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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1868.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

The proceedings of the Upper Board on Tuesday night have occasioned much public remark and regret that such a want of harmony and such unseemly conduct should characterize its deliberations, especially considering that the present City Council are the elect of the people, and we were on the point of being relieved from military interference and dictation in our local affairs. We should have much preferred to have commended the members of the City Government; but the duty we owe to their constituents compels us to recall them to their sense of propriety, if they are strangers to the dignity which should mark the conduct of representatives of an intelligent and refined population.

At the session of last night, we are mortified to say, the censure of the public and twenty-four hours reflection upon the disgraceful posture of affairs, had brought about no improvement. A struggle for the emoluments of the Chairmanship of the principal committees of the Board—the Finance Committee and the Committee on Streets and Landings—to which positions salaries are attached,—has developed the utter unfitness of those members of the Board, chargeable with the disgraceful behavior to which we refer, to represent the people of New Orleans in the City Council, and the scorer they become sensible of the fact and retire from positions to which they do no honor, the better it will be for themselves and for those they misrepresent.

What an exposure of incapacity it is in the Board to be unable to agree upon Chairmen of the Committees—to wrangle like a parcel of nodfedged youth to the detriment and delay of the public business and finally to propose that the District Commander should be invited to settle the difficulty! This proposition, we are sure, will not meet the public approval, because it is a reproach to the good general desire to be rid of military interference. We do not doubt the ability of General Buchanan promptly to name suitable persons for the important and responsible posts in question, but should think this would be him an unpleasant request.

Such scenes as those enacted in the Council chamber can only have the effect of bringing about a desire for a thorough and complete change in the system of municipal administration, including the abolition of elective officers. The appointment system would probably work better and might be worth a trial. If we understand the public feeling on this subject, it is that the corruption hitherto prevailing in and around the City Hall, must come to an end.

## The Magazines for July.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July is an unusually good number. Among the contents are: "Along the Hudson River at New York," by C. D. Shaudy, and "The Great Erie Improvement," by James R. Medbery. "St. Michael's Night," by Miss Agnes Harrison, is continued, and with increasing interest. A short story, entitled "Da Grey: A Romance," by Henry James, Jr., exhibits all the peculiarities and excellences of that rising young writer. Eugene Benson contributes a good article on "Modern French Painting," and W. O Howells, a little sketch of Venetian life, "Tonelli's Marriage," which is in the author's best vein. Altogether *The Atlantic* still holds its position as the leader of American literary periodicals, and is a credit to its publishers.

*Lippincott's Magazine* is also full of attractive and instructive reading matter. This publication is destined to take a firm hold of the reading community. Like a valuable friend, its good qualities are not discovered on first acquaintance, but it will grow upon the public favor. Its typographical appearance is more elegant than that of any Magazine published in this country. Among the contents are "Dallas Galbraith," part VI., by Mrs R. Harding Davis; "Rebecca," by G. L. Lanigan; "The Chinese in California," by Jos. S. Silver; "On Expression in Painting," by Hugh Davids; "English Society in Paris," by Olive Logan.

HELP THE LITTLE ORPHANS.—We earnestly call the attention of the charitable public to the fact that the performances at the Varieties Theatre, for the benefit of the little orphans of the St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, takes place this evening, and will commence promptly at half past 7 o'clock. There can be no cause which so purely commends itself to the charity of the public than that of these little innocent waifs upon the sea of life.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Briggs, sailed, last evening, for Belize, (Hon) with a good freight and the following passengers

Mrs C E Payne and three children, J E Brock, M E Trivick, E Lecharme Miss Hortense Tissier, E Tissier, A Ward, A Smythe Mr & M J Richars.

## AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, at his office, corner of Bourbon and Hospital streets, groceries.

## Removal of Gen. Humphreys.

The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Mississippi, in an address to the people of that State, thus describes what took place on the seizure of the Executive office by the Military authorities:

Gen. Biddle, by order of Gen. McDowell, entered the Executive office, with a Military force, and demanded of Governor Humphreys delivery and possession of the office and archives of the State, which was refused. Gen. Biddle then declared that he seized the office, and ordered the Governor out. A guard of soldiers were placed in the door of the Governor's office, and ordered to let no one pass in or out. Gen. Biddle then said he relieved the Governor from arrest, and gave him the freedom of the city. The Governor said he he should continue to execute the duties of his office Gen Biddle said that he would arrest him in the first attempt to do so.

The issue is now made between General Grant and the President—Have we a President? Have we a government? Are Grant and McDowell the dictators of the land?

