stimulating action in this important matter, the writer will not be without reward. His remarks condemnatory of the "let it sweat" policy are certainly sound. We have often expressed our opinions on the subject of redeeming the city currency, but look for the adoption of no feasible plan by our present city authorities.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Editor of the Bee—

The zeal which your paper, under all circumstances, has displayed in advocating economical measures in the administration of our city affairs, accompanied by the frequent suggestions submitted by you for the redemption of her circulation, emboldens me to claim, as one of your subscribers, the privilege of using the Bee as a medium through which to convey the proposal of a very simple plan for the extinguishment of a debt which is every moment increasing upon a solvent corporation the further it is discredit. The city of New Orleans as a corporation should be looked upon in the light of an individual to whom money is due and who owes money. For a variety of reasons and concessions and debtors cannot meet, but it can be conclusively shown that were such a meeting possible, it would prove the easiest practicable, and the plan which I submit. There is a large amount of money due the city by delinquent tax payers, and it cannot be questioned, I think, that the money is due by the TAXPAYER, who ever may be the owner. The debt is a privilege d one and can be secured by mortgage. It were, I think, a judicious move to notify through the papers or through separate notices all the debtors to subscribe their note for the amount of arrears, payable within six months or one year with 8 per cent interest. It would create a large fund of negotiable paper to be absorbed by the outstanding circulation only. The city Controller and Treasurer to indorse the same on delivery, and during the process of transfer, let the bearer or owner of city currency given in exchange have the privilege of compelling the Bank, Company, the circulation which he returns. A duty I am satisfied he will fill with pleasure. There are details connected with the plan which I have purposely omitted, as I think, in the process, it is the pr inc ples of an accountant and easily reduced to method. I merely submit the plan; it seems clear, and I think feasible. As a business man and practical and mercantile distress, we are each of us called upon to produce our mite of effort to restore credit and character to our corporation and to our community. The press has always earnestly lent its assistance to the accomplishment of good ends, and it has advised individuals and corporations to make the greatest effort to pur sue an upright course. There are a very large portion of retail traders in this city who are still suffering from embarrassments owing to the great discount on city notes. They say they cannot afford to sacrifice now what they know ought to be good. The plea is "letting it sweat" affords little in comment when people are struggling against every obstacle, were it applicable in the matter of the city debt, why expend the money in the search of a remedy for of answering "let it sweat" to any of his creditors. The doctrine strikes at the very foundation of trade. It may have answered the purpose of other times, of higher debtors and wealthy directors, squandering for their own selfish purposes the fortunes entrusted to their guardian ship. But if there ever was a time when in by times of trial and temptation, and the minds of readers should be directed to cardinal principles in the administration of affairs, now the masses are concerned, and not to the exaggerated phrasesgiven out in the cant that individual or this or that set of men. The masses are always in good faith, they prove it daily by their credulity. Their direct interest in all matters is so minutely subdivided that few can afford to take the trouble, or have the time to scrutinize every thing. The sagacity of the Legislature is principally displayed in protecting them in the matter of granting charters to banks. They have all taken this matter on general faith, and sold their labor or goods for it, and in whosoever's hands it is, it should be paid, and as promptly as per date. If, instead of broken promises of the p ess at two periods of panic, it was then proclaimed, "Let it sweat," and the banks and people left to sweat, and the banks and people will be hurt and suffered with double taxation to liquidate the affairs of the past, and capital instead of being directed in the way of improvements and building up in our city, will flude itself or go out of Falsehood, that, Reputation is its twin brother. If it had to chose up the business rapidly, and let those who critiques and condemn plain propose one of their own, level to the understanding of any one, without a complication, dealing directly with headquarters without any intermediary agents. Let the public debtor and the public creditor deal *directly* with the public officer Reduce the transaction to some tangible plan, and the exchange will go on without any one's assistance.

"Everything by Turns, and Nothing Long."

WHAT GRAN HAS DUNE IN 18, IS NOT, AND WANTS TO DO.

There are many things to be learned from what the Radical papers do not say in favor of their candidate. Everything truth will permit and absurdity not stamp will certainly appear But what is omitted is more insignificant than what is uttered

Nobody is badly enough to claim civil capacity for Grant. Out of the army he has only been a bankrupt farmer, a tannery tanner, and a hard drinker. His literary abilities were insufficient to secure him a copyist's place in the office of the Psychometacy of St. Louis in 1864

He must exaggerating pretensions does not aver his inability to fill any civil office under his patronage he has always taken up with the minds that mastered him. During and after the Mexican war, civil military and civil in Lieut Grant, then the butt of every one—take and used to manipulate with him on his wind courses At that time Grant was a Stonewall Democrat, Buchanan Democrat, whose influence was sufficient to mend the opinions, but could not restrain the appetite of the dipsomaniac Young man.

