THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1868.

ALABAMA LINE.—Mr. Samuel Jamison, No. 69 Carondelet street, can remove through our advertising column, that he is constantly receiving Alabama Hams, which he offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market price. Mr. Jamison claims that his line is superior to all other lines now sold in this market, and for certain purposes far superior. Mr. Jamison enjoys a high reputation as a butcher, and ought to know whereof he speaks.

An announcement will be found in another column of the death of an old and highly respected citizen of New Orleans, Mr. Samuel Stewart.

Mr. Stewart has resided in New Orleans for forty-six years, or so—and in the occupation of an architect and builder, and passes away at a ripe age, to the enjoyment of a competence for industry and longevity is the lot of few to possess.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION AND ITS EFFECTS.—The Amnesty proclamation which has just been issued by the President, will not have, we think, any great practical effect. It has been too long deferred. Pronouncing for treason against the United States, it should, probably could not now be instituted by reason of lapse of time, and no further confiscation of property, on account of participation in the late civil war, was to have been apprehended. Amnesty and pardon deferred are robbed of the value they would have had if promptly granted. As a matter of history it is perhaps well enough to put such a proclamation on record. It may enable a few exiles from their native land to return without fear of molestation. Those negro conventions taking new operative, the persons comprehended in the proclamation must, we suppose, submit to have their status determined by their professions, and not by the terms of the Amnesty now granted by the President.

THE POLICE BILL.

We publish to day a remarkable bill, which has already passed the lower branch of the Legislature of this State, and which, if it shall become a law, will revolutionize the city government of New Orleans. This bill takes from the Mayor the power heretofore exercised by him of appointing the officers and men of the city police force, and vests that appointment and removal in a Board of Police Commissioners, who are themselves to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The theory of our municipal government hitherto has been to hold the Mayor responsible for the peace and good order of the city, and, to enable the Mayor to adequate himself of this responsibility, he has always been empowered to select men who were to assist him in his administration of that department of the city government. But now fangled notions now sustain curtailers, and they propose to run the machinery of both the State and city government upon entirely different principles. Of course it is useless to protest against such legislation as this. It is of a piece with all the Radical legislation with which we are familiar. In present circumstances, our duty is to endure their impositions with all the resignation and equanimity we can command.

A Monstrous Law.

We publish elsewhere the text of an act which has been passed in the lower branch of the Legislature, by a vote of 57 yeas to 11 nays, giving to the Governor of this State the power to "declare vacant" the office of all persons holding or claiming to hold any office by the appointment of the Governor, or by virtue of any election, State, judicial or parochial, heretofore held, or which may be hereafter holden, in this State, and if he finds any such officer disqualified by the provisions of the third section of the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or by the terms of the Constitution of Louisiana, he shall withhold the commission from such person required by law to be issued to him by the Governor of the State, and he shall moreover declare such office vacant." The Governor is also empowered by this act to declare the office vacant in cases where the commission has already issued to such person.

It is obvious that this law strikes at the funda mental principle of the Government, and gives discretion to the Executive substantially to annul elections by the people.

Such legislation is simply monstrous, but that is its recommendation to the legislative clearings who are now in power in this State. It will doubtless become a law.

The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mr. H Pick, wife, child and servant, Miss Bertha Peck, Mrs Rose and child, Miss Jennie Peck, Mr Senobial and child, Miss Myntie Peck, D Stern and wife, Mad Rosalie Peck, Mrs E Lizie, Miss Lizzie Peck, Miss Cong Master Harry Peck, H P Ransohoff, S Armant, M Weil.

The steamship Gen. Grant, Captain Quick, sailed last evening for New York street, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mr and Mrs Van Norden, G Canby, wife and servant, Miss Norden, Mrs Mattie Norden, Mrs Lizzie Norden, Miss McCrocket, S Hogan, Master McCrocket D McCrory, M O'Reilly, Dr Gaston, Mrs Gaston and child, Mrs A Livermore, Turner, Conn H Foster, Miss Annie Clark, Dr A Corbin, Mrs J Trumbull, S L Brown, T N Benson, wife and child, Miss Madeline Benson, Miss Rosalie Cammon, H Hamby, and 18 in steerage.

JUDGE CHASE WILL SUPPORT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The following is an extract from the letter of Chief Justice Chase to a friend in this city, to which allusion has been made in my dispatches heretofore:

"While I would be gratified to receive the nomination, I do not desire it, and have my name used without a positive assurance of success. I desire to put on record, in advance of the meeting of the Convention, that I will support the nominee."

