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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Hampert Street.....185

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

PERSONAL VERSUS PUBLIC INTERESTS.

The Chattanooga Railroad Company not having made a rapid progress in constructing their road as they had reason to expect, have found it necessary to apply to the City Council for an extension of the time granted them by city ordinance, in which to complete the road. The company have satisfied the Council that the delay has not been due to any lack of energy or any fault of theirs, but that they have been retarded in their operations for want of a charter from the State of Louisiana, which they only succeeded in obtaining in August last. They now ask for an extension of time until November, 1870, and we perceive that this reasonable request has been complied with by the Council, although not without opposition on the part of one or more of its members. This opposition, we are convinced, does not spring from any desire to protect the interests of the city of New Orleans. The source from whence it comes, indicates that personal interests are permitted to come in conflict with public duties, on the part of one or more members of the city government. This opposition has evidently been instigated by a large capitalist who seeks to control and monopolize the carrying trade between Mobile and the Texas ports via New Orleans. We have seen no argument from any quarter why every encouragement and privilege that the city can extend, should not be given to the Chattanooga Railroad Company. We have seen vague insinuations thrown out from suspicious quarters as to its being an imaginary corporation. We have heard people say there was no bona fide intention on the part of the persons engaged in the enterprise, to construct a railroad west to Mobile, but the parties indulging in these random assertions have always failed, when challenged, to bring forward any evidence in their support. It is indisputable that the enterprise of the Chattanooga Railroad Company is a bona fide one—that large sums of money have already been expended in preliminary surveys and in grading certain sections of the line preparatory to laying down the rails—that large quantities of rails have been purchased—that several thousand laborers are now at work on that part of the road situated in Alabama, near the Georgia line, and other sections near New Orleans, and that the parties concerned are men of means and men of standing.

New Orleans cannot afford to throw any obstacles in the way of a great public work like this. We must offer every inducement, and if necessary even submit to great sacrifices of present interests to secure ultimate good. Individual interests—especially those of capitalists who are competitors for our carrying trade, should not be suffered to come in conflict with undertakings so beneficial to the city and State, or to excite the prejudices of the people against them by suggestions, which spring only from the selfish motives of those who make them.

The Council have done right to grant the prayer of the Chattanooga Railroad Company, to whom, we repeat, every facility should be extended in the construction of the important work which there is no doubt they have now in hand and mean to complete. The Directors are men of large capital, and are not of the class who engage in "bogus" schemes. The *Times* of yesterday says on this subject:

From every locality information has reached us showing that the work is being prosecuted with a speed and vigor heretofore unprecedented in the Southern States. At Bay St. Louis, the point at which the work is less advanced than any other, we learn from Capt. Nicholson, upon whose lands the depot has been located, that the road is cleared and graded for ten miles; that the cross-ties and bridge timbers are all on the ground; only a sufficient arrival of some improved machinery, now upon its way, to commence operations.

SOCIAL EQUALITY IN THEATRES.—In the course of the examination of witnesses in the United States District Court yesterday, in the suit of Macarty (colored) vs. E. Calabrasi, manager of the French Opera House, plaintiff's counsel objected to a certain question (among others) of defendant's counsel, addressed to Mr. Normandin, (Controller of the theatre) one of the witnesses. The question was—"What would be the effect of the admission of colored persons upon the receipts of the Opera House?" The Judge decided the question might be put, and in the course of his remarks said that managers of theatres, like proprietors of hotels and other places of public resort, had the right to establish rules for the conduct of their business.

Mr. Normandin answered that if the colored people were admitted, the white patrons of the theatre would abandon it entirely.

We publish in our local column a report of this trial which has not as yet been concluded. The case seems to be one of great interest to the colored population who attend the sessions of the theatre and eagerly listen to the proceedings. They do not seem to understand that the decision of the case in their favor is without importance to them, nor to realize that it would be better for them to be defeated.

The case was continued until next Saturday.

