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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1868. Vol. XIII.—Whole—14,464

GENERAL BUCHANAN AND THE REGISTRATION BOARD.

Our District Commander has not been satisfied by Gen. Grant in his contemplated proceeding against the Registration Board in vindication of the authority with which he is invested under the Reconstruction laws. Gen. Grant "suggests" that Gen. Buchanan should "suspend action" in the matter of the trial of Packard and his colleagues, but he does not revoke Gen. Buchanan's election order, which there seem had so boldly and contemptuously defied. Gen. Grant's suggestions are, of course, equivalent to orders, and have been so regarded by Gen. Buchanan, who has released the members of the Board from the arrest under which they had been placed. The reason assigned by Gen. Grant for this unmilitary proceeding is, that legislation is now pending relative to the admission of Louisiana into the Union. That fact, it seems to us, is an excellent reason why the Board of Registration, which is the creature of a Convention called together under the Reconstruction Acts, should have been advised to suspend its action, but we can scarcely repress our indignation that General Grant should have failed to come to the support of a brother officer with whose order on the subject of the election he has not been able to find fault. He has the power to revoke the order, and if it does not suit him, one would think the proper way of manifesting his disapproval would be to require Gen. Buchanan to recall it. The fact that Congress have found it necessary to legislate before the lately elected officers of this State could take possession, is the best evidence that the Board of Registration had no authority to proceed in opposition to the will of the military commander. Gen. Grant seems to be willing to do any dirty work the Radicals may require of him, despite the contempt such new act inspires. One would have thought that the spirited action of Gen. Hancock in refusing to be made the instrument of Radical policy, would have induced Gen. Grant to refrain from further interference with the District Commanders, unless they were proceeding in palpable opposition to the laws. This, it is not pretended, Gen. Buchanan was doing. Gen. Buchanan is entitled, in these humiliating circumstances, to the sympathy of all who honor impartiality and independence. Truly, the times have changed since Lieutenant Grant was an officer of Col. Buchanan's regiment, and was by his commander permitted to resign his commission in the service, in preference to answering grave charges that commander would otherwise have been compelled to prefer before a court martial.

So long as the military remain among us in the capacity of rulers we wish to see, in the interests of society, laws fairly enacted and carried out. Gen. Buchanan is charged with the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and selects his own counsellors. He is responsible for the execution of those laws, and should not be interfered with by officers of the State. Nothing is worse in matters of government than uncertainty, and while the military have control among us, we ought to have both certainty and promptitude.

GEN. BUCHANAN AND THE MAYOR.—Encouraged by the impunity with which Mr. Packard defied the military authorities, Mr. Heath, himself a creature of those authorities, finding Gen. Buchanan was not in favor at Washington, and that he could be safely resisted, concluded he would have some cheap amusement at the General's expense. The particulars of this laughable scene will be found in our local column.

EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKE.—The steamer Theodite leaves for Esplanade street Bridge, Bayou St. John, for the Lake every week day, at 6½, 7½ and 8½ A. M., and from 3 P. M. until 5 P. M. Fare 25 cents, children 10 cents. The Bayou Road cars leave Canal street at 6 A. M., on their first trip.

Fishing parties can have the best placed at their disposal by applying on board the new steamer.

Thanks to the purser of the Texas steamship Harlan for favors.

The steamship Harlan, Capt. Lewis, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

Misses Hendrick J Daley, Mayor Cusach, Degras, Lemos and wife, Montgomery, Siberk Schmidt, Wellborne and 15 on deck.

General Napier's Withdrawal from Abyssinia.

The following is an extract from the correspondence of an English newspaper from Abyssinia, descriptive of the return march of the English army:

NAPIER REVIEWS THE ARMY.

Before continuing the march from Talanta plateau we wished a general review to be held of the Army of Abyssinia. They presented a most gallant array, taking into consideration the fatigues they had undergone. Three months ago, when they first arrived from the tableland of Senafe, straining their eyes towards the Equator, they numbered 5600 strong; to-day they numbered 5300. The Commander-in-Chief was very well pleased with their fine appearance and good conduct, and the following is the

GENERAL ORDER

read to them after their brilliant success, which contains a short account of the perils of the route:

Soldiers of the Army of Abyssinia—The Queen and the people of England entrusted to you a very arduous and difficult expedition, to release our countrymen from a long and painful captivity and to vindicate the honor of our country, which had been outraged by Theodorus, King of Abyssinia.

