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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The Convention at New York on the 4th of July does not bid fair to be a harmonious gathering, as the time approaches for assembling. Clashing interests will, we fear, destroy that unity of sentiment and action which is indispensable to the successful management of the canvass for the Presidency. There will be on the one hand a Boodholder's party—and a negro suffrage party. These may coalesce. On the other, a repudiation party and an anti-Radical party, who may also find a common meeting ground. These will probably be the nominees of the first wing and, Pendleton of the second. The movement in favor of Chase, which was begun less than three months ago, has already attained large proportions, and becomes more popular every day as the people become convinced that he is the only man who can draw away the conservative Republicans from their party, and who can secure victory in advance to the Democratic standard. Pendleton will certainly be the first choice of the delegates, but it is beginning to be felt that with his name we should not enter into the contest with that assurance of success which the Democracy would like to entertain in encountering an adversary of the popularity and strength of Gen. Grant. His record on the war question is open to objection on the part of Union men, and his opinions respecting the finances are anything but acceptable to those who are interested in the government securities. We, of the South, are debarred from exerting that influence in this election to which we ought to be entitled, but it seems very clear there should be but one qualification insisted upon in the candidate who is to carry the Democratic banner through this canvass. Can he beat Grant? That ought to be the test question. Grant represents Radicalism in the extreme—he represents Northern domination over the South. Should he be elected, the entire programme of that party will undoubtedly be carried out. He will insist upon the complete and unemphasizing submission of the Southern people to whatever policy the Congressional majority may impose. That is the kind of "peace" for which he is desirous. We do not believe Grant has any of the Cromwellian character in his composition. He has no mind of his own, but will act precisely as he may be required to do by the leaders of his party.

Grant's adversary, whoever he may be, ought to represent and be an embodiment of the opposition to Radicalism—an opposition which is now gaining strength every day. His views on the financial question should be held secondary to his opinions respecting the great overshadowing question, on the *Government must be preserved!* Radicalism successful, the Government cannot be preserved, and in that event the financial question will solve itself. First overthrow those who seek to destroy or revolutionize the Government and then it will be time enough to consider its financial obligations. Mr. Chase has certainly done something already to make Radicalism odious, and if he adheres to the opinion that the suffrage question is a question each State has to decide for itself and can combine better than any other man the elements wherewith to defeat Grant, then we suppose the South will be satisfied. If Mr. Pendleton or General Hancock should be the nominee, the South would be more than satisfied. She would take courage once more in the belief that the Government might yet be brought back on a firm and beneficent foundation.

SLATES, TILES, BATH BRICKS.—Messrs. Henry Knox & Co., 192 Common street, announces through our advertising columns that they have for sale roofing slates, ridge tiles, flooring tiles, and bath bricks, and are prepared to take orders for slates to arrive at a very low figure. See advertisement.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our Next President.

The intention of a people in the selection of a public officer is generally good, although frequently deceived in the object of their choice. In public matters, individually and collectively, the masses are too prone to be governed by feelings of the heart, party enthusiasm, or self interest, more than by the dictates of reason.

A staunch government can only exist, by the will of the people governed, and on them rests the grave responsibility of selecting wise, able, and patriotic representatives. Faithful public servants, should be encouraged, and the moment an officer assumes authority or exhibits a tendency to abuse his power, inconsistent with the will of the people, or Constitution of the country, he should be hurled by the people.

The most weighty responsibility extant, now rests with the delegates representing the Democratic party, who have the nominating of a President.

The nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant on the part of the Radical party, has given a great advantage to the Democratic delegates, for they have only to weigh Grant's strong point, in order to select a suitable candidate to defeat him in every respect by comparison. A Democrat who hailed a lineman, from Houston to New Orleans, via the West, will convince any observer that the strength of Grant lies in the soldier's support. It may be commenced, and can only be, by a soldier, his superior in ability, wisdom, popularity, and natural nobility of character.

General Hancock is the most available man in the United States as an opponent to Grant. He has been faithful wherever he has been placed, to his superiors, (not to rank) the Conclin men and the people of all classes. He does not court the position, neither will he shun it, or any brethren the people may ask him to bear, for he is not a modern office-seeker or politician, but a patriot of the old school, with a name upon which the very foundation of this country rests. What greater love can be shown to the memory of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, than the occupancy of that honored position, at the head of forty millions of souls, bearing the name of Hancock, at the will of the people of this generous AMERICA.

Headquarters—The appointment of Major Generals and juries as Minister Plenipotentiary, confirmation by the Senate, of Reverdy Johnson, as successor to Secretary of Foreign Relations, is but a just tribute to an honest officer and distinguished statesman. President has honored himself in the act, and the country abandoned to partisans. The nation whose representative he becomes, and the age to which he is accredited, may alike be congratulated, that one of such rare capacity, varied and profound knowledge of the science of law in all its branches, and pure and exalted fame, should be called to fill so responsible a post.

Mr. Johnson is in the 72d year of his age; twenty five years of which have been in the public service. He entered the Senate in 1845, and with the exception of brief intervals of a year or two, during one of which he was the Attorney General of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, he has represented his native State, Maryland, in that body. His rank there, even when it contained giants instead of pigmies, was among the first; and though now past the Psalmist's three score and ten, his faculties are vigorous and his diplomatic service, whatever exigency may arise, will, doubtless, enhance his reputation.—*Ex.*

Reopening of the Astor House.—This well known and favorite hotel was reopened yesterday, after having been closed, for repainting and refurnishing, during several months. The Messrs. Stetson, the proprietors, signalized the event by an excellent dinner, to which were invited the representatives of the public press in this city and its vicinity. About one hundred guests were present. The viands were excellent, and excellently cooked, the wines abundant and of choice quality; and a fine band enlivened the occasion with music. As Mr. Charles A. Stetson, Senior, entered the room, soon after the dinner had commenced, he was received with enthusiastic plaudits, which he gracefully acknowledged, and, when the pangs of hunger had been somewhat appeased, he made a neat little speech, in which he said that he had been thirty-two years proprietor of the Astor, but that, having retired, he had left the house in braver hands. He constructed his remarks by offering as a toast, "The Press of the United States." The affair was in every respect a success, and the Stetson begin their administration of the house with the good wishes of every gentleman who may enjoy their liberal hospitality. The hotel has been repainted and decorated from top to bottom, and its furniture thoroughly renewed, at an expense of $280,000, and nothing is lacking to assure it, during many years to come, that preeminence among the first-class hotels of New York which it has always enjoyed.—*New York Sun, 12th.*

Headq'rs Fourth Military District,
(Mississippi and Arkansas,)
Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1868.

General Orders No. 23.

1. Major Gen. Adelbert Ames is appointed, temporarily, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, vice Benjamin G. Humphreys, hereby removed.

2. Capt. Jasper Myers is appointed, temporarily, Attorney General of the State of Mississippi, vice C. E. Hooker, hereby removed.

3. The officers appointed as above, will repair without delay to Jackson, and enter immediately upon the duties of their respective offices. They will receive no other compensation than their pay and allowances as officers of the army.

By order of Brt Major Gen. Irvin McDowell.
JOHN TYLER,
1st Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brt. Major U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Greene, the Boston *Post* man, has wilted before Lambeile. He says:

Foot, ankle, leg—each is simply a study. Hardly so pretty a woman has graced the stage for many a day, nor one whose manners are more agreeable, refined and ladylike.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lewn Commissioners.—In accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Warmoth, General Buchanan has appointed Messrs. Baker, General Buchanan has appointed Messrs. Baker, General Buchanan has appointed Messrs. Baker