THE MERCANTILE CONVENTION.—Our citizens will be called upon during the coming week to contribute to the cost of the entertainment of the guests of the Chamber of Commerce from the river and lake cities, who are expected to attend the Mercantile Convention on the 24th inst. Committees have been appointed to wait upon our various Banking and Insurance Companies, who will respond, without doubt, in a manner worthy of our people. This effort to concentrate Western attention on the commerce and welfare of New Orleans ought to be, and will be, supported, and the hospitable character for which our city is noted will be maintained.

THE FRENCH OPERA—BENEFIT OF MR. PAUL ALBAIZA—PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.—To night Mr. Calabresi's talented and energetic colleague in the management of this Theatre will take a benefit. We have no doubt his remarkable capacity as an actor and his personal merits will be acknowledged in a compliment very manner more than usually marked. Mr. Albaiza's labors this season as stage manager have been incessant and of the most important character, although not immediately in presence of the public. The grand drama in five acts of Paul Feval, "Le Bossu, or the Duke's Motto," will be performed. Mr. Albaiza personating the character of *Lagardère*, in which he has had great success.

On Monday night Miss Amelie Bourgeois will take her benefit in the character of *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's grand opera "Le Prophète," assisted by Mlle Hanselmann, and Messrs. Pinot and Van Heffen.

Tuesday will be the last subscription night of the season.

On Wednesday a complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. Calabresi, the worthy Director of the Opera House and leader of its orchestra. This benefit has been tendered to him by 120 of the subscribers.

On Thursday the house will be open for the last time this season, when Mr. Kagel will take a benefit.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The performances of the Peak and Berger families (Swiss Bell Ringers) have proved so satisfactory that they have been prevailed on to renew their engagement for another week. No one should miss seeing this combination of talented artists in their novel and very interesting performances. They give an entertainment for the Orphans' Home on the 19th inst.

PIC NIC.—We are in receipt of tickets to a grand pic nic to be given by the United Brothers Benevolent Association to day at the Lower Steam Cotton Press, on Gentilleau street.

THE DEUTSCHE COMPANY.—The Company will celebrate their 5th anniversary with a banquet concert and ball at their Hall on Saturday evening, 22d inst.

SAILING OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Captain Horatio Nelson, sailed at 5 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight, 948,795 lb specie, and the following named passengers:

Mrs M J Wood H Bass Mrs A Barlow Miss E Barlow Mrs W H Hunt Master Hunt Master A Barlow Mrs Jas Kerr and infant Mrs Thomas Wm Pollock C Bentzen and 3 in steerage.

SAILING OF THE WINNSVILLE.—The steamship Winnsville, Captain Baker, sails this morning at 5 o'clock for New York via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:

For New York—A Abbott, Harper & Bro, Mrs Bond, B Bry, Miss Burton, Mr Burton, G C Bolton, Miss Eulings, Miss Lackey, Mrs J H Bass, Mr Blair and son, Capt R Knight, J H Shelby, Mr Nesbitt, R Barth, J Marsh and lady, J McGinnis, Miguel Echevarrieta, Antonio Valdes, Sebastian Valdes, Clemente Valdes, Amelia Valdes, Sofia Valdes, Martha Valdes, M J Valdes, Mr Hernandez and lady, Thomas Y Hodges, Sarah Hodges.

The Election for Aldermen.

We publish on our French side the names of the citizens who have been selected by the Real Estate Owner's Association as candidates for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen at the election on the 19th inst. This election is to replace the members of the Council who, under the provisions of the City Charter, retire after one year's service. It will be perceived by an advertisement embodying a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held yesterday in the Auditorium's Exchange, on Royal street, that this ticket was ratified by that meeting.

The names of the candidates are those of citizens deserving of the public confidence, and we trust that every voter will make it a matter of duty to express his preference at this election. It is unnecessary to urge the importance of placing good men in our City Council, a body which has too often contained those unfit to be trusted with our municipal affairs. We have now an opportunity of bringing about a partial revolution in the system, and should not fail to avail ourselves thereof. Mr. Charles J. Leeds having requested his name to be withdrawn from the ticket as originally composed, the name of Mr. N. E. Bailey has been substituted.

FOR ALDERMEN.

