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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,616.

THE THREE MILLION LOAN ELECTION.

The voters of the city will not forget the election to-day, held for the purpose of submitting to them for their approval or disapproval the lately adopted ordinance of the City Council, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of three millions of dollars, to be exchanged for the outstanding City Currency, and the levy of an additional tax of ¼ per cent on real estate and licenses to pay the interest on these bonds.

Every voter is interested in this question whether he is a tax-payer or not. All non property holders pay taxes indirectly if they pay none directly. Additional taxation will have the immediate effect of enhancing house-rent and the price of every article of family consumption, so that every man, dependent for a support upon his daily labor, is interested in defeating such taxation.

Voters will also remember that this tax proposed to be levied upon our overburdened community, is for the purpose of raising money which is to go into the pockets of speculators in city currency. The tax is to be levied for the purpose of paying seven and thirty-three per cent. per annum—say two cents per day on every hundred dollars, which amounts in the aggregate to two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars per year; and this goes into the pockets of these speculators and will not benefit the poor man, who is counted upon to vote for this tax by the friends of the measure.

The vote on the question will also be taken as an expression of confidence, or the want of it, in our present City Council and system of municipal government. All those who desire reform and all who are opposed to the additional taxation provided for by the ordinance submitted to them to-day, will vote against its ratification and will see that their ballots have on them the words printed or written, AGAINST LOAN OF BONDS.

The polling places in the Second and Third Districts of the city will be found on the French side of the paper.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Declared Unconstitutional.

Our readers will perceive, by a report in our local column, that Judge Lenamont yesterday rendered a decision in the cases of the Metropolitan Police Board against Mayor Conway and Chief of Police Dimond, in which he pronounces the law under which that Board is acting to be an unconstitutional law, and simply no law at all. Judge Lenamont also dissolves the writ of injunction which had been issued by him at the instance of the Board, restraining the Mayor and his Chief of Police from interfering with them.

We presume that no one who reads the decisions of Judges Cooley and Lenamont in these Metropolitan Police suits, will deny the utter incapacity and presumption of our present legislature. They may be appealed from to the Supreme Court and may be reversed, for few members of the bar have much confidence in either the learning or the impartiality of that tribunal as now constituted, but it will be a difficult task to overturn the reasoning, by which these judgments are sustained.

We shall publish to-morrow an abstract of the opinion of Judge Lenamont.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Doaheit's beautiful Opera "Lente de Lammermoor," the plot of which is founded upon Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor," is announced as the performance for this evening. The weather being fair we expect to see a large attendance, this is a favorite opera. Miss Hauselmann, Mesms Pinet, Perrett and Julien will sustain the principal characters.

DUBOIS'S REVIEW FOR DECEMBER.—We have received a copy of this sterling publication for the current month. The table of contents indicates matter both solid and interesting. We observe particularly a paper on "British Honduras, Its History, Trade and Natural Resources, read at a meeting of the Society of Arts by Chief Justice Temple," which persons desiring information on that subject, will doubtless find useful: Article VI. "Value of a Continuous, and How It May be Maintained;" written with an ordinary ability. Article XIII. "Reformed Text Books" is from the correct and elegant pen of that accomplished instructor of youth and thorough classical scholar, Professor J. Melville Saunders, of the University School in this city, who has been so successful in his profession. The subject upon which he writes, it is needless to say to those who are acquainted with him, is one he is perfectly competent to treat.

The article headed "Robbing a Revenue Detective," in our issue of yesterday, should have been credited to the *Republican* of this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Those elegant artists, Mr. Couldock and daughter, whose engagement, together with the production of the popular dramatization of Tennyson's poem "Dora," has created such attractions at the St. Charles, so has nightly filled its larger circle, now to respond in the same place this evening. The play is a beautiful one, the music effective enough, and the Couldock's excellent in their conception and rendition of their respective characters. The performances conclude with Couldock's specialty, entitled "The Chimney Corner."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The exquisite little trapeze artiste appears at the matinée to-day and Shakspeare's "Macbeth" at night. The Varieties troupe will be found well adapted to both pieces, possessing great versatility of talent.