JOHN D. FREEMAN, Ch'mn Dem. Ex. Com.

CHASE'S PLATFORM.—In conversation with prominent Democrats, yesterday, Chief Justice Chase said that the following propositions formed the elements of a platform likely to unite all Democrats and others opposed to the Radical party. The conversation was not private, and your correspondent is authorized to give publicity to the proposition:

1 Universal suffrage as a recognized Democratic principle, the application of which is to be left under the Constitution of the United States, to the States themselves.

2 Universal amnesty and complete removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion is not only a wise and just measure of public policy, but essentially necessary to the beneficial administration of the Government in the States recently involved in civil war with the United States, and to a full and satisfactory re-establishment of a practical relation of those States with other States of the American Union.

*No* military government over any State in the Union, in time of peace, is compatible with the principles of civil liberty established by the Constitution, nor can the trial of private citizens by military commission be tolerated by people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free.

Taxes should be reduced as far as practicable, collected impartially and with strict economy, and so applied as to put the wealth rather than upon labor; and while all National obligations shall be honestly and exactly fulfilled, no special privilege should be allowed to any classes of individuals or to corporations.—*Washington Letter.*

PEN PICTURES OF GRANT AND COLFAX.—Mr George D Prentice has discovered that Washington Irving, through the medium of *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, long since pictured the Radical candidates. Thus:

"There are two opposite ways by which some men make a figure in the world, one by talking faster than they think, and the other by holding their tongues and not thinking at all. By the first many a smatterer acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts, by the other, many a dunderpate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be the very type of wisdom.

Again, treating of Governor *Wouter Van Twiller*, Irving wrote:

"With all his reflective habits, he never made up his mind on a subject. His adherents accounted for the by the extraordinary magnitude of his ideas. He conceived every subject on so grand a scale that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it. Certain it is that if any matter were propounded to him, on which ordinary mortals would rashly determine at first glance, he would put on a vague, mysterious look, shake his capacious head, make some time in profound silence, and at last observe that he had his doubts about the matter."

The *Journal of Commerce* says that "among the possible candidates to come before the Democratic National Convention to be held in this city on the 4th of July, we see no allusion to Lieutenant General William T. Sherman or Major General George H Thomas, either of whom would command the entire confidence of the people of the United States, without distinction of party. Both of them are conservative in their political views, both have an unexceptionable war record, and their personal integrity and eminent fitness for the high office are beyond all question. Of the candidates who have been most prominently mentioned thus far, the name of Judge Chase seems to excite the greatest personal interest and enthusiasm."

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,476

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Reportorial Repertory.*—A boy named Wm. Scott, was seriously injured Tuesday night, by being kicked in the head by a horse in the stables of Dr Elliot, on Beroune street. The boy was taken in a critical condition to the Charity Hospital.

A very pretty young girl named Annie Warren, about 16 years of age, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the river She was rescued by Mr. Hancock and Mr Snyder. She says she had been betrayed, deserted, and having no means of support determined to end her existence. She should remember that there is something better to do than drown herself, the meanest day she lives.

Hon. A. B Long, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, who took so bold a stand against the aggressions of the Radicals during the war, was in the city yesterday *en route* to Mobile.

Mr Pascalis Labarre will enter to day upon the discharge of his duties as City Controller.

A grand phantasmagorial exhibition will be given at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, at half past seven o'clock to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary Society. There will be refreshments in the adjoining room.

About $6000 only, on an average daily, are being paid into the City Treasury, or about one dollar for tax paid during the business season

Burglaries, larcenies and robberies, are getting almost too numerous for local interest. We wish fill a column with details of them were they not so common as to have lost their usual importance to the daily chronicler.

Frank Conkling stands charged with getting $90 worth of stores from Kennett & Bell, under pretence that he was an officer of the steamboat Swallow.

*Meeting of the ex United States Soldiers and Sailors of the Democratic Party.*—There was a meeting of ex United States soldiers and sailors on the 23d at 205 Canal street There was a large attendance Col. Smallwood called the meeting to order, and stated that the object of it was to elect delegates from this State to the grand national assembly of soldiers and sailors, which meets the 4th of July in New York, to co operate with the Democratic National Convention. Major F Frey was choose President, and Major W G. Crickmore, Secretary.

The President addressed the meeting, and stated he did not wish a soldier for the Presidential candidate.

Col. Darling, Col. Van Zandt, and Captain Powers were selected a committee to choose delegates to the Convention.

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Col. Darling, Col. Van Zandt, and Captain Powers were selected a committee to choose delegates to the Convention.