I congratulate you with all my heart on the noble way in which you have fulfilled the commands of our sovereign.

You have traversed, often under a tropical sun, rain and storm of snow and sleet, four hundred miles of mountainous and difficult country.

You have crossed many steep and precipitous passes, at an elevation more than ten thousand feet in mitigation, where the mules could not keep their feet.

When you arrived within reach of your enemy though with scarcely half your force at your disposal, you found without delay the enemy, on the Heights of Fahla, which proved down upon your left flank by a fatal ambuscade. Nothing daunted, you drove the enemy from their arms at your rear.

You have captured and destroyed upwards of thirty pieces of artillery, many of great weight and efficiency, with ample stores of ammunition.

You have stormed the almost inaccessible Fortress of Magdala, defended by Theodorus with the desperate remnant of his chiefs and followers.

After you forced the entrance, Theodorus, who never showed mercy, distrusted the offer of mercy held out to him and died by his own hand.

You have released not only the British captives, but those of other friendly nations.

You have unhooked the chains of more than ninety of the principal chiefs of Abyssinia.

Magdala, on which so many victims have been slaughtered, has been committed to the flames, and remains only a scorched mass.

Our complete and rapid success is due

First, to the mercy of God, whose hand I feel assured has been over us throughout.

Secondly, to the high spirit with which you have been inspired.

Indian soldiers have forgotten the prejudices of race and creed to keep pace with their European comrades.

Never has an army entered on a war with more honorable feelings than your army; has carried you through many fatigues and difficulties; you have been only eager for the moment when you could close with your enemy. The remembrance of your privations will pass away quickly, but your gallant exploit will live in history.

The Queen and the people of England will appreciate your services.

On my part, as your commander, I thank you for your devotion to your duty and the good discipline you have maintained. Not a single complaint has been made against a soldier of Bulde injured or villagers wilfully molested in person or property.

We must not forget what is due to our comrades who have been laboring for us in the sultry climate of Zoola and the pass of Koomayee, or in the monotony of the posts which have maintained our communications. Each and all would have given all their powers to be with us. But they deserve our gratitude.

I shall watch over your safety to the moment of your re-embarkation, and to the end of my life remember with pride that I have commanded you. R. NAPIER,

Lieutenant General, Commander-in-Chief.
CAMP, DALSELIO, April 20, 1868.

GEN. SCHOFIELD AND THE PRESIDENT.—The President is in high spirits over the confirmation of Gen. Schofield, whom he considers as his devoted friend. It is asserted with great confidence by some of his friends that if he cannot get the nomination himself for the Presidency he will support either Chase or Hancock, but is hostile to Pendleton, whom he is especially anxious to defeat.—*Baltimore American.*

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* remarks that Gen. Grant was virtually nominated as the Radical candidate for the Presidency a year or more ago, and that successive defeats have followed the party ever since.

A negro has been made Chief of the Fire Department in Charleston, S. C., by Gen. Canby.

In the South Carolina House of Representatives there are eighty negro members.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Action of the Paris Commissioners.—At a meeting of the Paris Commissioners of Louisiana, Col. Lubanza presiding, Col. A. W. Merriam read the following report, which was adopted:

To the President and Board of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to make arrangements for a public presentation of the medals awarded to Louisiana exhibitors, respectfully report that they have secured for that purpose, through the politeness of the representatives of the Varieties Theatre, the free use of that building, on Monday evening next, the 15th inst. Your committee have also opened communication with the military authorities for the purpose of securing one of their bands of music. Your committee has also addressed a communication to Prof Alex Dimitry, inviting him to make an opening address appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Burns will deliver an ode suitable for the occasion. Your committee are of the opinion that cards of invitation should be issued to those (only) who are expected to participate in the presentation, and the public should be invited to witness the ceremonies, with a proper number of seats reserved for ladies.

Your committee have thought proper to adopt the following as the order of exercises for the evening, subject to such changes as may hereafter become necessary:

Overture by the Band.
Opening Address by Professor Dimitry.
Music.
Report of Chief Commissioner Gottheil to the Executive of the State.
Music.
Presentation of Medals by the Governor.
Music.
Ode Written and Delivered by Dr. Burns.
Music.
Presentation of "Napoleon's work of the Czesars" to the Mayor and Committee appointed for the purpose, by Mr. Gottheil.
Finale—Music—the "Marseillaise."