When General Harney was finally forced to shake him off whom he could not reform, Gen Dent, into whose family Grant married, perceiving him so lost to all sense of propriety, and actually succeeded in getting him into a fit condition to vote for the Little Giant in 1860, at Galena. During the winter of 1862-1863, when Congressmen Washburne, of Illinois, and Rice of Massachusetts, visited Grant after the defeat at Shiloh, and told him "if he did not then and there sober up, they would drop him like a hot potato," the affrighted man was covered into a temporary temperance and *ad infinitum* Republicanism, the last of which continued till the close of the war Then, when under the influence of President Johnson and Mr Seward, Grant helped into Conservatism and were his level best to help Johnson, he was with denunciation he got for it from Sumner, Kelley, and others, are matters of record The change into a fiddlers money, and he soon left no more doubt in the political world, was to be boxed by him, and is due to the influence exerted on him by stronger minded associates. Thus it has always been that any man willing to assume the guardianship of Grant has easily secured his unlessening acquiescence in all political questions. He has been a mental cypher ever since he was rejected "for want of capacity" as a lieutenant not fourteen years ago

Again, it has never been insisted upon, we believe, that Ulysses Grant is a capable man. Nobody has ever ventured to claim for him any ability, they prove it daily by their credulity Their direct interest in all matters is so minutely subdivided that few can afford to take the trouble, or have the time to scrutinize every thing. The sagacity of the Legislature is principally displayed in protecting them in the matter of granting charters to banks. They have all taken this matter on general faith, and sold their labor or goods for it, and in whosoever's hands it is, it should be paid, and as promptly as per date. If, instead of broken promises of the p ess at two periods of panic, it was then proclaimed, "Let it sweat," and the banks and people left to sweat, and the banks and people will be hurt and suffered with double taxation to liquidate the affairs of the past, and capital instead of being directed in the way of improvements and building up in our city, will flude itself or go out of Falsehood, that, Reputation is its twin brother. If it had to chose up the business rapidly, and let those who critiques and condemn plain propose one of their own, level to the understanding of any one, without a complication, dealing directly with headquarters without any intermediary agents. Let the public debtor and the public creditor deal *directly* with the public officer Reduce the transaction to some tangible plan, and the exchange will go on without any one's assistance.

The Late State Elections.

We subjoin so much of General Buchanan's order as concerns the officers elected for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, omitting the names elected in the other parishes for want of room:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans, La.*, June 2, 1868.

Special Orders No 121.

The returns of the election for members of the General Assembly, and for State, Parish and Judicial officers, held in the State of Louisiana, on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, in compliance with Special Orders Nos. 55 and 63, current series, from these Headquarters, having been made to the Commanding General, in accordance with law, it is hereby declared that the following named persons are duly elected to the offices herein specified in connection with their respective names:

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

First Senatorial District—M. A. Foute, G. H. Brason, R N Ogden

Second Senatorial District—E. L. Jewell, A. Sambola.

Third Senatorial District—T. V. Coupland, J. J. Monroe

Fourth Senatorial District—A B Bacon.

Fifth Senatorial District—C. C. Packard.

Sixth Senatorial District—S. M. Todd, M. F. Smith.

Seventh Senatorial District—Joseph Wittgenstein.

Eighth Senatorial District—Robert Poindexter, Patrick O'Hara.

Ninth Senatorial District—C. B Darrell.

Tenth Senatorial District—T. C. Anderson, William Offutt.

Eleventh Senatorial District—W. L. Thompson.

Twelfth Senatorial District—Carlos Wilcox, F L. Jewell

Thirteenth Senatorial District—R H. Day.

Fourteenth Senatorial District—Lorenzo B. Jenks, Alexander H Francis.

Fifteenth Senatorial District—John S. Harris

Sixteenth Senatorial District—A. R. Whitney.

Seventeenth Senatorial District—John Lynch, Curtis Pollard

Eighteenth Senatorial District—John Ray.

Nineteenth Senatorial District—E. W. Fitch

Twentieth Senatorial District—W. F. Blackman, J. C. Egan.

Twenty first Senatorial District — Reubeu White.

Twenty-second Senatorial District—J. B. Lewis, J. W. Williams.

Twenty-third Senatorial District—George Y. Kelso.

Twenth fourth Senatorial District — J. D. Bears.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Orleans—First Representative District—P. H. Waters, J. T Thomas

Second Representative Dist—E. F. L'Hoste, Jacob Zweily, Joseph L. De Grange.

Third Representative District—B. Collins, M. Carr, R H Isabelle, F. C Antoine.

Fourth Representative District—Chs. Stringer, F. G. Ducros.

Fifth Representative District—Octave Belot, Joseph Manion

Sixth Representative District—J. R. Carrell

Seventh Representative District—Henry L. Roy, Curnon J Adolphe.

Eighth Representative District—F. Borge.

Ninth Representative District—L. A. Wiltz, J E Ringstorff.

Tenth Representative District—W. Pope Noble, C. R May, Charles A. Eager.

Tenth Bank—Alexander Frank.