The Mississippi Election.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion thus speaks of the recent election in that State:

The election which has just occurred in Mississippi is, perhaps, the most remarkable political event which has transpired in the exercise of the elective franchise. Our opponents are completely mystified by the result, and hardly realize the fact, even now, that the hated slavery party has triumphed upon the succeed race has been destroyed by their own good sense and independence. The fact that men of color could be persuaded to vote against Radicalism never, for a moment, entered into the "calculations" of the knaves and penniless tricksters, who concocted their diabolical conspiracy against civilization and liberty with such unscrupulous and disgusting willingness.

The truth is, our great victory was won by reason and argument, fairly addressed to the minds of colored men. The magic of the Loyal Leagues has been broken. The fear of the carpet-bag adventurer and jail birds is smoked, so far as Mississippi is concerned. When another election comes, there will hardly be a corporal's guard of the misguided race left to follow in the sandal wooden who speak to rain both race here, and make money by the sacrifice of Liberty and all the common decencies of life.

The Brandon Republican there replies to the charge of "fraud" as to the election in Rankin county:

The man who says that negroes were forced to vote the Democratic ticket is a —— They were persuaded to do it. They were told that the new Constitution was a Yankee trick to rob them of their earnings. They were told that if they voted the Republican ticket—voted to disfranchise the white people who were feeding them and their families—they would thereby declare themselves our enemies, and that what their present contracts were out they would have to hunt employment elsewhere, because we would not employ a man who declared himself our enemy. That much we said, and we intend to stick up to it. But the man who says we attempted to intimidate them by threats or violence, talks a wilful and malicious lie.

The Clarion says according to the latest returns the majority against the Constitution is 13,554.

The Crops in Louisiana.

Last Saturday evening our planters were surprised by a good shower which lasted a couple of hours. We now consider the old corn made. It is astonishing to us, the great quantity of sweet potatoes which have been planted this year. There are few who will not make more than three times the quantity that they our consumes.

With a fair season rice will be in abundance this year. In the vicinity of this town there are now less than fifty pecks and cushaw covered with that grain. Stock is agriculture as we understand it, and our people will find that they have acted wisely.—*Martinville (Avoyelles) Village, June 27.*

A recent trip down the bayou convinced us that we are to have one of the finest crops and biggest yields of corn, rice and potatoes that has been gathered for years in Lafourche, whilst the sugar cane promises well. It is rather small, but looks well and has ample time to mature in good season.—*Thibodaux Sentinel.*

The valuation of real and personal property for 1867 was $[illegible], of which $[illegible] is assigned to Baltimore. The State has to 43 cents and the city tax $1 20 on the $100.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH DAY—JULY 4, 1868.

HOUSE—The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker C. W. Lowell in the chair. The roll was called and 50 members present.

The Rev. S. M. Kingsley was called upon for a prayer, which prayer partook as much of the character of a political harangue as an invocation to Heaven.

Mr. Prar, (Dem.) of Claiborne, arose and said that as this was the day consecrated to true republican liberty, and as many doubted the propriety of transacting any business on this day, he thought it is coming to adjourned until Monday, and would so move.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, said it was refreshing to *loyal* men to hear such sentiments come from such a quarter. He said that while liberty was imperilled such men as the gentleman from Claiborne did not come to its rescue. He spoke sneeringly of such professions coming from such a quarter, and if sincere, only regretted that liberty should find an advocate in that direction. Now that liberty is triumphant, such men come forward to praise it, valiantly said we Knight of Carroll. He concluded his very generous and polite remarks by calling up the bill providing for the reorganization of the police department of the city of New Orleans, which bill is of vastly more important to the Radical party than anything ever accomplished on the Fourth of July. The motion to adjourn did not prevail.

As a matter of course, the bill was taken up and read the third time. It is as follows, and is the police of City Red of New Orleans:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor be and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Board of Five Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, who shall have full power to appoint, and remove and discharge the officers and men of the police force of the city of New Orleans.

Sec. 2. That no officer or member of the police force shall be removed except for good and sufficient cause, and after a fair trial by the Police Board.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Before being placed on its passage, the roll of members was called and when the desk "No 3" asked his friend McMillen if he would not consent to so amend the bill as to include the cities of Carrollton and Jefferson. McMillen paid no attention whatever to the request of his colored brother that stood at "desk 3." The bill was passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 10 nays.