Very respectfully, yours,
DAVID BIDWELL,
A. W. MERRIAM,
FRED. THAYER.

After reading the above, Mr. Haile moved that the report of this committee be accepted; whereupon Major Curell suggested that an address be delivered in French, as a large proportion of the audience will be composed of our French compatriots. Suggestion overruled.

Mr. Zimmermann then read the following report:

Your committee beg leave to state that they called on his Excellency, the Governor, and made known to him the wishes of the Commissioner.

His Excellency offered to the committee the use of his office—parlor in Mechanics' Institute—for the purpose of exhibiting the medals and diplomas, which are now deposited with Mr. Holmes, Secretary of Fair Ground Association. Your committee beg leave to say that this exhibition will commence to-morrow (Wednesday), and will be open for inspection to the public up to the day of distribution. Your committee would respectfully request arrangements with foreign Consuls for the loan of their national flags, with which to decorate the Governor's parlor for the occasion.

Very respectfully,
C. H. ZIMMERMANN,
JOHN G. CHAWICK,
B. W. WARNER.

Mr. Moody offered some suggestions relative to inviting the recipients of medals to be present and join the Commissioners in the whole affair contemplated.

After, Col. Merriam moved that as the general committee had as much as they could possibly attend to, a separate committee be appointed to extend invitations, and be denominated the "invitation committee." The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed: Mr. R. O. Haile, chairman, Mr. Alexander Hill, of Piffet & Co., and Mr. G. Kohn.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the Finance Committee: Mr. S. Salomon, chairman; Mr. G. Kohn, and Mr. Chas. Newman.

After some incidental remarks, Col. Merriam moved that the meeting adjourn to meet on Saturday evening, at Gen. Labuzan's office, No. 6 Camp street, corner Canal, at 7½ o'clock.

On motion of Col. Merriam, the thanks of the Commissioners was tendered to Mr. O. E. Hall, for his courtesy in the use of the parlor of the hotel. Adjourned.

We are informed that the medals and diplomas to be awarded will be on exhibition in the Governor's parlor to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, where the public can see them.

The Mayoralty Imbroglio—The Recalcitrant Heath Ousted—Mayor Conway Installed—How Done.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, Mr. John R Conway, Mayor elect of New Orleans, on the Democratic ticket, appeared at the office of Mayor Heath, armed with the order of Gen. Buchanan as his credentials of office, and accompanied by Messrs. W. H. McCulloch and John W. Overall, and exhibiting the order to Mayor Heath, demanded possession of the office, without, however, stating that he had taken the necessary oath, or otherwise qualified than as above represented.

It being understood that he had taken the oath and that Mayor Heath, after legal advice, had resolved to test Mr. Conway's rights to possession of the office, a large crowd of several hundred persons, including a number of prominent men, assembled in and about the City Hall, as so many anxious "lookers on in Venice" awaiting the denouement, while the intervening corridors resounded between the chief actors in the scene

Mr. Conway.—"Sir, I hold in my hands the order of Gen. Buchanan, announcing my election as Mayor of the city of New Orleans."

Mayor Heath.—"I know of no law authorizing such an election and recognize no authority in Gen Buchanan for ordering you to assume the duties of this office at this time."

Mr. Conway.—"Then, sir, I shall be under the necessity of reporting the matter to the Commanding General."

Thereupon Mr. Conway left with Mr. Overall to report at headquarters, and in about an hour afterwards a messenger arrived from General Buchanan with the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 11, 1868.

Hon. E. Heath, Mayor City of New Orleans:

Sir—The Brevet Major General Commanding directs me to inform you that he desires to see you at these headquarters at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN R. JOHNSON,
Capt. 6th Cav., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A. A. A. Secretary Civil Affairs.

Mr Heath's friends advised him not to go till after 3 o'clock, the regular hour for closing the office, doubtless thinking that it was a ruse to put Mr. Conway in while Mayor Heath was at headquarters.

However this may be, the Mayor addressed the General the following response:

CITY HALL,
June 10th, 1868.