Major F. Frey, Capts John Kirk, James McHale, Col. W. M Smallwood, Col. J Van Zandt, Capt R N Sanning, Capt John A Grow, Col J H Darling, Lieut G G Simmes, Capt R H Lindsay, Col John Hancock, Capt. D. S. Powers, Col. Jas. T. Reed, Col. J. S Priest.

A committee of five was then selected to draft resolutions of instructions for the action of the delegates, and Gen H N Fribie, Capt. J. E Scott, Capt. Mandeville, Major H G Crickmore and Capt. Evans were selected as the committee.

The committee was instructed to report last evening at 7 o'clock, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

*The Public Schools.*—All the public schools of the Third District were examined and held their usual exercise yesterday These occurred so many days before the vacation that we could not make it convenient to attend more than a few of them, notices of which, for want of room in this issue, we will give to-morrow. A programme of the De Soto (Girls) School has not been furnished us, as promised.

In our notice of the Rampart street Girls' School, Mrs Hobson was omitted in the so particularly intended to mention that the composition of Miss A Preis, on "Music," was one of the best of the original quotations which we have heard in any of the schools, and that it merite deserve commendation which cannot be less appreciated when thus made even at this late day.

The Schools of the Fourth District are to be examined to-day, and to-night the exhibition of the Girls' Central High School, which promises so interesting, takes place in the Lyceum Hall.

*The Girls' High School.*—The examinations and exhibition exercises of the Girls' High School of the Second and Third Districts, which took place last night, were of a most interesting character, and passed off very pleasantly to the gratification of the numerous visitors and friends of the teachers and pupils

*Rampart School for Colored Children.* In order to form some idea of the colored schools, we visited the one at 243 Rampart street, of which Miss Sarah Ludwig is Principal and Mrs M. Calongne and Mrs E M Stanislaus, M. A Smith, and S. Dolan Assistants.

The average attendance of scholars is about 300 The school opened last October, when all were assumed were comparatively as untutored as infants. They have been taught with evident care and labor, and have progressed with better success than one would imagine through the principles of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and simple fractions, the elementary parts of English grammar and the geography of the United States. The pupils are of every shade of color, from grief to those approximating the pure Caucasian It was a novel spectacle to see them thus associated under the supervision of white teachers. Among those present we noticed Prof Dimitry, Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools Mr. Chase, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Mr. S Soddard. Some of the pupils, principally of the lighter hues, stood their examinations very well indeed, particularly in arithmetic. At the exhibition exercises there were some really creditable performances The recitation of "The Raven" and a song "The Young Auctioneer," both by a young quadroon girl, Caroline Mahoney, elicited most admiration, and reflected credit upon her as a girl of more than ordinary talents. The teachers have certainly been very successful.

*Board of Aldermen.*—Meeting last evening President Markey in the chair, and a full attendance of members.

On motion of Alderman Kaiser the Board proceeded to the election of a Chairman of the Finance Committee, all Aldermen being nominated Alderman Shields. Alderman O'Brien nominated Alderman Zacharie, and Alderman Pesson nominated Alderman Poynot. Three ballots were had without result, when the name Zacharie, 4 votes; Poynot, 3 votes, and Shields 2 votes

Some sharp personalities occurred between Aldermen Shields and O'Brien, both Democrats, who undertook to enlighten the Board as to how and why the Board had not organized yesterday. Finally, after much wrangling, on motion of Alderman Pesson, Radical, prevailed for the appointment of a Committee of five to wait upon Gen. Buchanan to request his interposition by the appointment of respectable Chairmen of the Finance and the Streets and Landings Committees. President Markey, before naming the Committee, stated he had received a communication from Mayor Conway intimating that if the Board failed to organized fully this (Wednesday) evening, Gen. Buchanan will likely take steps himself in the matter The chair then announced Aldermen Pesson, O'Brien, Brady, Kaiser and Zacharie, as the Committee to wait on the General.

The Board adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

*Message of Mayor Conway.*—The following is the message from Mayor Conway, submitted to the Council Tuesday night:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 16, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

*Gentlemen*—In the whole history of municipal elections and organization I am aware of no occasion so fraught therefore in fearful to that which attends the inauguration of the new city government.

Peculiar and laborious duties devolve upon you; a great and unfortunate constituency anxiously look for such aid as wise legislation on your part, and faithful execution of laws and ordinances on my part, necessarily afford

The co-ordinate branches of our newly organized city government are now fortunately composed of that conservative element desirous alike of the peace and prosperity of the people of New Orleans, and the welfare of the State at large.

