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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
HON. E. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES F. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. H. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	.....	A. SAMROLA.
Second " "	.....	M. B. BRADY.
Third " "	.....	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " "	.....	A. DUBLANC.
Fifth " "	.....	N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:		
First Congressional District	.....	E. P. SHEARBURNE.
Second " "	.....	GEO. W. RACE.
Third " "	.....	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth " "	.....	R. H. CULLOM.
Fifth " "	.....	W. F. BLACKMAR. J. M. BRIGHAM.

THE CONSTABULARY BILL.

Our readers will learn from our report of the proceedings of the so-called Legislature of Louisiana yesterday, that a bill has been introduced into the lower House which will in all probability become a law, organizing a State police force. By the provisions of this Bill the Governor is authorized to appoint in each parish a Board of Police Commissioners to consist of three members, who are to organize a force therein not exceeding one hundred men. We are aware that it is quite useless to enter our protest against a measure like this. The sound reasons that could be brought forward to show the impolicy and the danger of executing such a law would have no effect upon a body who are determined to treat our susceptibilities with indifference, and to irritate and exasperate the great majority of the white people of the State. That this bill is certain to have such a result we cannot doubt. It contemplates the abolition of the Police Jury system now in existence in each parish and centering the control of local affairs in the hands of the person now exercising the office of Governor—it contemplates the perpetuation, in another and more offensive form, of military rule, and has emanated stirring up strife and ill-blood all over the State. The plan cannot succeed in suppressing crime. It will provoke the organization of the white men in every parish to resist it with all their might. It will only increase the evils it professes to control against. Its real design is to people the interests of the Radical party, to give office and salary to its members, and to enable it to subject the whole State to the influence of its leaders. We are satisfied that measure will not put an end to the lawlessness which is the ostensible reason for its adoption, but on the contrary will breed that contention and crime which all good men deplore. You cannot, Madisons of the Radical party, conciliate by such means that portion of the people of Louisiana, without whose assistance the peace of the State cannot be kept. For the sake of those who are tired of strife and desposed to pursue the arts of peace, we beseech you to pause. The people of Louisiana are Americans, and unaccustomed to this interference in their local affairs. That murders and other crimes have been committed within our borders is a most deplorable fact, but there is reason to believe these deeds have been done by persons who have not the countenance of the law-abiding portion of the community who will willingly see the statutes now in existence for the suppression of crime, applied in all their severity to those who are guilty of violating them.

This law will be construed, with propriety as an expedient designed solely to perpetuate the domination of the Radical party, and will enlist the sympathies of those who do not belong to that party, in behalf of the certain defeat of the scheme. The consequences to grow out of this spirit of legislation it is easy to foresee, and we fill up our warning voice—fruitless though it may be—against measures fraught with evils we tremble to contemplate.

THE Judiciary System of the United States.

This system needs to be reorganized, if not remodelled. In this circuit there has been an entire failure to administer the whole jurisdiction of the United States through the Court known as the Circuit Court of the United States. This Circuit Courts have been held since the war, but by the District Judge only, while the law contemplates the sitting of two Judges, and the hearing of appeals from the District Court by the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to whom is allotted that duty. This Circuit was assigned to Mr. Justice Wayne, but he never held court in Louisiana, and now the legislation of Congress prevents the appointment of a Judge to take his place.

The business of the Court at Washington is as much as the present Bench can attend to, and the country has outgrown the Judiciary system as at present organized.

We are told that Judge Durell has recused himself in the suits in which Mrs. Gaines is plaintiff. Until a new allotment of Circuits has been made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, her cases must remain untried. We have been another of the many wrongful acts justly chargeable to that party which is now in the majority in Congress and in the control of the country.

Drunkenness no Excuse for Crime.

THE CORRECT DOCTRINE.