Brevet Major General Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District:

General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note inviting an interview. In reply, I would state that I am at this moment officially engaged, but will call on you at the earliest opportunity consistent with my official duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. HEATH, Mayor.

Gen. Buchanan promptly sent one of his staff officers, Capt. DeRussey, with Mr. Conway to install that gentleman in office, stating that he had been ordered to do so by Gen. Buchanan.

Mr. Heath, after reading the order, said: "Capt. DeRussey, I was duly appointed Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and my appointment was confirmed by Congress. I know of no election which is legal, providing for his successor to fill my place, and I, therefore, do not recognize the authority of Gen. Buchanan to remove me.

Capt. DeRussey, after some conversation with the Mayor in an undertone, left, but shortly reappeared with Mr. Smith Izard (whom Mr. Heath had given possession of the Chief of Police) and a squad of policemen, proceeded to place Mr. Conway under arrest, the latter declaring "I submit only to superior force. Capt. DeRussey desired him to deliver the keys and surrender the office to Mr. Conway. Mr. Heath said he would open a written order from Gen. DeRussey, and at the same time turned over to Mr. Conway the keys, formal possession of the office. Mr. Conway had, in the meantime, sent for his friends, and but a few friends, the representatives of the press not excepted and announced as the only appointment he would make for the present, that of Mr. John W. Overall, as his private Secretary, an office the latter held under Mayor Monroe. While Capt. DeRussey was writing his orders Judge Whitaker announced, in the presence, that a writ of quo warranto would be served on Mr. Conway. To this the Captain replied that his business was to instal Mr. Conway, that the writ could take its proper course in the Courts but could not change his duties. It is superfluous to add that this was done, and that in a moment, almost in the twinkling of an eye, Mayor Heath, to all intents and purposes, at least, as suddenly became Mr. Heath, as Mr Conway became Mayor Conway.

Mr. Heath having turned over the books and keys of the office to Mayor Conway was released on parole to go home with his friends—Republicans by thousands, it is said—had urged his to "stick," but from seeing him draw money from the City Treasury for his salary regularly ever since he came to the City, we think he had but little hope of "sticking" as long as he did.

All this time there was a dense mass in the crowd, which, out of sheer curiosity, were disposed to squeeze themselves as many as possible into the City Hall. Mayor Conway inviting a few friends into the Mayor's parlor had the doors shut to prevent intrusion, Mr. Heath said he regretted as gracefully as circumstances would admit, the crowd—some hissing and some applauding—would allow, Officer Carr kindly saw him home, where he planned a plan with the legal advice of his attorneys, Messrs. Whittaker and Rice, whereby he hopes to repair his defeat by getting back into office through the medium of a writ of *quo warranto*, which he promptly applied for in the Sixth District Court, and which was granted by Judge Depelchin. In this it is set forth that the late "declared election" was not "in accordance with any law or constitution of the State or of the United States, and was consequently a "nullity"—"no election, etc.

The writ was made returnable Monday, and this for the present rests this great conflict for the Mayoralty of New Orleans.

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Police Board—The Board met at 5 o'clock last night, Mr. A. Shelly in the chair.

A new trial was granted to Officer McCann, lately dismissed from the force for cowhiding a tailor named A. Starns.

Officer Barney Smith, colored, Fourth District, was dismissed for the order for neglect of duty and insubordination.

Officer Thomas Moore, Fourth District, was suspended for five days for insulting Corporal Shorey.

Officer Jas. Sutherland, First District, was dismissed from the force for drunkenness and unmanageable conduct.

Officer E. J. Montzuier, Third District, was dismissed from the force for sleeping on his post. This being the third charge against him.

Officer John Barth was suspended for 10 days for drunkenness and insulting a brother officer.

Several bar charges were dismissed.

The Board adjourned.

Gen. Buchanan Sets Aside an Injunction.—Some weeks ago Mr. L. E. Lemarié, State Tax Collector, under the authority of the acts of the late Convention, seized and advertised for sale the bank building occupied by the Citizens' Bank, on illegal taxes, in order to enforce the tax imposed to defray the expenses of the Convention. Similar proceedings were taken against certain property of the Crescent City Railroad Company, and resistance was made to the payment of the tax in both instances, based, in the case of the bank, upon some peculiarity in their charter, and in the case of the railroad upon the alleged unconstitutionality of the act of the Convention imposing the tax. These proceedings were, by injunction in each case, applied for before Judge Thézard, of the Fourth District Court. That in the case of the bank the Judge granted, as the pleadings did not involve any constitutional but merely local questions; but in the other instance, to which appeared to be to the constitutionality of the laws, the application for an injunction was withdrawn, and a rule *nisi prius* was taken, and, as we understand, at the request of the Judge, in order that the case might be tried by jury; and the Court saved from determining such vexed questions. Notwithstanding these facts, the Commanding General yesterday issued an order setting aside the injunction granted in the case of the bank.