The great party which elevated us to power expects such reformatory measures as will make our administration so marked as to form a striking contrast with the public acts of our late predecessors. Such reforms will superindues a spirit of confidence in the city government immediately weakened, if not destroyed, by officials who should have strengthened and sustained it

At no time, therefore, since the organization of the city government has there been such necessity for wise counsel, prudent and impartial legislation, and a rigid adherence to those principles which govern just and upright men in official positions The influence of this great commercial emporium of the South is not confined to the limits of Louisiana. For good or evil the acts of its officers furnish examples for those holding public trusts in adjacent and even distant States and cities. Nor is it confined alone to those places, for States are not uninfluenced by the course pursued by a city whose ships whiten every sea, and whose name and deeds are known and made the subject of applause or reproach in foreign as well as domestic localities.

War and pestilence have been melancholy retarders of the growth and prosperity of our city But not alone to these evils can be ascribed the present stagnation in business and consequent lack of progression. Peculiar, partisan legislation, and all the ills that want of confidence in the fidelity of an administration, have had a blighting influence upon our credit at home and abroad

Prominent, in fact, the most prominent evil which afflicts our city, is the deplorable condition of our finances A single year has sufficed to bring about such depreciation of city notes as was never contemplated by our citizens. These notes, once current as the best national currency by every one engaged in trade, are now at such a discount as to require wise and vigorous action on the part of the new city government in order to retrieve our credit Decried at first by an executive officer, rising and falling in value according to the caprice, interest and desires of factious and public condence in city money was, and is yet, so impaired as to render it almost valueless for purposes of traffic

Unfortunately, these fluctuations and this destruction of confidence in the fiscal validity of the issue, affected the poor of the city and reduced thousands to absolute want. While the speculators were realizing large gains from the work of enemies of city currency, the poor who received it for labor and used it as a medium, the prevailing local circulating medium, were unable to purchase the ordinary articles of food without suffering such loss as brought starvation to their hearthstones.

Among the measures suggested for retiring city notes is a lottery scheme, with which you are already familiar. However well such a scheme might work in Europe, it would, in my judgment, prove wholly impracticable here. This Council would be looked upon as discreditable to the city, ineffectual in its results, and a plan to fill the coffers of a few moneyed speculators. We are not in such inextricable debt as to fly to such extreme for relief. The good faith of the city is pledged for the redemption of every dollar of its currency, and with its public property, its rentals, and tax resources, there can be no doubt this legal and moral responsibility will be fully met at no distant day This patent fact has been overlooked by all save the shrewd, whose interest it is to create panic and profit by them, no matter what amount of suffering may result.

I have faith in the speedy restoration of public confidence. I believe that remedies can be adopted which will reach and effectually cure our present financial disorder And in this connection, I respectfully ask that a financial commission, composed of (12) twelve of our best citizens and ablest financiers, be appointed to consult with your honorable body and the members of the Board of Aldermen, with power to call for books and papers, that means may be devised to extricate us from our present financial embarrassments without delay. A commission so created would feel a weight of responsibility commensurate with the expectations and necessities of the public, and hence work with that vigor and singleness of purpose that would bring out all the wisdom which long experience in the financial world has taught them.

Every one familiar with the history of Sir Robert Peel's administration knows what the opinions and labors of a single astute financier can do for the public good. Samuel Jones Loyd, the great London banker, was, on many occasions, consulted by the Government in relation to the financial embarrassments which threatened serious consequences to the gigantic trade of Central Britain.

The Premier was indebted to Mr. Loyd's sagacity and experience for the most important portions of the bank charter act. For such eminent public service he was created Baron Overstone and Fotheringay in the Peerage of England. It would be strange indeed if, in our midst, some mind could not be found, of sufficient capacity and experience, to suggest a remedy for our limited financial evils.

Other measures of importance might be alluded to, but in my judgment the state of our finances is the paramount and all obsorbing consideration at this time, and I, therefore, bring the matter before you at the first meeting of your honorable Board.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to congratulate you, on assembling together at this juncture, and be assured it will afford me unfeigned pleasure to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to promote the public good.

Very respectfully,
JOHN E CONWAY, Mayor.

*The Board of Police Commissioners.*—There was a meeting of this Board last evening, but the proceedings were unimportant.

*Buggy Casualty.*—Officer Brunette reports that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men named Carsagnier and Nicholas, were seriously injured by being thrown from a buggy on Esplanade street Carsagnier was taken to his residence on Orleans street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, and Nicholas was conveyed to his residence on Orleans street, between Villere and Robertson streets, where they have received medical aid and attendance.