First District	N. E. Bailey.
Second District	W. O. Denegre.
Third District	L. A. Wiltz.
Fourth District	C. A. Miltenberger.

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First Ward	J. M. Reid.
Second Ward	M. D. Logan.
Third Ward	Dr. B. H. Moss.
Fourth Ward	Henry Weber.
Sixth Ward	Sam Barnes.
Seventh Ward	John Pesley.
Eleventh Ward	John M. Weisman.

HOMICIDE AT MADISONVILLE.—It is reported that a difficulty occurred in Madisonville, across the lake, between a Mr. Gillespie, a resident of the place, and Mr. Wm. Fleitas, planter near the town, resulting in the death of Mr. Gillespie, and the arrest of Mr. Fleitas. It is stated that a difficulty had existed about some stock of Gillespie's trespassing on Fleitas' land. Gillespie was armed with a rifle, and opened on him—having previously shot at him and slightly wounded him in the breast with dead shot, and thereby induced Fleitas to go home and arm also. Mr. F. advancing after he had been shot at the second time, advanced and was fired on twice again and wounded in the foot, this time with buck shot. Mr. G. having discharged both barrels of his gun raw, whereupon Mr. Fleitas fired upon him and killed him. The killing is generally regarded, we learn, as justifiable.

SAILING OF THE GEN MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

W. Smith, Henry Pieche, Lambert and wife Miss Lewis, Mrs Ward, Mrs McCarthy, Miss Finlay, English Clay Pitts, William Pine, Mrs Rayson, Mrs Lunardini, Cornelius Flynn and 7 in steerage.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1869.

W. H. Peak Esq., Proprietor Peak Family Swiss Bell Ringers.

Dear Sir—Believing that yourself and the talented combination of which you are the head, would cheerfully contribute to the amusement and the mitigation of the "widow and the fatherless," I beg to call your attention to the inclosed appeal in behalf of the "Orphans' Home," located at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., and venture to express a hope that you may find it in your power to aid this institution, now struggling for its very existence, by giving a matinée performance at full price, for the benefit of the Home, some time during your stay in the city.

Very truly, yours,

MRS. LAURA REED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1869.

Mrs Laura Reed, Agent Lauderdale Orphans' Home.

Dear Madam—Your note of the 14th inst. is received. In reply, I am requested by Mr. Peak and the entire troupe to volunteer their services for a matinée performance on Tuesday next, 18th inst., for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, located at Lauderdale, Miss.

The Peak Family desire me to express their thanks to you for affording them an opportunity of contributing to the support of so noble and deserving a charity.

Home as the entertainment may prove pecuniarly successful, and assuring you that no exertion shall be wanting on our part to make it so, I am, very truly, etc.

W. W. FOWLER,
Business Manager Peak Family.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1869.

W. W. Fowler, Esq., Business Manager Peak Family.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, proffering, in behalf of the talented artiste troupe, your services, in a matinée performance, on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, located at Lauderdale, Miss.

In accepting your most liberal offer, permit me, in the name of the destitute ones, whose suffering your exertions are designed to ameliorate, to return to yourself and troupe their sincere and heartfelt thanks.

It is with every confidence that the charitable citizens of New Orleans will, do all in their power to secure the pecuniary success of an attractive entertainment, given for the benefit of the needy and suffering orphans of Southern soldiers.

Again thanking you for your liberality, I remain, very truly, yours,

MRS LAURA REED.