Grand Suits for Damages.—Just now, two of our Courts are the theatres of heavy suits for damages. One is in the Fifth District Court. Judge Leaumont, for $35,000, claimed of Mr. Samuel Hastings, the well known druggist, corner of Magazine street and Felicity Road, in consequence, it is alleged, of a prescription, an enemir, prepared at his store, and contrary, it is alleged, to the prescription of Dr. Austin, the attending physician of a Mrs McCobbin, of this city, who died during the epidemic last summer while sick with yellow fever, but on account, it is further alleged, of the prejudicial effects of the wrongly compounded prescription, she having been declared convalescent prior to the administration of the same. Hence the claim for $35,000 damages, which, for various reasons, Mr. McCobbin claims to have sustained thereby in the loss of his wife.

Messrs Durant and Howe appear as counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. James McConnell, E. Bermudez, Walter H. Rogers and Maj. Austin for the defense. The case has occupied the attention of the Court for two days, and was continued yesterday till 11 A. M to-day, when the examination of witnesses will be resumed. So far the case seems to be but poorly sustained by the evidence, to judge from that of Dr. Austin, which was to the effect that the deceased did not die prematurely, according to the rules governing the disease, and that although the effect he intended his prescription to have had not been, but a contrary one produced, it was still too nice a question to say that the deceased would not have died at all events, as they sometimes do let, the effects of prescriptions be ever so desirable. The question of the effects of the enemir had been necessarily fatal, though calculated to aggravate the disease and possibly fatal.

Another suit for damages is in the U. S. District Court, Judge Durell, where a colored man named Ruby sues Charles Morgan, proprietor of the Morgan Line of Steamers, for $5000 damages for refusing him a first-class passage on one of his vessels, from Galveston to New Orleans. The case was to have come up yesterday but was continued. H. J. Leovey, Esq represents Mr. Morgan, and R. H. Shannon, Esq., the plaintiff.

Recorder Letten.—Recorder Letten, yesterday, refused to yield his office to Mr. Massicot, elected to the position he holds as Recorder of the Third District.

Recorder Letten presided yesterday but Mr. Massicot will take his seat this morning.

Election Contestation.—J. P. Boyd has entered suit, contesting, not so much the election, the right of Judge Dennis to be the judge of the Fourth District Court, on the ground that the latter was not legally a registered elector or voter. J. P. Boyd claims to be a Democrat, the specious ground that as Judge Thézard can be qualified, he (Boyd) must be, as the only party qualified who received most votes. This latter question we, however, determined adversely to his pretensions in the case of Stase vs. Gastinel, for Recordership of the Second District.

Wendell Phillips on the Republican Ticket and Platform.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

Chicago has nominated Grant and Colfax for President and Vice-President. That is the ticket on which to get procession of the Government without being definitely pledged to anything, have a valiant themselves of Gen. Grant's popularity to affect ballots for Hiram Ulysses Presidential candidate. For the Vice Presidency, Mr. Justice Chase and his seven conspirators have nominated Colfax. A repentant nation, and the order of the Chosen Shekinah in and Hamlin in 1864, would gladly have atoned for that sin by putting his honored name there. A nation indignant at the treachery of two years ago—the treachery dictated by spite against Mr. Wade, would have been proud to flare its fierce rebuke in the faces of Trumbull and Fessenden by placing Wade's name on the party banner. But the party had neither nobility, nor the courage enough for either course. It dared not go back to its traitors and begged to know how they could be conciliated. It was this policy of conciliation which betrayed Hamlin once before, and went down in the ignominious defeat. We need to dig up this drunken nightmare which rides us to day. We commend it to the Democrats. Gen. Grant and Colfax are defended on the ground of availability. We deny that Radical men could not succeed. We deny it, unless the dry rot of Rose, Trumbull and Fessenden has spread through the party much further than its friends are willing to allow.