COAL.—W. G. Coyle & Co., of 138 Gravier street, extensive dealers in coal, announce through our advertising columns they have on hand Pittsburg, English Cannel and Anthracite of the best quality, which they will deliver in any part of the city, at the lowest market rates. See advertisement.

Passengers per steamship Alliance from Havana and Florida ports:

Joseph Avelli, H C Robertson, D F Marshall, P Labitaille, Judge Kirk, Dr. Satterlie, J A Cobb, J M Culver, S F Bateman, P Leave, and 2 in the steerage.

By Steamer from Havana.

Havana papers by the steamer Alliance to the 25th ult. contain, as usual, very little from the seat of insurrection. The *Diario* says that the last steamer at Batabano represents order and tranquility prevailing at Santiago de Cuba and its vicinity, the music of the military band (loyal) being cheered in the plaza. A party of insurgents was hovering in the neighborhood and levying contributions of horses and arms upon the plantations. This paragraph is significant:

The amnesty proclamation of Gen. Valmaseda has produced a good effect in Santiago, and if, in the disturbed district, it has not been followed by the beneficial effects which were expected, it is because the insurgent chiefs took the utmost care to keep the knowledge of it from their followers. This proves the cowardy of those leaders.

The accounts from Manzanillo are no fuller than those by telegraph. The Cienfuegos (steamer) brought several political prisoners from Santiago and left them at Cienfuegos.

The steamer Dalos brought to Havana three prominent persons, namely, the Regidor of the corporation of Santiago, Don Francisco Bravo, and Lieut. Col. Andres Villalon, both distinguished Cubans, and the Alcalde of Bayamo. These gentlemen went to Havana with the purpose of soliciting the Captain General to make concessions to the insurgents with the view of stopping bloodshed and bringing the insurrection to a close if possible.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Matrimonial.—Elsewhere will be found the announcement of the marriage of our primest and enterprising young merchant friend, Capt. J. Pinckney Smith to Miss Katie C. Mellhenny, both of this city. After the marriage ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Henry Thornhill—Rev. B. M. Palmer being the officiating minister—a large party of ladies and gentlemen were agreeably entertained at the neighboring residence of Capt. Smith, No. 234 Baronne street, where the writer was fortunate enough to be present. The wedding supper was a model in taste and elegance, and, with the music and dancing which preceded, was heartily relished. The bride, beautiful, modest and elegantly attired, was a synonyme of admiration, a worthy prize for any suitor. With such a possession her victor may well say:

"Without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the smile from partial beauty's eyes,
Oh, what were man—a world without a mate!"

Correction.—We are requested by Mr. John C. Schneider to correct an error committed in our locals. He was not convicted, as we stated the other day, on a charge of burglary, but the case was indefinitely postponed by the Court.

What Next!—On each of the four sides of the Clay statue, on Canal street, boards have been erected on which are posted show bills. Who has granted such a privilege? and what right had any official so to do? It disfigures the monument and we may say, is almost a desecration of the spot selected to do honor to the noble dead. These boards should be removed at once, and we call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the same.

Personal.—Gen. D. H. Hill, editor of the political published at Raleigh, N. C., entitled *The Land We Love*, is in the city and will commence with his magazine. He is stopping at the St. James Hotel.

The Rifles.—The races on the Metairie Course, which have been postponed on account of the weather, will be resumed to day.

The Banner Exhibition.—To night will probably be the last of the exhibition of Democratic Club banners at the Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the Seymour Knights, which, by the way, proves to be very attractive, the Hall for the last two nights being crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

Nearly every banner used in this city during the canvass may be seen neatly arranged on the walls, and presenting quite a varied and interesting appearance. They are, of course, too numerous for us to attempt description. There is, of course, some memoir of reminiscence attached to them all in connection with their fair donors, independent of the glorious cause in which they were borne, and, so far as Louisiana is concerned, successfully. With this, and the fact of fair visitors at the Hall, they make up a really pleasing presentation, and as the object of the exhibition is for benevolent purposes—the benefit of the orphans—we hope to see another large and liberal attendance to-night, which, in all probability, will be the last of the interesting pageant.