The following bills introduced by Lee, of St. Bernard, were passed the third time:

An act relating to the Finance of the State.

Whereas, Military Orders No. 40, issued from the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District on the twenty second of February last, 1868, Major General W. S. Hancock, for the reasons stated in his special orders, and on the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Joshua Baker, did order the licenses, revenues, taxes, and dues of the State of Louisiana to be paid, and collected in United States legal tender Treasury notes; and

Whereas, it is important and proper that no change of the present uncertainty, in revenue, and collection should be suddenly instituted before the Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts of this State, and the committee on Finance of the two Houses of the Legislature shall have made an examination into the condition of our State finance with a view to their improvement; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly assembled, That until further legislation shall be had, all profession, trades, and occupations, the revenue, dues and taxes of the State of Louisiana shall continue to be payable and collected in United States legal tender Treasury notes, and it is hereby made the duty of the State Treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payment in such money.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The bill passed by a vote of 58 ayes to 9 nays.

Dennis Burrell, (col.) of St. John the Baptist, thought there was no further business of such importance before the House as to warrant its remaining in session, and therefore moved to adjourn until Monday.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, imperiously asked his friend from Ouachita to withdraw his motion to adjourn, for he assured him there were out or two other important matters which should be attended to.

Dennis Burrell, doubtless having more deference for this curious member from Carroll than he has for the Fourth of July, withdrew his motion to adjourn.

One of the important matters to be attended to was the calling up of the following bill which is the offspring of Lee, of St. Bernard:

An Act directing the Governor of the State to enforce the third section of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of article ninety-nine of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized and required to inquire into the qualifications of all persons holding or claiming to hold any office, civil or military, or claiming to exercise any functions of any office by appointment of the Governor or by virtue of any election, State, judicial or parochial, heretofore held or which may be hereafter holden in this State.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if the Governor of the State shall ascertain that any person holding or exercising the functions of any office, or claiming the right to exercise the functions of any office in this State, by virtue of appointment or election as aforesaid, is disqualified by the provisions of the third section of the proposed 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or by the terms of our Constitution of the Constitution of Louisiana, he shall withhold the commission from such person required by law to be issued to him by the Governor of the State, and he shall moreover declare such office vacant.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall have received a commission, and in violation of said constitutional provisions shall have assumed the duties of office; or if any person shall have, without a commission, and in violation of said constitutional provisions, assumed the duties of any office by virtue of any appointment or election, as aforesaid, prior to the passage of this act, so may be disqualified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and required to declare such office vacant, and such office shall be declared vacant as if no such disqualified person had ever been appointed or elected thereto.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a vacancy in any office shall be created by the operation of this law, and the constitution does not provide for filling the same, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a qualified citizen thereto, who shall hold such office until his successor is duly appointed or elected and qualified.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent any person from whom a commission has been withheld, or who shall have, or who have been removed as aforesaid, from contesting before any competent court with any person who may be appointed to such office, his right thereto.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this, be and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this law shall take effect from and after its passage.

The bill was read the third time and passed by a vote of 54 yeas to 10 nays. Such a profession as this bill could have been conceived only in the brained Radicalism for purposes of public plunder.—[Rep.]

Yerkes, of Carroll, moved that the National colors be displayed on the building of the Freedmen's Institute, which was unanimously agreed to.

The following bill, introduced by Money, of Ouachita, was read the third time and passed:

Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of any money in the State Treasury and out of the first money hereafter paid into the State Treasury to be held and used for the sole purpose of paying the per diem of the Legislature and the salaries of the several officers thereof, and such other expenses, incidental and otherwise, as may be incurred in holding the present session of the Legislature.

Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

McMillen moved to call from the table the reports submitted by the Committee on Elections against during the temporary organization of the House, with the view of recommitting them to the permanent Committee on Elections and Qualifications, which motion prevailed, and the reports were so recommitted.

However, of Ouachita, introduced the form of an oath to be administered to each member of the Committee on Elections, binding them to do impartial justice.

Abbott, of Concordia, moved to lay the oath on the table.

The Chair decided that the motion of Abbott to lay having prevailed, Noble, of Orleans, called for a division of the question, and a count showed that the motion to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 34 yeas to 28 nays.