The New York Nation on Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Further and calmer consideration seems to beget in various directions a good deal of dissent from and dissatisfaction with Mr Sumner's speech, as a statement of the American cause against England. Various journals are joining in denouncing his plea of making England apologize for the neutrality proclamation, both as unnecessary and as certain to fail. Others again assail his legal position. Probably the most marked fault of the speech as a statement of the American cause is that it presents no distinct theory of the nature of the offence England has committed. In one place he charges her with having given Confederate ships the rank of lawful belligerents, which, without her proclamation, they would not have had. A few sentences further on he seems to forget this, and talks of the Confederate cruisers as "pirates"—thus implying that the proclamation, after all, gave them no lawful status, and therefore conceding, to all intents and purposes, that England incurred no responsibility in issuing it. He speaks of the Alabama again, and talks of the cruisers as *English* ships engaged in "war" against the United States—that is, as neither pirates nor Confederate cruisers. Now these theories cannot all stand together. If the proclamation gave the Confederates a lawful status, their cruisers were not "pirates." If it gave them no status, and they were "pirates," England is not responsible for the proclamation; while, if they were English war vessels, sailing in the commerce of a friendly nation, all talk about the proclamation is a mere waste of breath. Any intelligent reader may satisfy himself, by looking carefully at the speech, that it is really marked by the confusion we have here described, and we are therefore sorry that somebody did not undertake the work who had finally grasped some one of these doctrines, and could present it clearly and vigorously. Mr. Sumner has supported all three vigorously by turns, but none of them long.

His sentimental charge about England's fall into a sympathy with our war as a mere slavery struggle was of course totally out of place in a legal argument, and especially as part of an attempt to prove and measure legal damages. If we are really going to introduce a new rule into international law, and hold foreign nations responsible for misdirection of the moral sympathies, we must not confine ourselves to cases in which they fail in showing proper feeling about slavery. All reforms will be entitled to an equal share of our support and consideration. We ought, for instance, to bring England to book for the indifference or hostility of her aristocracy to the temperance movement, and her neglect of popular education, and the low condition of her agricultural population. Grotius and Puffendorf would probably be astonished to hear of Admiral Farragut burning the shipping at Liverpool, or shelling the fortifications at Portsmouth, because the House of Commons was not "sound" with regard to the proper treatment of the issues, or was obdurate on the right-hour question, or dead to women's claim to the ballot; but Grotius and Puffendorf, poor old fellows, wrote according to their light, which was small, and are now dead, which is well for them.

PLANTATIONS AND CROPS ALONG BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—Says the Thibodaux *Sentinel*:

A few days since accepting an invitation of Capt. Dalferas, of the fast, regular semi-weekly packet Rose Franks, we embarked on that steamer, and were soon moving quietly up the bayou. We were gratified to notice the substantial evidences of prosperity that greeted our eyes, on both sides of the bayou, as shown in the new cabins and dwellings lately built, and the repairing of the buildings that had become dilapidated during the last ten years. The crops generally presented a fine appearance, the rows of sugar cane and corn being plainly marked, with apparently good stands. The finest looking crop that we noticed was on the plantation of Dennis Hymel, Esq., which we were informed is cultivated by white labor.

Those two fine plantations in Assumption—Lafourche and Pointe—when have been lying idle since the war, and serving as a nest of vagabonds and traitors, are now being cultivated, the buildings repaired, and fences rebuilt, power by of the other times when they exhibit a splendid view to the passer by. We regret to see that several of the cane fine plantations are still lying uncultivated and neglected, but it is to be hoped that they will soon experience the change visible on the neighboring estates.

Col. Robert Johnson, the second but oldest surviving son of ex-President Johnson, died recently at his father's house, in Tennessee. Bad habits, contracted in the army and aide, lead by a residence in Washington, brought him to an early grave.

During a trial in which the court had repeatedly ruled against the late James T Brady, he bloodily said, "May it please your honor, I who a component on the other side of the case beside the judge?"

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,752.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Levee and Barracks Railroad—A number of the members of the Common Council, together with Mr. Wiltz, President of the Crescent City Railroad Company, and the City Surveyor, Mr. Stagg, went down in carriages yesterday to survey to select a new route for the levee and Barracks horse car railroad in lieu of the present projected one, which will render necessary the purchase of the right of way through a square of ground and invalve the city in great expense.

The Levee—The reported break in the levee at the head of Mazant street, Third District, Friday night, as well as one at the head of Elmira street, proved to have been mere swallow holes, apparently of no serious consequence. Last night, however, Capt. Badger reported that a break seemed imminent somewhere in the same quarter, as the water was flowing through rather freely.

The committee of the Jackson Railroad, who went to examine the levees above the city at the Trudeau plantation, report that there was no danger at that point, but some danger further up, at the Patterson plantation. The Mayor yesterday sent up twenty-five laborers to assist the engineer of the road in strengthening the levee at all the weak points in that quarter.