The second clause in the Chicago platform, relative to suffrage, means something or nothing, according to circumstances. There is nothing in the lives or character of Grant and Colfax to give it any meaning. If, by any marvelous chance, the Democratic party should attempt to outbid its rival on that point, the words of the clause will become vital-strikings, not shadows. If party need shall make the black vote as indispensable next fall and the coming year as the black rifle was in 1864 and 1866, reluctant politicians now, like reluctant soldiers then, will sell their prejudices for success. A rich black lobby will so anoint Senatorial eyes, that none will mistake the Democratic side of the Chamber for the Republican side, as seven men did two weeks ago. A negro holding offices of trust, and specially of profit, in his gift, will make Trumbull and Fessenden masquerade as statesmen for a month or more. But until that millennial period, the responsibility rests on us, the loyal masses, to give all the meaning we can to these empty words. We have never gained anything from the justice of the party. So much the more need that we take every advantage of its farce.

The pledge we ought to have had should have been a Constitutional amendment, securing to the negro ballot, education, land. Without this last, seven or ten years will put him so much in the power of the rebel landed nobles that one of two things must happen. Either the whole labor system of the South will remain delicensed and in anarchy, causing starvation and blighting those ten States; or the white land lords, coercing labor into ambition, will create an aristocratic, malignant and rebel power to take the place and carry out, if possible, the plots of the defeated slave power.

The disavowal of repudiation sounds well. But the word always reminds us that Mr. Fessenden's modesty has led him to allow Pendleton and Vallandigham to steal his laurels. As vexatious annalists we hasten to put back the civic crown on the right brow. The first and great American repudiator on a national scale, is William Pitt Fessenden. To be sure, unlike Jefferson Davis in Mississippi, he practiced it only on a safe, because a weak, object. Davis cheated foreign bondholders, who, if they could not right themselves, could make his name infamous the world over. Fessenden, a sharper peddler, came down on a few negroes, the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments. It was enough for them to be allowed to fight for Maine lawyers and their cousins. Presumptuous in such fellows to ask for their pay! We can see no pride only in superior force. Capt. Jackson Davis, of the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth, would have desired him to deliver the keys and surrender the office to Mr. Conway. Mr. Heath said he would open a written order from Gen. DeRussey, and at the same time turned over to Mr. Conway to take formal possession of the office. Mr. Conway had, in the meantime, sent for his friends, but a few friends, the representatives of the press not excepted and announced as the only appointment he would make for the present, that of Mr John W. Overall, as his private Secretary, an office the latter held under Mayor Monroe. While Capt. DeRussey was writing his orders Judge Whitaker announced, in the presence, that a quo warranto would be served on Mr. Conway. To this the Captain replied that his business was to instal Mr. Conway, that the writ could take its proper course in the Courts but could not change his duties. It is superfluous to add that this was done, and that in a moment, almost in the twinkling of an eye, Mayor Heath, to all intents and purposes, at least, as suddenly became Mr. Heath, as Mr Conway became Mayor Conway.

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Several bar charges were dismissed.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Omnibus Admission Bill Passed.

The Corruption Committee.

A Stolen Telegram Exhibited to a Witness.

Burial of Commander Aulick.

FROM MEXICO.

Civil War Inaugurated.

Santa Anna's Agent buying Horses at Brownsville.

Intense Excitement at Brownsville.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 10.—SENATE.—Citizens of New York petition for the repeal of the law preventing writs against Revenue Collectors.

The Conference Committee on the Naval appropriation bill reported that Master Meade shall be appointed from civil life; Civil Engineers and Naval Storekeepers at Navy Yards shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.—*Adopted.*

The Omnibus admission bill was resumed. The nullification of the Georgia relief clauses was confirmed by a large majority. An amendment permitting relief clauses to operate for the benefit of loyal persons was defeated by an equally large vote. An amendment ordering the inauguration of State officers under unnecessary delay, and declaring the elected officers excluded by Federal laws, or the provisions of the Fourteenth Article ineligible, was adopted.

This amendment caused considerable debate, from which it appears that its operation will vacate all offices to which incompetent persons have been elected, but that all elected who accord with Congress will be rendered competent in ample time by the removal of political disabilities.