Sergeant Bates, lately of the U. S. army, who carried a U. S. flag from Vicksburg, Miss., through the South to Washington City, after the close of the war, and back, (with more of the Southern people, was present Thursday night, and was applauded last night. He will doubtless be there to-night. His flag, by the way, is also on exhibition.

The affair, so far, is quite a success. Among the enterprising ladies who are lending their valuable services, are those who have charge of tables in the order in which the visitor reaches them, as arranged around the Hall, the following:

1st Table, Mrs J. E. Maguire, Miss Isabella Hughes and Mrs Dodge.

2. Mrs L. J. McNeill, Miss Mollie Breen and Miss Maggie King.

3. Miss Marie Lecour, the Misses Duff and Miss Ridgeley.

4. Mrs. Emma Cornell and Miss Mary Whitesides.

5 Mrs John S Tully, Mrs. John C. Blohm, Mrs. C. Gardanne, the Misses Padros and Misses Pickett, Suburban and Coleman.

The tables are well supplied with refreshments.

An interesting feature of the exhibition is the contest by and in behalf of the clubs for a handsome silver table set. The tickets are 25c. each, entitling whoever is the purchaser, whether a member or not, to vote for one 25c. that is expended. The contest, at last accounts, was close between the Seymour Knights, the Chandelier club and the Lafourche Club.

The Metropolitan Bill Pronounced Unconstitutional.—Judge Lenamont, of the Fifth District Court, yesterday pronounced a very lengthy and able decision touching the Metropolitan Police bill declaring it to be unconstitutional, null and void, and clearly violative of several articles of the Constitution. The subject is relatively concise with that portion of the able and elaborate decision of Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, in the case of Diamond vs Cain, as to the nullity of the law. His decision enters even more elaborately than Judge Cooley's into the origin and history of that iniquitous bill, and severs the whole field of legislation, and the usurpation of power, with unsparing hand. The decision was made in the form of a perpetual injunction against the Board, restraining them from the exercise of the functions of their office, under the mayoralty of Mr. Monroe, to the post of chief of police. It was further asserted that the Metropolitan Police were to be forcibly restored to their offices by the appointees of the Mayor. I immediately sent word to Mayor Conway, by my aid de camp, Major Hamill, that I would hold him responsible for any tumult that might result from his action, and advising him to concur in requesting Gen. Steedman to act as chief of police until after the election, and to order the chief appointed by him to take no step until further instructed. His honor at once acceded to my wishes. I then advised Mr. Monroe to maintain the rights of the Metropolitan Police bill peaceably in the law courts, and write of injunction and governorship have been taken out in pursuance of this advice. I also invited the editors of the local newspapers, without distinction of party, to assemble at my private residence and discuss this same matter, which they did. We talked the subject over in a friendly manner, and I believe all left with the intention of counseling the people to await the action of the courts. At any rate, that was done, the papers all taking a moderate view of the question afterwards. And this was the end of the police troubles.

Coincident with the police imbroglio there are other causes of public uneasiness. From the period of Beverley's reports of a Black Republican inflammatory nature were received. A white Democratic club in that parish had killed a negro. Some days after that, a Black Republican policeman. The negroes assembled at night, burned the house of a leading white Democrat, and his body with it, drove his wife and little children into the woods; severely beat his sister, and broke the leg of one of his children. These were the facts Public rumor made them even worse. The excitement in this city was so increasing from day to day, and finally developed in hostile collisions, followed by acts of reprisal and counsel, which, if taken against black against white. These and other causes of violence were generally counsel by small parties, when the police alone ought to have been sufficient to detect and control. In almost every case the mischief was done and the guilty parties had dispersed before information could reach these headquarters.