The river, we are pleased to report, is falling.

Picnic Excursion—The grand picnic and excursion of the Knights of Pythias, Ivanhoe Lodge No. 1, to Anite City, on the Jackson Railroad, will come off this morning, the train leaving the depot of the Jackson road, on Calliope street, at 8 o'clock A. M. There will be a fine brass band in attendance, orations will be delivered, and beautiful prizes awarded for firemen and velocipede races, and other interesting out door sports.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge E. H. Durell—A decision was pronounced in this court yesterday, in the chancery suit of the Fourth National Bank vs the Carrollton Railroad Company, (Maj. Graham and Beauregard.) The plaintiff in such claim for the defendant Graham's interest in the partnership which had been transferred to the United States. The decision was in favor of defendants, reserving to plaintiffs the right to sue for a settlement of the partnership in the ordinary way.

Illicit Importations.—Those wide awake and energetic special officers, Messrs. Wright and Sentmanat, discovered yesterday in the barroom, corner of Canal and Burgundy street, a lot of 7500 cigars, in a large trunk, which had been smuggled by some parties on board the ship Lord Lovell, from Havana. The Lovell arrived last week, and a passenger, it seems, had on board 6000 cigars, which he secured on the manifest and were packed in a case. The same passenger had also the trunk with the 7500 cigars, and he proposed out to one officer the trunk as containing the manifest, and to another the case, in this way managing to elude their vigilance. The case was regularly entered in the Custom House, while the trunk was, it is said, taken over the river and finally brought to the side in a skiff.

Special Officer Wright, seeing the case in the Customhouse, remembered that it was not the package shown him as containing the cigars, and immediately instituted a search, which resulted in finding the cigars and their seizure. They will, of course, be confiscated by the Government and sold by auction by the U. S. Marshal.—*Picayune.*

Irish Independence—Gen. John O'Neil will deliver an address at 7½ o'clock Monday evening, the 17th inst., at Lyceum Hall on the above subject. All Fenians and friends of the cause are invited to attend.

Gen. O'Neil was in command of the expedition which landed at Fort Erie in 1866, and was the hero of the engagement at Limekiln Ridge, Canada. The General is the President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The Congressional Committee—This committee was engaged yesterday in taking testimony in the matter of the contest of Mr. Joyce, the congressional District. B. L. Lynch and the member of the Legislature from the parios of De Soto were examined.

The Wind Cases—The jury of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the seized and submitted Friday, stood eleven for the Government and one for the importers.

The Fire Wells—A very satisfactory test of one of these wells for the same purpose, the Fire Department was made last evening at the corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets, fully proving their value for the same intended. Five engines were put into operation under the direction of Mr. O'Connor, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Gen. Bragg, Superintendent of the Water Works. A second trial with equal success was made at the corner of Front and Poydras streets. The capacity of these wells is 350 gallons per minute. They are adapted for "slashing valves" for clearing the water pipes of mud, something not anticipated at the time they were originated. We shall allude to the subject more fully another time.

The Opera House Suit—Damages Claimed for Ejectment of a Colored Man—The suit of Macarty against the lessees of the Opera House for $1,000 damages for ejectment from the auditorium of the Opera House, on account, it is alleged, of the plaintiff being colored, came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Durell presiding. Col. A. P. Field for the plaintiff, and Judge Canonge and Messrs Campbell, Spofford & Campbell for the defendants.

We give a brief abstract of the testimony as far as material as follows:

Mr. Lafourcade, sworn—Knows Macarty. Macarty called he seen plainly where he sat.

O. Bertin, sworn—Knows Macarty. saw Macarty there on the 18th of January; had seen him there once or twice before in the parterre. Macarty remained there on the occasion mentioned during the whole performance. Macarty was the ticket on the 19th of January, and saw him going to the theatre. No one could enter the parterre without being seen by the ticket taker.