*Cockfiting Affair.*—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a good looking and well dressed woman, accompanied by a little boy, who was probably her son, cowhilded one of the young men engaged in cockfiting, on the selling papers in the hall of the post office The cowhiding was done in front of the stand, and so effectually that the cowhidee beat a precipitate retreat from the dread lashings of female vengeance The cause of this summary proceeding of the fair punisher was, we learn, the copying by the cockfiter aforesaid letter, which she either had, or fancied she had, traced to the victim of her resentment. At all events the fellow must have deserved what he got, if only the rod with greater effect than a pigwidgeon.

*Rescued from a Watery Grave.*—Corporal McDonnell reports that at half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a lady Catherine Webb, a gentleman, William Wagner, when walking on the wharf, foot of Barrack street both were precipitated into the water by a plank which gave away. Officer Frederick, of the police, went in search of a skiff. Capt McDonnell hearing him, run to the rescue of the lady and succeeded in restoring her to terra firma.

Officer Frederick, at about the same hour, rescued a lady named Mrs Fisher, who fell from the Picayune Ferrin the water, he having to contend with a big swell. He was brave enough to assist the sinking lady.

*Alleged Heavy Fraud.*—A party of well-known prominence as an ex bank officer in this city, and another party known as an extensive cotton operator in Memphis during the war, were arrested yesterday by special officers Farrell and Izard on charges of breach of trust and embezzlement. The accused—whose names we are requested by the prosecutor to suppress for the present, in the hope that the matter will be satisfactorily settled—are alleged to have defraudit made before Recorder Becker to have rented a building on the Levee, in this city, for the purpose of transacting a large business of cotton buying, and to have obtained the endorsements of a large ice dealer here to the extent of $30,000, which endorsements, it is complained, were used fraudulently.

It is also alleged that the accused after using the endorsements, applied to the ice dealer for a cash loan of $10,000, on the latter refusing to furnish, but bought of them $10,000 worth of whisky, paying for the same, and leaving it in their storage or warehouse. On the strength of the whisky, they applied to them for the whisky, and found that neither the whisky nor the money, $10,000 paid for it, was forthcoming Hence the arrest. At last accounts last night the accused were still in prison. Unless the matter is adjusted they will probably be arraigned this morning before Recorder Becker.

## Democratic Candidates—Chase and Pendleton Abroad.

[From the New York Sun.]

The list of private but no less grand honor to be conferred by the Democratic Convention on the Fourth of July next is unusually large. So far as we are aware, their names, and the States from which they hail, are as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| CALIFORNIA | HENRY H. HAIGHT, JEREMIAH F. FITZGERALD. |
| OREGON | JOHN R. McBRIDE. |
| NEVADA | THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. |
| INDIANA | CHARLES FRANCIS JOHNS. |
| MASSACHUSETTS | JOHN F. KENNEDY. |
| MAINE | JOHN A. P. SAGER. |
| NEW JERSEY | JOHN PARKER. |
| NEW YORK | JOHN T. HOFFMAN, H. B. McCULLAGH, HIRAM ROWNSON, SAMUEL SCHOLES, CHARLES O'CONOR. |
| OHIO | SIDNEY P. CHASE, GEORGE H. PENDLETON. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | W. R. HAMILTON. |
| TENNESSEE | ANDREW JOHNSON. |
| MISSOURI | CHARLES D. DRAKE. |

As the cards now stand, the contest for the nomination seems to be between two distinguished gentlemen from Ohio. But there is ground for the supposition that the apparent support which leading politicians in this region have lately been giving to Judge Chase will prove in the end to have been given as a means of breaking down Mr. Pendleton; and that after this job is done, they mean to drop Old Greenbacks like a hot potato, and bring out some man who has been kept comparatively in the background, and nominate him with a rush The gentlemen who will probably be preferred for this interesting piece of strategy are Thomas A. Hendricks, Samuel Nelson, and Horatio Seymour; and of these, the last is most likely to be taken. Judge Nelson less so, and Mr. Hendricks the least.

This is a shrewd scheme, but it is not certain to succeed. The Democrats are jealous to beat Grant, and with this election; and they are afraid that neither of these three men can do it. Chase might carry the day with his Republican recruits in the North, and with the moneyed strength he would bring to the Democratic party in the South Pendleton, too, with his new and taking philosophy respecting bonds and greenbacks, would run far ahead of his party in all the Western States, and even with some defections from the Republican party in the preponderance in New York, he might fairly hope to carry this State also. But Seymour, while he would surely have a thundering majority in New York, could not unfortunately carry the West; and Nelson and Hendricks, excellent men and wise statesmen as they are, would excite no enthusiasm, and would not run within sight of Grant.