A motion to reconsider this vote was lost.

The House, having been in session one hour, adjourned until Monday, 12 o'clock, M.

NAPIER'S ABYSSINIAN REPORT.—The New York *Herald*, in publishing Gen. Napier's report of the operations of his army at Magdala, says:

The paper bears on its face evidences of its production by a brave soldier and good man. It is very modest. General Napier explains the reasons which compelled him to attack Theodore's fortress after the prisoners had been surrendered to him. Previous to the completion of this account, he tells us that he was required from the late King—Napier had received information that his Majesty was employed in reorganizing his scattered forces for another assault on the Queen's army and if Magdala had not been captured and the military power of the Abyssinian ruler completely destroyed, the return march of the British expeditionary force to the coast would have been rendered far more distressing and dangerous than in advance, as the Shoans and invaded men would have been potentially harassed by native guerillas. Carefully reviewing the situation, Gen. Napier came to the conclusion that the destruction of Magdala, with the dispersion of the Abyssinian army, was necessary, and in this light both were undertaken and accomplished.

(Special to the Louisville Courier.)

The Republican party has much incumbent to day at Butler for the introduction of the bill levying tax on the income on bonds. It was presented by Cobb, of Wilkinson, but Butler is the father of the bill. Much excitement was exhibited during the session on the bill. All Democrats, but Sigreaves, of New Jersey, voted for the resolution, and the Ways and Means Committee are instructed to report it without delay.

Two French entranced recently engaged in a violent altercation, in the course of which the question of age was introduced. The younger was just getting the better of her adversary when she suddenly paused, and pathetically exclaimed: "Oh, *ma belle*, what have I done? Absent her, called her such names! I never knew who was my mother, and she might be."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Repororial Reportery.—The alleged Sixthsteers are still in prison, the examination of their cases having apparently been postponed indefinitely. It is hard that they should not have been permitted to enjoy the 4th of July.

The Sixteen's festival, which was to have taken place yesterday at the Fair Grounds, was postponed till to-day, on account of the weather.

The military were still on duty in the *quartier* of the Mechanics' Institute yesterday, the House of Representatives so little regarding the National Holiday as to be there in session. The Senate, more patriotic, had adjourned over till Monday.

A man, named Simpson, was knocked senseless with a rock by some one on Lafayette Square yesterday. He, however, recovered.

The Fourth of July.—The weather was fitful, with rain and sunshine, yesterday, and no unpropitious in the early forenoon that the firemen postponed their festival at the Fair Grounds. There was nothing marked about the celebration of the day. The public offices were generally closed, national flags spread from them all, as well as from the various private offices and the several military headquarters, which were gaily decorated with bunting. The military were out in fine display, and salutes were fired, all as is usual on such occasions.

The various military commands stationed in and around the city formed on Canal street and proceeded, under the command of Colonel Hamilton, to St. Charles street. They comprised two battalions of the 1st U. S. Infantry, Grant's Battery of Artillery and Co. G of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, the whole preceded by five bands of music. Passing the chief headquarters, they were reviewed by the Major General Commanding, who, with his staff, rode all in full dress. Returning to Lafayette square, the command were greeted with salutes from the battery, one gun being fired for every State in the Union, which has not yet fallen into Congressional legislation now comprises thirty seven States. The line was appropriate and the execution of it handsome, reflecting credit upon all concerned. As for the day itself, it passed quietly enough, saving the heavy sounds of the artillery, and not a disturbance marked the holiday.

Suburban Retreats.—Few cities have a greater number and more pleasant places of suburban retreats than New Orleans, and since the establishment of city railroads, access to them has become so cheap, as well as easy, that, it is now of little or no trouble to visit them.

There is Carr Hill with its flowers, the Half way House with its fine view, and the clever "mine host," the Magnolia Garden, with its seclusion, the City Park and Fair Grounds with their magnificent oaks, and Mill Settlers, at the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad, with its quiet, soft breezes, fine bathing, and the luxuries of Miquet's well-kept restaurant.

Others may prefer any one of the pleasant retreats we have mentioned, but our preference is for Milneburg, the quiet little village at the Lake, which has associated with it so many agreeable memories. A view of the blue waters of the Lake which seem to blend with the world of an evening, is alone worth a visit. Those there one is out of the heat and turmoil of the city, and can enjoy those delicacies of the *cuisine* for which our polite friend Miquet has renowned in preparing.