Cross examined—Noticed Macarty the first time in the parterre because he knew it was not the rule to admit colored people into the parterre of the Opera House; it is a public licensed theatre; the same rules exist now as before the war; no difference in reference to the placing of white and colored.

Eugène Guichard, sworn—Testimony immaterial.

M. Jollisiant, sworn—Testimony immaterial.

[Col. Field here introduced the Internal Revenue certificate to show that Messrs Cala brosi & Co. were assessed as keepers of the Opera House for the year 1869.]

The first witness for the defence,

John Wright, sworn—Was employed as ticket taker for the Opera House the 19th of January last. It is possible for him to recognize every one who passes. Did not recognize Macarty until he had passed up some four or five steps.

Just here the defense objected to the manner of interrogatories being put to witnesses by Judge Helstand, and the regular paid interpreter of the court—the clerk, Mr. Claiborne, was sent for.

The ticket was handed by the person accompanying Macarty. He did not stop Macarty. He took no step in the matter, except to send and inform Mr. Normandin. Witness has not the right to admit colored persons to the parterre. Has been door keeper for about seven or eight years. Macarty had been in the parterre before. Witness was told of it, but as it was near the close of the performance no action was taken by him in the matter. Perceived Macarty on the 19th of January because the controller had given him instructions to look out for Macarty. He had received instructions to admit no one having colored blood into the parterre. It has always been the rule to exclude persons of colored blood when the fact was known.

A question was here raised by the prosecution against the introduction of testimony showing that there were rules against the admission of colored people, but the Judge ruled that the was one of the chief features of the case.

Mr. Normandin, sworn—Controller of the Opera House, sworn—Was at his post all the evening on the 19th instant. Did not see Macarty until he went out. Saw Mr. Calabresi. Sold him one ticket. Is not aware that he ever sold a ticket to Macarty. Would not have done so if he had known it.

Mr. Normandie, sworn—Is the controller of the Opera House. He sent the policeman to tell Macarty that the parterre was not his place. He told Macarty he did not stay there, as the parterre was not for colored persons. Macarty said he would not go until the end of the act. Witness had stated to some one that Macarty said you would not use violence, witness replied he would if it was necessary.

Cross-Examined—Witness was put up and made a speech, saying, he here recognized the intelligence of the public of New Orleans in refusing to receive colored persons. Macarty refused to accept his dollar back for his seat. If witness had not used the precautions he did in removing Macarty, his (Macarty's) life would have been in danger from the spectators. There were no threats by the public. No violence was used against Macarty; the certain was up when Macarty made his speech.

(A question as to whether the opera was not supported by subscriptions mostly was objected to by Col. Field, who stated he was prepared to defend of his objection. The court ruled that the question was legitimate.)

The Witness Continued—The theatre is supported by a list of subscribers, obtained in advance, and with that list the lessee goes to Paris and makes his arrangements. The list of the subscribers this year was $60,000. It cost $150,000—the absence furnishing not quite one-half.

[Col. Field objected to a question as to whether if colored people were admitted to occupy seats promiscuously, the theatre would not have lost the custom.]

The Judge ruled that the question was proper. He said the opera was an institution of modern civilization, a great luxury, peculiar in its organization, which had to be supported at a great expense, and he thought the jury ought to know all about what was necessary to keep it up. Col. Field gave notice that he would take exceptions to the ruling of the court.

A question as to whether the colored people would keep up the opera by themselves was objected to by Col. Field. He said the issue was a question of law and of right, and not one of profit. He then read the first section of the civil rights bill, and from the repeal note of the State Legislature trending upon the same question.

The Judge said a theatre, like a hotel, made certain regulations. A person, he said, could go to a hotel and ask for a certain room, but if he was a family room, and he a single man, he could not get it.

There were also rules, said the Judge, in theatres in the North which forbid women from being admitted with children to the arms; and, again, at all hotels nearly, there was a rule to charge children full price who occupied seats at the first table, etc.

The witness answered the several questions; that the opera would cease if the colored people were admitted promiscuously—that the colored people alone could not support an opera, and that as it was 5 to 1 white population could not well do it.

Cross-Examined—testimony immaterial.