These facts are well known to all intelligent Democrats, and hence we conclude that the idea of nominating Pendleton and Seymour each other till they are tired, and then putting through some lose conspicuous man, is one not easy of execution, because it would be a lose fission at the start that the Democratic party is not to be beaten. For this reason, we still think that either Young Greenbacks or Old Greenbacks must be nominated in spite of everything

Some people think that the lot may possibly fall on Gen Hancock, but the notion is futile. He cannot be nominated; and if he were, he certainly could not be elected. He is young yet and full of vigor. He can wait.

## Northern Perils.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO TO HAVE THE BALANCE OF POWER

[From the New York Herald, June 14]

We desire to invite the attention of every right thinking man to the way in which Congressional reconstruction, if allowed to stand, will bear upon the Northern States.

In the first place, 715,918 ignorant negroes will be brought in to legislate, not alone for the South but for the North too. They will elect twenty (20) Senators and fifty (50) Representatives, and wield in one solid body the entire political weight of ten States. Seventy legislative caucuses will be controlled and dictated votes out, will hold the balance of power in any question of a policy or a President, and the balance of power, when cast, becomes the ruling power. In a tie vote, it is the casting vote that wins, and so, on anything like an equal division hereafter, these 715,945 Africans will rule America.

In the next place the "Constitutions" valid ated by this Congressional reconstruction disfranchised many hundreds of thousands of Northern voters by making suffrage dependant on an oath that affiant accepts the civil and political equality of all men. The bogus Constitutions of Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Virginia do this in many words, and the rest by direct implication Here, then, is a point to be considered. If the South becomes quiet, and Northern men who do not believe in negro equality wish to move there, they cannot do so without divesting themselves of the highest privilege of American citizenship; they can not vote nor hold office; they are disfranchised just as the secession leaders are disfranchised, and this, though they may have fought knee deep in blood for the Union

If these infamous governments are to stand, they will disfranchise from Southern citizenship 255,340 voters in Ohio, 26,759 in Michigan—all who cannot swear this exact question of negro equality was voted down, not to speak of the further disfranchisement of 1,811,754 other voters in the North who have, in a less pronounced form, put themselves on record as against the abomination that this infamous Congress is seeking to crystalize into organic law.

Other points there are to be noticed hereafter, but these two in especial, as coming more directly home, are particularly commended to the candid thinker—that Congressional reconstruction will make the negroes the balance of power in this country, and that two, and perhaps nearer three millions of Northern voters are debarred from Southern citizenship unless they believe and will swear they are no better than a negro.

It is reported from Paris that Lamartine has lost his mental faculties, and that his death is daily expected.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Freedmen's Bureau Discontinued After January 1st.

Extradition Treaty with Italy Ratified by the Senate.

Progress of the Whisky Bill.

Surratt Has Gone to Baltimore.

More Indian Outrages.

Alabama Newspaper Suppressed by the Military.

FROM EUROPE.

Important from Italy.

## Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

*Washington*, June 24 — SENATE.—The Mount Vernon Ladies Association ask an appropriation of $9000.

A bill was introduced by Howard, discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau in the represented States after January first. Referred to the Military Committee.

The bill making eight hours a day's work in Government shops passed by 29 to 16

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed.

HOUSE—Names of the Arkansas representatives: Hands, Boles and Roots.

The protest of the Democrats against the admission of the Arkansas delegation covers a column; its logic is too close for synopsis.

The tax bill was resumed. Amendments forbid the removal of whisky from distilleries under any circumstances until the tax is paid, and provides for a superintendent of revenues for each of the Federal judicial districts to be nominated by the Commissioner and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and remove all special and general agents of the Treasury Department within ten days after the passage of the bill. The progress of the bill is tardy The New England members struggle bravely but inefectually for concessions to the African raw trade. Recess.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

*Washington*, June 24 —The Senate bill legalizing future gold contracts meets with opposition in the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee will report but with a slim majority.

The Finance Committee report favorably on Mulford's nomination for the Richmond, Va., Collectorship.

The President has nominated Perry Fuller, of Kansas, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Coin payments due July 1st amount to $35,000,000, including $7,609,000 principal on the debt of '48

There will be no monthly statement for June, closing the fiscal year

The ten days' limitation on the Omnibus Ad mission bill has expired by lapse.