Jefferson—M Raymond, T. B. W. Evans, J. Garicamp, John Page

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The Deficiency Appropriation bill passed.

The bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau one year was up. An amendment authorizing agents to sell property occupied as school houses, etc., was adopted, and the bill postponed

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—After unimportant business, the Mississippi case from Congress election case came up and was discussed all day.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 2—The latest figures elect Bowen, Radical, Mayor by 84 votes

The following is Edmunds resolution:

Resolved That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, formerly lately in rebellion, be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice President of the United States, when the votes shall be received or counted from any of such respective States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors in such States, there shall pursuant to the acts of Congress, in that behalf have, since the fourth day of March, 1867, assembled in Convention of State Government, and shall have been organized, and in peaceful operation; and such State shall have also, before assembling to represent in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in the behalf.

Schofield has ordered the guards at the War Department. He participated Cabinet meeting.

The Senate rejected the nomination Stanbery as Attorney General

Governor Jenkins, Governor Hodges well and Farrow, of Georgia, are here after reconstruction

Stanbery has the authority of Mr R a member elect from Georgia. The Judiciary Committee have erased Alabama the Omnibus Admission bill

Washington, June 2—Colfax, in his call for the nomination, commits himself to the platform without any implied reservation

Washington, June 2—A Montreal dispatch says a Fenian attack is menaced at Pr Edward Island, and Canada is alarmed at the month The Government has called the troops and the pay of volunteers is been doubled.

Great excitement existed in Honduras Nicaragua according to dispatches dated November 26th, on account of the revolution Military preparations were made and Congress quite territory The United States was expected to interfere

Clerks of Court, Cincinnati states that the Chief of Police, Ruffin, will swear that he was offered $1000 by Coburn's friends to arrest McCrode

Stanbery's rejection by the Senate is regarded as a very small business. The vote not transpired beyond that Sherman and Van wickle voted for confirmation

The Departments are to be draped in morning in honor of Buchanan's death.

The civil government bandy provided for is provisional in its character until after the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, shall have become part of that Constitution

Article 14, of the new Constitution of the State, provides that the terms of office of all civil officers elected under it, shall date from the first Monday in November following the election. Therefore the officers whose election is herein announced, will only qualify and enter upon their respective duties at that date. A vacancy occurring in any office in the meantime will be filled preferably by the person who has been elected to it.

Many of the officers whose election is herein announced shall be disqualified on the first Monday in November, 1868, to hold office, the disability which will be removed over until the disability shall have been removed, or a new election held

Cases of contested election will be determined by the proper civil tribunal in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution and existing laws

Official copy of this order will be regarded as a certificate of election

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H NELL,
Major, 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. General, U S A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official
Sec. Lieut., 37th Inf., Bvt 1st Lieut., U S A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Louisiana Items.

THE GROWING CROPS.—Except that in this immediate locality there has been too much rain, the crops have been prospering finely since the late hail storm. Wherever the storm passed, however, considerable damage was done some of the planters on Bonff river having, in consequence of its severity, to replant their cotton fields. The excess of rain has not seriously retarded the crops, but has hastened the growth of the weeds and grass and made cultivation somewhat heavier and more urgent.

The young corn on the river will average waist high and has a fine and vigorous appearance That thorough cultivation which Macchiavelli spoke of as being practicable and which corn must have while young to produce well, seems to have been bestowed this year on the plantations we have seen. With no disaster to interpose between this and the middle of July, we may safely calculate this season upon the largest corn crop yet made in the Opelousas country in a number of years.

The young cotton looks equally as well as the corn, and is been as well cultivated. All of it has been replanted out, and the most of it hoeded and is perfectly clean. The stand is exceedingly good, there being plenty on the ground and of an even and vigorous growth We hear no complaints of cutterpillars as yet.—*Opelousas Telegraph, May 23.*

THE WORMS—We understand that the worms have already commenced destroying the cotton in Bossier Parish. The cutterpillar fly is seen in every direction, and many of our farmers are preparing to "scatter" their crops, lest they be cut down the moment soon as they appear, or putting chickens among their cotton to devour them, which it is said they will do. Some planters in the Prairie are so disheartened about the cotton crop that they are plowing it up and substituting corn in its place.

A light rain fell on Thursday night Corn, which is making very handsomely, now needs very much a rain or two in the next two weeks will secure our planters a very large crop.

The Bayou Macon is falling very slowly above; is at a stand about Osborne's, but you can see the sky through the cut-off and below All the places, except patches of high strips are under, and the negroes are coming out of the swamp and beginning work for their food.—*Franklin Sun, May 30th.*

The heart of a U. S. marine, who died suddenly a short time ago at Norfolk, was found upon his breast to be so hard, and so hard that it had been subjected to the stroke, of a hamer, it would have crumbled like a piece of granite. Perhaps he was an "oesifer."

It is reported in London that Mr. Dickens cleared £40,000, or $200,000 in gold, by his trans-Atlantic readings. But it is nobody's business, as far as we can perceive.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

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