The following sentence was lately pronounced by Judge William B. Fleming, presiding in the Superior Court of Chatham county, at Savannah, Ga. The offender had been indicted, tried and found guilty of having killed a policeman of that city of the name of McNichols. The verdict of the jury was: "We find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court." The sentence of the Court was preceded by these remarks:

Prisoner at the Bar—At the May term of this Court, the jury found you guilty of manslaughter and recommended you to the mercy of that Court; and in my opinion, their reason for mitigating the sentence was that the evidence showed that on the occasion of the murder you were drunk. In my judgment, drunkenness is not even a palliation for a crime, much less an excuse for it. It is statutory, and, by reason, it appears that you had been wounded in the head, and that when you drank liquor it made you mad and infuriate you. Knowing as you did that such was the case, you should not have drunk anything, and your being drunk that night seems to be an aggravation of the offence, and not an excuse for it. Drunkenness is becoming too common in the country. I really believe that intoxication—in fact, I would be safe in saying that ninety-nine one hundredths of the cases of crime that come before this Court have their origin in whisky. I wish there had been a jury of this kind in the United States. The jury found you guilty of manslaughter and recommended you to mercy. Independent of that recommendation I should have been compelled to have inflicted upon you the full penalty of the law, but as I cannot act independent of it, I shall have to mitigate your punishment, but shall inflict one which will, I hope, be a warning to others.

The Judge then announced that the prisoner's sentence was ten years' confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Milledgeville.

Judge Fleming laid down on this occasion the correct legal doctrine regarding the plea of drunkenness as an excuse for crime. Were this to be held as a good defense, all that a man who intended to commit a crime would have to do to enable him to escape the consequences of his act would be to get drunk.

A REPOSITORY OF NEGRO ELOQUENCE.—In the Georgia Legislature, the other day, Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, a negro of Senatorial dignity and a convicted felon, representing the city of Savannah, is thus reported:

Again Aaron proceeded. Among other things, he asserted that a negro street was first lick for American independence, in King street, Boston; that General Washington never fought a battle without a negro at his back; that the negroes were so equal with the whites in the formation of this government; that in the late war there were 200,000 negroes in the ranks; and that when "we" went into the fight, "we" expected no quarter—we had fresh in mind the massacre of "Fort Pillow." He contended that the negro was not only as equal, but a superior of the white man; that he had known white men, officers during the war, to "skulk out," take to the swamps, and leave their commands, "shake blanks" to do the fighting. There was Governor Brown. He had liked Governor Brown; but he took this post—He was here called to order.

We regret his interruption. It would seem, however, that he entertains a poor opinion of old Joe Brown.

A compound air rivetting machine is now used, weighing only 28 pounds, with which an operator can do 4 dozen of ¾ inch rivets each per minute.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTIETH DAY—JULY 21, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding.

Mr. Lynch, for the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill to authorize persons to furnish laborers with goods and provisions without licenses being required.

Mr. Ray reported, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, favorably, with amendments, on a bill to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator Company, and on a bill relative to the appointment of deputy clerks in district courts, and unfavorably on a bill defining the duty of parish judges.

Mr. J. B. Lewis, of DeSoto, introduced a bill to incorporate the New Iberia and Texas Railroad Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The domicil of the company to be in New Orleans. As soon as five miles of the road are completed the State of Louisiana shall issue coupon bonds payable forty years after date, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually to the amount of $5000 for every mile. Referred.

Mr. Ogden introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Louisiana central stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Todd called for a bill relative to the appointment of a special committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Levee Commissioners and the amount expended by them to the present time. The bill was read and passed.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Elections, were called up and made the order of the day for Thursday.

Senate bill to regulate proceedings in cases of persons claiming the benefits of article 99 of the Constitution, came up for its second reading.

The bill was read.

Mr Ray moved the engrossment of the bill for a third reading.

The bill provides that persons who may have been disfranchised by act 99 of the Constitution of the State, can take the recantation oath.

Mr. Ponte's motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was made the order of the day for Friday.

House bill No 5, relative to bill disbursements of the State, reported unfavorably upon by the Committee on Finance, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. T. C. Anderson.

Mr. Lynch called up a bill authorizing the Governor to request the General Commanding the armies of the United States to furnish military assistance in whatever part of the State that the same may be deemed necessary. This is the bill which gave rise to so much debate on the previous day, and was presented in consequence of a memorial from citizens of Franklin, Tensas, Bossier, Caldwell and other parishes, complaining of lawlessness in those parishes.

Mr. Bacon offered a substitute.

The Senate refused to receive it.

The bill then passed a third reading.

After some other business of minor importance the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution paying Southern members from the day of their election, passed.

A bill authorizing the Governor to call out the militia, passed.

Bill relative to the sale of the Lower Market, and for the erection of a new market, was taken up and made the order of the day for Friday.

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