Secretary McCulloch has employed Robert S. Hall, of New York, to contest the cotton cases before the Court of Claims.

Cornelius Cole's extradition and extradition treaty with Italy has been ratified by the Senate

*Washington*, June 24—The dredge boat for the improvement of the Mississippi is at Fortress Monroe repairing her machinery

*Washington*, June 21—Dispatches represent Sir John's day very generally celebrated north ward.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Selma*, June 21—Yesterday the Tuscaloosa *Monitor* was suppressed, under an order of General Shepherd, for an alleged violation of General Order No. 50 Randolph, its editor is a prominent Democrat, which the Vice President of the United States is to be the Chairman. It may be that the more moderate Radicals are repenting of their past sins, and have all at once become Johnson men, and in spite of Chase's nomination, to bring the millennium upon this country, but I should prefer the Democracy not to trust them too near, and wish the Congressional elections then as above indicated.

Reconstruction and White Disfranchisement.

The Omnibus Reconstruction bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress and sent to the President Unless he vetoes it, it will, in a few days, become a law. Unless he does the event is close, it will doubtless be passed by the requisite two thirds.

The extent of the mischief, present and prospective, of this partisan measure cannot be estimated. It is a gross wrong to the whites guished gentlemen from Ohio But there is ground for the supposition that the apparent support which leading politicians in this region have lately been giving to Judge Chase will prove in the end to have been given as a means of breaking down Mr. Pendleton; and that after this job is done, they mean to drop Old Greenbacks like a hot potato, and bring out some man who has been kept comparatively in the background, and nominate him with a rush The gentlemen who will probably be preferred for this interesting piece of strategy are Thomas A. Hendricks, Samuel Nelson, and Horatio Seymour; and of these, the last is most likely to be taken. Judge Nelson less so, and Mr. Hendricks the least.

This is a shrewd scheme, but it is not certain to succeed. The Democrats are jealous to beat Grant, and with this election; and they are afraid that neither of these three men can do it. Chase might carry the day with his Republican recruits in the North, and with the moneyed strength he would bring to the Democratic party in the South Pendleton, too, with his new and taking philosophy respecting bonds and greenbacks, would run far ahead of his party in all the Western States, and even with some defections from the Republican party in the preponderance in New York, he might fairly hope to carry this State also. But Seymour, while he would surely have a thundering majority in New York, could not unfortunately carry the West; and Nelson and Hendricks, excellent men and wise statesmen as they are, would excite no enthusiasm, and would not run within sight of Grant.

These facts are well known to all intelligent Democrats, and hence we conclude that the idea of nominating each other till they are tired, and then putting through some lose conspicuous man, is one not easy of execution, because it would be a lose fission at the start that the Democratic party is not to be beaten. For this reason, we still think that either Young Greenbacks or Old Greenbacks must be nominated in spite of everything

Some people think that the lot may possibly fall on Gen Hancock, but the notion is futile. He cannot be nominated; and if he were, he certainly could not be elected. He is young yet and full of vigor. He can wait.

## Northern Perils.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO TO HAVE THE BALANCE OF POWER

[From the New York Herald, June 14]

We desire to invite the attention of every right thinking man to the way in which Congressional reconstruction, if allowed to stand, will bear upon the North.

In the first place, 715,918 ignorant negroes will be brought in to legislate, not alone for the South but for the North too. They will elect twenty (20) Senators and fifty (50) Representatives, and wield in one solid body the entire political weight of ten States. Seventy legislative caucuses will be controlled and dictated votes out, will hold the balance of power in any question of a policy or a President, and the balance of power, when cast, becomes the ruling power. In a tie vote, it is the casting vote that wins, and so, on anything like an equal division hereafter, these 715,945 Africans will rule America.

In the next place the "Constitutions" validated by this Congressional reconstruction disfranchised many hundreds of thousands of Northern voters by making suffrage dependant on an oath that affiant accepts the civil and political equality of all men. The bogus Constitutions of Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Virginia do this in many words, and the rest by direct implication Here, then, is a point to be considered. If the South becomes quiet, and Northern men who do not believe in negro equality wish to move there, they cannot do so without divesting themselves of the highest privilege of American citizenship; they can not vote nor hold office; they are disfranchised just as the secession leaders are disfranchised, and this, though they may have fought knee deep in blood for the Union

If these infamous governments are to stand, they will disfranchise from Southern citizenship 255,340 voters in Ohio, 26,759 in Michigan—all who cannot swear this exact question of negro equality was voted down, not to speak of the further disfranchisement of 1,811,754 other voters in the North who have, in a less pronounced form, put themselves on record as against the abomination that this infamous Congress is seeking to crystalize into organic law.