The Senate is still in session.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to increase the revenue and equalize imports and exports. Ordered printed.

The Bill provides that all barrel or bottled beer, partially or wholly manufactured, shall be 2½ cents per pound. Salt in bulk, rock or mineral, 21 cents per 100 pounds, while on draw back for damaged sacks. Wines, except champagnes and sparkling, not over 20 per cent. Alcohol 20 cents per gallon. Champagne or sparkling wines, $4 per dozen pints bottles. Brandies $10 per dozen bottles, and extra 3 cents for bottles in all cases.

A bill relieving several Arkansians elected to office prescribed by the oath of office.

Eldridge offered a resolution that the Corruption Committee be ordered to examine Woolley for contempt in refusing to answer Butler. Referred.

Butler said the committee was called on to morrow when, if Woolley answered properly, he would be discharged.

The Tax bill was resumed.

Washington, June 10—P. M.—Two votes to adjourn were lost. The question under consideration is that adding Alabama to the list of those entitled to the written speech. No result will be reached to-night.

City Council proceedings rather indicate final organization of the Democratic majority on joint ballot, which is very important, because joint sessions appoint all municipal officers.

LATER.

Washington, June 10—Senate still in session. The vote will probably not be reached before daylight. The pending question is to erase Alabama in the Senate which was carried by a majority of one. The whole question of reconstruction is shaky. It is found that the details don't dovetail with the original law, and the Senate finds itself in a very great muddle.

The difficulty which pervades all the States, but for illustration is confined to the case of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, appears to be that, under the act of Congress, Governor Holden cannot qualify as Governor; but when the Legislature organizes and adopts the act of July 4th, 1866, which provides for such cases, Governor Holden can qualify, the Constitutional amendment not having been promulgated, and Governor Holden's North Carolina, having equal rights with Ohio or New York. The subsequent promulgation of the 14th article of amendment disturbs the other persons similarly in office. To do that, it would have to act upon things already done and be *ex post facto*. The logicians of the Senate are perplexed.

11 P. M.—Senate still in session—no progress.

Washington, June 10.—LATEST.—The Omnibus Admission Bill passed, including Alabama by a vote of 40 to 12. The bill goes to the House for concurrence. The final vote was 31 to 5.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 10.—Bullock was on the Senate floor to day, suggestioning Georgia matters.

Butler has several Orleans before him. Peter Schwab, of Louisiana, is here, and a very strong petition yesterday, but is represented as being much disturbed to-day, when Butler asked him to explain the following telegram:

"What can you do toward saving the country."

[Signed] WOOLLEY.

Answer—Twenty thousand in bank, and as much more as may be needed.

[Signed] SCHWAB.

Commander Aulick was buried to day by a full Battalion of Marines attended.

It is stated that Mr Groesbeck is considering a letter from President Johnson tendering him the Treasury Secretaryship.

Gen. Rousseau has six week's leave of absence.

Hurst is at West Point.

Meade left this evening, after one day's visit. It is understood that he opposed Alabama's admission.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Galveston, June 10.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent, at Brownsville, furnishes the following news up to the 4th:

By circular order from Juarez to Governor Saldana, of Tamaulepas, lawyer Juan Jose de la Garza is declared to be the constitutional Governor of that State, and he is ordered to take his seat immediately. Saldana, Governor *ad interim*, conferred with the Legislature, and that body passed a decree on the 5th calling for Garza's installation on the 1st of August next. Saldana says that in the meantime the Guerra party will be reinforced men, arms and supplies to prevent the installation of Garza. In Matamoros the national troops say they are for Juarez, hence the civil war at hand.

Six hundred bandits fell upon Saltillo, captured and murdered the City Council, and all the Liberal soldiers on duty.

Santa Anna's agent at Brownsville has purchased 400 horses, and the same number of equipments and rifles. It is understood that on a signal from the Bayreta or Ortega party they will move on Monterey.

Judge Velasco, at Matamoros, declared in his charge on the 5th inst., in the case of Dr. Hochheimer, a Austrian Tuspan colonist, that the Mexican authorities ought to pauperize all Americans who tried to come to Mexico.

At Brownsville, on the 5th, a desperate attempt was made to release John Price, a desperado, from the military prison.