During the heat of the excitement, about the 27th of October, Gov. Warmoth, Gen A. L. Lee and myself were speaking of the probability of collisions at the polls on the 3d of November. Their opinion, in which I concurred, was, that if the excitement continued up to the day of election, there would be no fighting at the polls, and a general row all over the city.

It was remarked by both these gentlemen that the better course would be to advise the colored people not to vote. This was done, and hence the small Republican vote cast in this city, and in many of the parishes of the State. It was hardly fair to Mr. Lee, with my desire to avoid the remark that this was a matter over which I could exercise no possible control. The leaders of the Republican party by far the strongest, agree to stay away from the polls, thus they stay away. It was neither in my place nor in my power to hunt up the colored voters who purposely were secluded in their houses, and keep them to the polls. Nor is it necessary for me to say that I had no share in producing the public excitement which induced the Republican leaders to advise the negroes not to vote. The disturbed condition of the public mind was brought about by accident of mine. My duty was simply to aid in checking and suppressing violence, that they should aid in preserving, instead of assisting in violating, the peace of the city; and on one occasion I visited a club called the "Innocents," at the request of their president and vice president, and addressed them to this effect, after which no disorders occurred in that section of the city.

A day or two after the consultation with Gov. Warmoth and Gen. Lee, at which them gentlemen expressed their intention of advising the negroes not to vote, the public excitement cooled down, the city became comparatively quiet, the Democracy duly pledged themselves to aid in preserving the peace, without the right to cast his vote, and then I had no fear that any man would be molested in voting on the day of election.

During all the excitement I consulted freely and constantly with the authorities, State and municipal, and had them, and have still, their fullest approval of my action. I also consulted often with Brevet Brig. Gen. Hatch, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State, and desire to express my thanks for many valuable suggestions from him when most needed. Through the safe keeping of several parishes in the State had been delivered over to the military. I felt it my duty to endeavor to act in and through the proper civil authorities, wherever it could be done. I further advised with the Democratic leaders and prominent citizens of all shades of opinion, who each and every one seemed desirous that the peace should be preserved. Governor Warmoth and Gen. Lee, leading Republicans of the State, made earnest efforts to preserve public order. Among the members of the Republican party with whom I consulted were Governor Wm. G. Brownlow, editor of the official journal of the State; various members of the Metropolitan Board of Police, Gen. McMillan, General Pope, and Brevet Major Gen. Hatch, of the Twenty United States Infantry.

The difficulty was not with such gentlemen as these. But the old they gave was greatly outnumbered by the indifferent and untrustworthy source pursued by other and unworthy members of the Republican party, who, during Rule for the Government of the United States, and law for the permanent reconstruction of the State, sought only their own personal aggrandisement, aiming to do the most offensive things in the most offensive way, and assuming to describe collision and bloodshed as necessary political capital.

It is to be just to say that the great body of the people of New Orleans are law-abiding and entirely friendly to the Government of the United States. Certainly there are exceptions; the evidence of it is written in blood. But the friendly feeling of the people generally towards the Government has been evinced in many ways; in none more marked than in the respect shown to the military on all occasions. Officers of that army generally, and my staff especially, always found their uniform ample protection against other violence on the slightest disrespect, and a simple request from them was sufficient to disperse large and excited crowds of people. The Democratic clubs of the city, numbering, it is said, over 16,000 voters, and including many of the most worthy citizens and the largest property holders, formally tendered to me their services in aid of the military to preserve the peace of the city. That offer was respectfully declined.