Other points there are to be noticed hereafter, but these two in especial, as coming more directly home, are particularly commended to the candid thinker—that Congressional reconstruction will make the negroes the balance of power in this country, and that two, and perhaps nearer three millions of Northern voters are debarred from Southern citizenship unless they believe and will swear they are no better than a negro.

## Startling Report from the Republican Ranks—Grant to Withdraw from the Contest if a Base is Nominated—Look Out for a Flank Movement on Congressional Elections—The Millenium Promised by Moderate Republicans to Reward Vigilance, however, remains the Price of Liberty.

[New York Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

NEW YORK, June 13, 1868.

The Republicans are extremely worried at the strength which the Chase movement is exhibiting day after day. In some way or other they fail to account for it, being unwilling to give assent to the Democratic views urged upon the subject by the great lights of the party, that is doing its utmost to nominate him during the Convention to be held in this city during next month.

One day they denounce the Chief Justice for having abandoned his life-long principles; the next day they, in equal terms, denounce the Democratic party for having abandoned time-honored ideas and traditions for the sake of mere plunder, though they all acknowledge that the ticket headed by Chase is going to win. Now, then, there are few among these Republicans who profess to account for the strength of the Chase movement with a good deal more of coolness, or who do not seem to be in doubt as to the real cause of the strong feeling, that the outside crowd, which only repeats old party slanders. It is the class of individuals who possess the confidence of man like ex-Secretary Stanton, who now ascribe quite a different origin to the Chase excitement, and are shrewd enough to notice the unpopularity of General Grant, and among themselves to acknowledge that Chase, if nominated, will beat him. Taking this as a foregone conclusion, these men are of opinion that, rather than risk the reputation of the General of the Armies, it would be best for him to decline to run, and give up the contest.

Now then, to come at once to the end of a long story, it is as well to say, that in certain Republican circles, it is well understood that if bring the matter before you at the first meeting of your honorable Board.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to congratulate you, on assembling together at this juncture, and be assured it will afford me unfeigned pleasure to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to promote the public good.

Very respectfully,
JOHN E CONWAY, Mayor.

*The Board of Police Commissioners.*—There was a meeting of this Board last evening, but the proceedings were unimportant.

*Buggy Casualty.*—Officer Brunette reports that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men named Carsagnier and Nicholas, were seriously injured by being thrown from a buggy on Esplanade street Carsagnier was taken to his residence on Orleans street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, and Nicholas was conveyed to his residence on Orleans street, between Villere and Robertson streets, where they have received medical aid and attendance.

*Cockfiting Affair.*—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a good looking and well dressed woman, accompanied by a little boy, who was probably her son, cowhilded one of the young men engaged in cockfiting, on the selling papers in the hall of the post office The cowhiding was done in front of the stand, and so effectually that the cowhidee beat a precipitate retreat from the dread lashings of female vengeance The cause of this summary proceeding of the fair punisher was, we learn, the copying by the cockfiter aforesaid letter, which she either had, or fancied she had, traced to the victim of her resentment. At all events the fellow must have deserved what he got, if only the rod with greater effect than a pigwidgeon.

*Rescued from a Watery Grave.*—Corporal McDonnell reports that at half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a lady Catherine Webb, a gentleman, William Wagner, when walking on the wharf, foot of Barrack street both were precipitated into the water by a plank which gave away. Officer Frederick, of the police, went in search of a skiff. Capt McDonnell hearing him, run to the rescue of the lady and succeeded in restoring her to terra firma.

Officer Frederick, at about the same hour, rescued a lady named Mrs Fisher, who fell from the Picayune Ferrin the water, he having to contend with a big swell. He was brave enough to assist the sinking lady.

*Alleged Heavy Fraud.*—A party of well-known prominence as an ex bank officer in this city, and another party known as an extensive cotton operator in Memphis during the war, were arrested yesterday by special officers Farrell and Izard on charges of breach of trust and embezzlement. The accused—whose names we are requested by the prosecutor to suppress for the present, in the hope that the matter will be satisfactorily settled—are alleged to have made a fraudulent endorsement of a bill made before Recorder Becker to have rented a building on the Levee, in this city, for the purpose of transacting a large business of cotton buying, and to have obtained the endorsements of a large ice dealer here to the extent of $30,000, which endorsements, it is complained, were used fraudulently.

It is also alleged that the accused after using