Santa Anna's filibusters will strike Bagdad by the 15th inst. They are fully prepared to take the place and wish to act before the return of Gen. McCook, now at Corpus Christi. There is intense excitement at Brownsville and Matamoros, and the Americans at these points are joining the Santa Anna movement.

Gen. Sheridan's order against duels and disorder in the Customhouse here has been inaugurated by Weather, the new Collector.

There has been no Customhouse receipts for six days past, but immense smuggling operations have been going on. Whaley is kept by the smuggling ring in a constant state of intoxication.

Louisville, June 10.—Messrs Stewart, of Mobile, and L. E. Shryack, of St. Louis, made very strong addresses to-day before the Board of Trade in favor of opening Bayou Manchac. Resolutions were adopted heartily endorsing the measure, and thanking the delegation present for their effort in behalf of commerce.

Fortress Monroe, June 10.—A severe northeast storm set in this morning; still increasing.

Philadelphia, June 10.—The Republican Convention has nominated the present Congressmen.

A bolt occurred on the District Attorney's position for which two candidates were nominated.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 10—Evening.—Cotton market dull, uplands 11½d. Orleans 11¾d; sales 8000 bales. Corn 46s 3d. Provisions quiet. Common Rosin 6s 3d. Sugar 27.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 10—Evening.—Money abundant. Offerings largely exceeding demand. Call loans average 7. Prime paper 5 to 6. Gold closed steady at 139¾. Transactions light. Sub-Treasury balance $97,500,000. Flour dull, declined 5 to 10c during the day—some fine State $7 50 to $8 50; choice $8 90 to $9 15; fancy $9 20 to $10. Southern Bonds dull and drooping $9 50 to $15. Governments excited and irregular—5-20's of 1862 with coupons, 12¼; of 1864, 110; of 1865, 110¾; of 1865, June and July 112¾; of 1867, 112¾; 10 40's, 105¾; 7-30's, 109¼.

Savannah, June 10.—Cotton dull, no buyers. Middlings nominally 29¼. Receipts 32. Exports 235 coastwise.

Mobile, June 10—Cotton, nothing doing. Receipts 11 bales. Exports 641.

New York, June 10.—Cotton market dull and declining; sales to-day 650 bales; middlings 30c. Flour dull; State $7 50; Southern $9 50 to $15. Wheat quiet. Corn irregular. Mess Pork, new, $28 25; old, $27¾. Lard steady. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 45 to 45½c. Rosin $3 to $7. Petroleum dull. Money largely exceeds the demand. Gold 139¾. Sterling and Southern bonds firmer.

Louisville, June 10.—Sales to-day 176 hhds Tobacco at fair rates ranging from $6 to $30 25; Flour—superfine $8 to $8 50. Wheat $2 20 to $2 25. Corn 93 to 95c. Oats 78 to 80c. Mess Pork $28. Lard 18c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16c.

St. Louis June 10.—Tobacco unchanged Flour—very little doing. Wheat—all fall 50 to $2 65. Corn 61 to 86. Oats 74 to 76. Pork $27 75 to $28. Bacon—shoulders 12c; sides 16¾c. Canvassed hams 20½c. Lard 18 to 18½c.

Cincinnati, June 10.—Flour dull—family $10 to $10 25. Wheat $2 20 to $2 30. Corn 93 to 94c. Oats 75 to 76c. Pork $28 25. Bulk Meats—12¼c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 16¼; clear sides 17c. Lard 18c. Butter 20 to 24c. Eggs 22c. Hay $1 lower.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

New Orleans, June 10, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29·60.

Arrived, steamship I. C. Harris, Talbot, master, from New Orleans with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed, steamships Hudson and Crescent.

On the bar bound in, bark Nellie May. Outward bound, ship Helen Clinton inside; ship Upland still on the bar.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, June 10.—River is good order above and below.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Wachern, N. C., June 9—The steamer Terry, from New York, arrived to-day, and reports the steamship Nevada, of the New York and Mexican Line, which left New York on the 31 inst., was wrecked off Hatteras on Friday, and sunk on Saturday in ten fathoms of water.

The passengers and crew were all saved, except one of the sailors, who was lost in an attempt to get out an anchor. The passengers lost most of their baggage.

The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Two lady passengers, one from Norfolk, left in the steamer. The rest of the passengers and the captain of the vessel will be here to-night.

Southwest Pass, June 10—11 A. M.—Barometer