As this is the Sabbath, the day our people have a respite from toil, should the weather be propitious, all of the suburban resorts will be visited by large numbers.

The Firemen's Festival.—In consequence of the unpropitious nature of the weather yesterday forenoon it was concluded to postpone, from yesterday till to-day, the festival, sixteen tournament and other exercises which had been announced to take place at the Fair Grounds, under the auspices of the firemen, principally for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Firemen's Charitable Association. We hope they will be more fortunate to-day and have a large attendance.

Robbery.—Patrick Bray was arrested yesterday evening by officer Mai, at the corner of Clara and Perdido streets, charged by B. A. Cummings with breaking into his grocery store, stealing his till and insulting and abusing his family.

Two men, who gave their names as William Ronald and Jefferson Davis, were arrested Friday night by officer Dane, on a warrant, charged by James Walsh with following him for the purpose, by force, of robbery. They were all locked up, the accusing party having of being so much under the influence of liquor that the officers thought proper to take care of him all.

Stolen Property.—Jackson Williams (c) was arrested yesterday on Girod street, by officer Hyatt, and charged by Frank Kaiser with receiving stolen property.

A colored man was arrested Friday at the Fair Grounds, with property in his possession, supposed to have been stolen. He broke and escaped from the officers, leaving behind the property, which was taken to the 1st Recinct station.

Stabbing.—John Quinlin, a steamboatman, was early yesterday morning stabbed, but not dangerously, in the abdomen, by a man known as Bevis Brown, who made his escape.

Alleged Bawd.—Pauline Hall, who has a pretty face, but it is feared, a bad heart, is under arrest for ex-mination before Recorder Gastinel on a charge by Mr. John E. Cassard, of attempting to obtain goods under false pretences.

Alleged Bawdy Housekeeper.—A man named George Richardson surveillered himself yesterday, having heard that he was suspected, on statements made by another party, of having caused the drowning of an unknown colored man, which occurred some days ago. He underwent an investigation.

Decidedly Violent.—Officer Shields arrested P. Sefin on Franklin street, charged by his wife, Ellen Stern, with ejecting drawers, bureaus, furniture, smashing her looking glass, whipping her and fighting the policeman, and swearing at the Recorder.

The Political Derby.

[Rebecca'ism The Cause.]

Never has several race been run than that between Disraeli and Gladstone at the present moment. It is the sharpest thing ever known on the political turf, and opinions as to the ultimate result were speculative. Dizzy took at the two favorites. Both have rated. Gladstone began life as a tory and high Churchman, and is now an "advanced" Liberal and "disestablisher" of Churches. Disraeli commenced as a Radical, and is now the recognized leader of the Tory party. Again, both are literary men: Gladstone has written about a dozen books on Homer, and Disraeli has written a brilliant and extravagant series of novels.

It cannot be said that the country has much confidence in either of the rivals. Gladstone comes of a merchant race. England, being a commercial country, prefers a thorough aristocrat. Disraeli is a Jew, and the aristocracy of England has a laudable detestation for all Hebrews, whom everybody naturally associates with sixty per cent.

Again, Gladstone has never yet shown any capacity for making up his mind on any subject or answer, while Disraeli does not trouble himself with slight scruples, but makes up his mind according to the view of the majority. Neither propensity is consistent with the ideal of statesmanship; but in the political race it will do anything for the sake of obtaining office is perhaps somewhat less meritorious than the politician who declines to accept defeat and lose his office resolutely. And there is the fact that which the latter has over the former, Mr. Disraeli may at least profess to be defending an ancient church, while Mr. Gladstone cannot pretend that he has any object except to be Prime Minister. Unlucky for him, the other man was the first to pass the judge's box.

Our own impression, during nothing for either and having no stake on the event, is that Disraeli will beat Gladstone. He has fewer, which is other has not. He has been tried. The Immense advantage of this is he obtains to all who have entered Mr Stephen's Gladstone's intense irritability makes him a nuisance to himself and to everybody else. For a leader, political or military, or in any other direction, a cool calm temper is a great necessity, and nicest for many shortcomings. Disraeli is impenetrable. No attack can make him angry. Only now and then does he condescend to reply to his assailants, and then it is with an easy epigram, calm and contemptuous. Mr. Gladstone's temper (his and there is much more) between the two men, it would indeed any giver of political "tips" to say—*Back Disraeli.*

It is unlucky that there is no third horse in the race. Crabbe run is scratched. Lowe, even with the *Times* to back him, can never expect to get more than a place. Bright of no use, except to make the running for Gladstone. The political field is poor, and what we want is some competitor of a better breed, who will disdain alike the Gladstonian style of attack and the Disraeli style of defence. There is no such man in Parliamentary, and the only thing to do is to wait is that the new constituencies shall fit for no such a man. England is weary of sordid strife conducted as unscrupulously as any scandal of the turf! Let politicians of the age demanly old school arise, and kick the political welchers out of the ring

England.