How the Verdant are Fleeced.—An individual, by the name of James H. Budd, who hails from Red River parish, La., was in town on the Chief of Police. He had been a few days ago arrived in this city, on the Shreveport packet Judge Fletcher, and came provided with seven bales of cotton, and a few hundred dollars in U. S. currency. It seems that he considered himself a No. 1 poker player in the country, and that consequently nobody could poker him in the city. Also, for his vocabulary! All his knowledge and science in poker did not avail him against the cunning with which the *home* press conducted. There is a class of accomplished pickpockets following New Orleans, as the "little joker" is used, and almost before he was aware, one of them, which to all appearance was simply a tobacco boy, was artfully enough maneuvered by means of double kicks, and bottom and expert hands, to lessen his funds to the amount of $5, which he foolishly ventured on a wager, as to his ability to work it out of the mysterious box.

So far said enough, but, alas, for Buddy, after he had sold his cotton and had something like a thousand or two dollars in his pockets, he sought out adventure in the large, doubtless, of making back the money he had lost! He came upon the identical genius of the box, profoundly one of Tony Wright—who, of course, could afford to sympathize with him, and treated and retreated him till Buddy, adopting him as his chaperone, was headed around by him in the usual style. He was taken to see the "tiger"—not the ferocious, but the less harmless importation from Bengal, at Aiwo Hussen and Menagerie, on St. Charles street—but the veracious one, which almost anywhere prefers eating up a man's money to eating up the man himself. The "tiger" ate up for him $760, when "Tony" was kind enough to relieve Buddy of the balance of his money. Of course this was done—to make the least virtue of the interposition possible—about the time the tiger was satisfied. It would be but a dollar or two more, if anything.

Still such apparent disinterestedness had its effect, and Buddy believed "Tony" to be his friend. Why not? "Tony" had actually saved him out of the $760, and so far from doing it, had advised him of the fact that he was being cheated. Of course, Buddy felt he could go with "Tony," and he did. They went together to a grand "mansion" on —— street—a young gentlemen's boarding school, as Tony called it—where Tony said he could introduce him to some of the "beautiful young ladies of New Orleans." Buddy found them both pretty and clever, and, in his opinion, worth the attention of her, and, by proconsent, of course, a row ensued. The Buddy had to settle in the usual jupreveed style, which, after all, by compromising with the proprietress of the establishment "solved," by paying her a round $250.

He object in visiting the Superintendent of Police, Colonel Wells, was to recover his money back. What he had paid at the "school" (some of ill fame) was fortunately recovered, but the balance was not money, treasury notes.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—William Schultz, convicted of stealing $14 worth of old iron belonging to Mr. Traynam, was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison.

John Dennis, (c) for stealing a pair of "andirons" belonging to John Burke, was sentenced to one month in the State Penitentiary.

Charles Myers, alias Smith, for stealing four dozen knives, valued at $4 per dozen, from the store of Rice Brothers, on Camp street, was sentenced to twelve months in the State Penitentiary.

The jury in the case of Adam Navara, charged with murder, by shooting and wounding and killing Bartholomew Toala, or Heola, on the night of the 5th of September, corner St Philip and Chartres streets, failed to agree on a verdict and were locked till 10 o'clock this morning, till which time the Court adjourned.

Larceny.—Elizabeth Richards was arrested yesterday by officer O'Donnoy, on a charge of stealing $100 from a man.

Jas. O'Connor was arrested by same officer, charged with stealing harness belonging to Gen. O'Neill, of the U. S. Army.

Highway Robbery.—Officers Maloney and Shay, arrested Daniel Eagan and James Donovan, charged with having committed the recent highway robbery on Bienville Levee, where a man was knocked down and robbed. They were locked up for examination.

Fifth District Court.—Dr White, robustly upholded by Gen. Warmoth President of Board of Health, has sued out a writ of mandamus against Dr. Smith, incumbent of the office. Case fixed for argument Monday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of Commissioner Rollins.

The Alabama and North Carolina Legislatures.

Salmave Seizes an American and an English Vessel.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON DITRIB.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The contract for the California mail, via the Isthmus, has been awarded to the Pacific Steamship Co., McLain, President, at $150,000 per annum.

All present at the Cabinet to-day but Seward.