DEBATE ON IRISH REFORM.

London, June 30, 1868.—The debate on the Irish Church Appointments and Suspension bill was continued in the House of Lords last night. The public interest was undiminished, and the crowd on the floor and in the galleries was even greater than on two previous nights. It was generally expected that a division would take place Saturday the eighty. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present.

The Duke of Argyle spoke in support of the bill and urging its immediate passage. He said it was to be regretted that the Royal Commission on the Irish Church had as yet made no report, as he was sure that among their recommendations there would be one for a reduction of the number of appointments in the Irish Church. The rejection of the Suspensory bill would be a pecuniary loss. The measure was one to conciliate not the Fenians, but the people of Ireland. The Irish Church Establishment was a relic of ancient wrong, and its abolition would heal the wounds of Ireland.

He concluded by maintaining that the issue was one of policy and not of property.

The Bishop of Oxford said that this measure would not pacify the Irish people, who wanted nothing less than separation from England.

Earl Russell said that the Irish Church had failed to accomplish the object of its existence—the conversion of the Irish people to the union of England and Ireland and never been kept. He deprecated the policy pursued on this question by the Ministry, and ended with an eloquent appeal to the generosity of the Government, declaring if the affections of the people were secured the Crown would lose nothing.

Lord Cairns complimented the House for the good temper shown in the debate. He reviewed the course of the framers of the bill, and spoke strongly of the injustice done to the clergy. He disputed the assertion that this was merely a measure of policy.

At three o'clock in the morning a division took place, and the Suspensory bill was rejected, as follows: For the bill, 97; against 192; majority 5. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Tory Lords.

News by Mail.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.—PARDON OF GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON.—A NEW MILITARY DISTRICT.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—*New York*, June 29.—Politicians have been pretty active to-day over convention matters. New delegates and outsiders have arrived since Saturday, and made some changes on the slate.

Parties from Boston to-day say the civil element of New England favors the nomination of Mr. Chase, while the military element favors Gen. Hancock.

Pennsylvanians are pushing Gen. Hancock earnestly, and say they need him to carry the State against Radicals.

The managers of the soldiers' and sailors' organization are working for Hancock or Chase, the former being preferred, and say they will pole and go for Grant if Pendleton is nominated. They are assembling a considerable force of soldiers, and will endeavor to throw a pressure upon the convention. They do not intend to make platforms or nominations, but to exert an influence by speeches, resolutions and speeches.

Gen. Rosecrans is to preside over the Soldiers' Convention, if he can be here; if not, Gen. Tom Ewing will be chosen, and have an opportunity to deliver a speech already prepared. Generals Sheridan, Granger, Ewing, and others are working for Hancock, and say his nomination is almost certain. Gen. Rosecrans says the Southern delegates will give nearly a unanimous vote for Hancock with Blair for second.

Judge Field and Nelson are seeking complimentary votes, the former from the Pacific, and the latter from New York. If obtained, each will be a candidate for Mr. Chase, and thus endeavor to secure his favor for the vacant Chief Justiceship.

Several Pendleton delegates have promised their votes for Hancock if Pendleton cannot be overthrown. Some of them have promised to aid Hancock, Chase and Seymour, and will do everything in their power to assist in producing a dark horse.

The Democratic Committee established their headquarters to-day at Tammany Hall, and are prepared to receive delegates on their arrival.

The Pendleton Force Still Confident.—A telegraphed from Toronto to Gen. Magruder, asking if his presence would be desirable. He was advised to stay away. Gen. Magruder favors the nomination of Hancock on a liberal platform, and says, next to Hancock, he prefers Chase.—*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

New York, June 30.—Delegates and visitors are still arriving in large numbers. The claims of favorites for the nomination are urged and discussed with spirit and earnestness, but all the appearances indicate that a patriotic spirit will pervade the deliberations of the Convention, and that all delegates and outsiders, will yield a hearty acquiescence to its action, and with one unbroken voice will support its nominee.