The Supreme Court meets on Monday. All the Associate Justices are here.

Customs receipts $234 to 30th inclusive, $2,766,000.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $677,000.

Rollins decides that the manufacturer of tobacco, cigars and snuff, who sells his stuff away from the factory, is a tobacco dealer. If therefrom removed prior to March 23d, 1868, from the factory to the place of business for sale or gift, or any other purpose, they may be sold without stamps any time prior to the days prescribed in Sections 78 and 74 of the act of July 20th. Snuff manufactured since March 23d may be sold from the factory without consumption or sale until stamped, even though in spouted returned and tax paid.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4.—Gov Geary replied to a female delegation in the Waugh case, that he would long since been anticipated by thousands of Pennsylvania's citizens in the pardon, but further action was unnecessary; that the case was thoroughly understood, and Geary's course determined.

Boston, Dec. 4.—Great visited Lowell, and held a letter to day.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 4.—A heavy northeast storm prevails.

Mobile, Dec. 4.—This morning about 9 o'clock the steam cotton press of Dunlap, lying at her wharf, exploded her doctor boiler. At the time the accident occurred the U. S. Inspector was testing the boiler. Two negroes were killed outright and another has since died; several others were injured. Two whites were also injured.

Montgomery, Dec. 4.—The Senate to-day passed bill making the wearing of disguise and masks by any number of men a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. Bills were also introduced and referred, providing certain penalties to subscribe to stock in the railroad from Opelika to Tuscumbia, and to open judgments against the State of Alabama in favor of this State, where the cause of action existed prior to May 25th, 1865.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Gen. Reynolds, commanding at Austin in Texas, wants more troops and military commissions.

Cotton receipts at Galveston, 1,000 bales; do. new, 63½; Virginia ex-coupon, 56 asked; do. new, 57; Tennessee ex-coupon, 60; do. new, 58½.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn droop ing. Meat pork heavy. Lard steady. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Rosin 3½. Turpentine drooping—66 to 66½. Rosin quiet; common sold at $2 45; good do. $2 50 to $3 55. Freights quiet.

New York, Dec. 4.—Noon.—Treasury sold $300,000 gold at 135 @ 135 ⅛. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold 134½. Sterling 109½.

New York, Dec. 3.—Evening.—Prime domestic Dry Goods in medium and lower grades, while the higher grades are nominally unchanged. Cotton receipts to day of 2,300 bale, of which 1,000 were for merits or private terms, 100 bales at 33 ⅞, 27 bales at 33 ½, 100 bales at 33 ¾, 100 bales at 34, 100 bales at 34 ⅛, 100 bales at 34 ¼, 100 bales at 34 ½, 100 bales at 34 ¾, 100 bales at 35, 100 bales at 35 ⅛, 100 bales at 35 ¼, 100 bales at 35 ½, 100 bales at 35 ¾, 100 bales at 36, 100 bales at 36 ⅛, 100 bales at 36 ¼, 100 bales at 36 ½, 100 bales at 36 ¾, 100 bales at 37, 100 bales at 37 ⅛, 100 bales at 37 ¼, 100 bales at 37 ½, 100 bales at 37 ¾, 100 bales at 38, 100 bales at 38 ⅛, 100 bales at 38 ¼, 100 bales at 38 ½, 100 bales at 38 ¾, 100 bales at 39, 100 bales at 39 ⅛, 100 bales at 39 ¼, 100 bales at 39 ½, 100 bales at 39 ¾, 100 bales at 40, 100 bales at 40 ⅛, 100 bales at 40 ¼, 100 bales at 40 ½, 100 bales at 40 ¾, 100 bales at 41, 100 bales at 41 ⅛, 100 bales at 41 ¼, 100 bales at 41 ½, 100 bales at 41 ¾, 100 bales at 42, 100 bales at 42 ⅛, 100 bales at 42 ¼, 100 bales at 42 ½, 100 bales at 42 ¾, 100 bales at 43, 100 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