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Raleigh, N. C., July 3.—In the Senate to-day, Judge Osborne, Senator elect from Mecklenburg, presented his credentials, which were referred to a committee of investigation. The President of the Senate ruled that the General Assembly having adopted the Howard amendment, it had the force of law in the State, though not yet a part of the constitution of the United States; hence, he will not admit persons based by it.

Mr. Robbins, Senator from Rowan, offered a resolution, in substance that North Carolina declares that the fundamental condition in the constitutions bill providing for the readmission of States, etc., shall forever be held without legal force or effect as to this State, and that the declaration is made, not to obstruct the settlement of the Union, but to avoid the consequences of a contrary construction or approval of a doctrine fraught with danger to the rights of all the States and of constitutional government.

A RARE COMMERCIAL PLOT.—We have information of a plot in contemplation by the Radicals in Congress which is calculated to excite every reflecting man in the country. It is no secret that the appointment of these Radical conspirators to control the Presidential election per *fas* and *nefas*. They intend, we hear, to pick a President of the House of Representatives, regardless of the popular choice, throwing out votes at discretion where they find them adverse, especially from the South. In all those States they will fabricate votes from spurious electors, and the purpose is that the present House of Representatives shall have the practical control of the matter. In case of a legitimate expression of the popular choice they do not count on victory; and by the aid of the House of Representatives and the regular army they think to control the manner. General Grant is to be elected by the House, and by his sword is to usurp the office of President from the duly elected candidate of the people. Such is the prospect before us if these conspirators are not soon taught to quail before their designs are consummated.—*National Intelligencer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Convention Organized.

The Pendleton Forces Enthusiastic and Confident.

Southern States Admitted to Full Rights in the Convention.

A Letter from Judge Chase.

The Georgia Legislature Convened.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 4.—The Southern States are adjudged to full rights in the National Democratic Convention.

The following scene well authenticated: Chase has written to John J. Cisco, of New York, in reply to certain queries concerning the platform which would be acceptable to him. In the letter, Mr. Chase takes the ground that the subject of universal suffrage should be left where, in his opinion, the Constitution of the United States leaves it, and that the General Government has nothing to do with it.

He is in favor of a uniform amnesty and the removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion, and believes it is time for a general examination of the conduct of good government in the late rebellious States, and to the full and satisfactory re-establishment of the practical relations of those States with the other States of the Union.

He strongly condemns military governments in time of peace, as incompatible with the principles of civil liberty, and believes that if so people will never sanction them. He desires that taxes should be as light as possible, and that they should be so distributed as to bear upon those rather than the poor.

He holds that while all the national obligations should be honestly fulfilled, no privileges should be granted to any classes of individuals or corporations.

Mr. Chase has always believed and now believes, in the fundamental doctrine of Democracy, and this principle he very faithfully defines his present position.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 4.—The crowds in the vicinity of Tammany Hall render the streets almost impassable. Over 20,000 applications have been made for admission to the Convention. The Pendleton forces preserve their enthusiasm and confidence. The Johnson men are few in number, but very active in preventing the importers seem to be dumpy. Rumors of Chase's letter bearing strongly on States rights excite attention.

The Southern delegates applaud Johnson on the issue of the Amnesty Proclamation.

The rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 are adopted. The Southern States are admitted from a votes in the Convention.

Gen. Rosecrans in to preside over the Soldiers' Convention, if he can be here; if not, Gen. Tom Ewing will be chosen, and have an opportunity to deliver a speech already prepared. Generals Sheridan, Granger, Ewing, and others are working for Hancock, and say his nomination is almost certain. Gen. Rosecrans says the Southern delegates will give nearly a unanimous vote for Hancock with Blair for second.

Judge Field and Nelson are seeking complimentary votes, the former from the Pacific, and the latter from New York. If obtained, each will be a candidate for Mr. Chase, and thus endeavor to secure his favor for the vacant Chief Justiceship.

Several Pendleton delegates have promised their votes for Hancock if Pendleton cannot be overthrown. Some of them have promised to aid Hancock, Chase and Seymour, and will do everything in their power to assist in producing a dark horse.

The Democratic Committee established their headquarters to-day at Tammany Hall, and are prepared to receive delegates on their arrival.

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