We propose to list of the jurors, seven of which are colored and five white: E. W. Burbank, H. C. Farrar, John L. Sterry, A. Rongelot and D. W. Benton, white, and E. Jordert, F. Victor, J. H. LaClede, J. A. Bonin, Eugene Gordanier, E. T. Duplessis and G. J. Chevalier, colored.

The case was continued till 11 o'clock next Saturday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President.

Grand Preparations for the Convention in Memphis.

The Letter Carrier System to be Established in Southern Cities.

Decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Complaints of Admiral Hoff by the Cubans.

FROM HAVANA.

FROM EUROPE.

Election Troubles in Paris.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 15.—Special Mail Agent Beggs departs soon to establish the free letter carrier system in the nineteen cities.

Boutwell now seems determined to stamp bonds purchased and returned to the Department, with the legend, "The property of the United States, held as a sinking fund under the law of 1862."

It is stated that Gen. Terry has been ordered to investigate the Atkins murder.

A. R. Corbin, of New York, a reputed millionaire, married President Grant's sister, Jennie Grant, to day.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that railroad refreshment cars are liable for taxes as breweries, and manufacturers and retailers. The roads are liable for these three taxes on such refreshment car.

The following is promulgated to day:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the 5th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution passed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State registered at the date of the submission, viz: the 5th day of July, for ratification or rejection. And I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section one, article three of said Constitution, which is in the following words: [Here follows the disfranchising clause.]

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article third of said Constitution, which is in the following words: [Here follows the test oath clause.]

Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution, excluding the previously above quoted, as framed by the Convention of Dec. 3d, 1867, shall express his ballot thereon by writing on his ballot "For the Constitution." Each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by said Convention, shall express his ballot thereon by writing "Against the Constitution." Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Washington, May 15.—From reports in the Department of the condition of the Alabama banks on 17th ult. was as follows: Resources—loans, $428,000; U. S. bonds, $311,000; due from banks, $88,500; cash, including $56,000 specie, $49,000. Liabilities: capital stock, $400,000; profits, $21,000; notes outstanding, $464,000; deposits, $419,000.

Louisiana banks at same date: Resources—loans and discounts, $1,377,000; U. S. bonds, $1,300,000; due from banks, $14,000; real estate, $211,000; cash, including $14,000 specie, $692,000. Liabilities: capital stock, $1,300,000; profits, $277,000; national bank notes outstanding, $1,053,000; deposits, $1,420,000; due banks, $206,000.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, May 15.—Capt. E McBurne Thompson, late of the United States navy, who failed, at the American Hotel in this city, shot and killed in self-defense, a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention named Richardson, was day found not guilty of the charge of murder, and released from custody.

Richmond, May 15.—Considerable interest is manifested in the examination of the Prince Edward Grand Jury has found indictments against several office holders for perjury, in the matter of the iron clad oath after having aided the rebellion.

Memphis, May 15.—The Opera House has been handsomely arranged for the approaching convention of a series of conferences for different States, with ample arrangements for delegates and members of the press.

The order issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau that the United States Marshals provide for a deputy by the Fire Department is a grand process on the first day, and a series of excursions, theatrical nights, hops, etc, during the remainder of the session.

New York, May 15.—Arrived—steamships Geo. Washington and Sherman.

New York, May 15.—The *Herald* this following says: Gen. Sickles is expected home soon. He is prepared by an extensive experience as a lawyer and a man of business, and a thorough acquaintance with the temper and character of every part of the population.

The new Commander in Chief, a Cuban by birth, and under twenty years of age, has had a lengthened training in the military service of Mexico. He has displayed there a remarkable capacity as a leader of partisan warfare; and the skill and energy with which he has directed the operations of insurgent-pitched followers in Cuba, attacking the Spanish veterans with new troops, armed mainly with the machete, a weapon similar to a butcher's cleaver, afford hopeful evidence of his capacity for the larger sphere now assigned him.

Sibanicon, the seat of the new Government, is an obscure hamlet near the eastern boundary of Camaguey, some forty or fifty miles from Puerto Principe, on the road to Tunas. It is surrounded by dense woods, and the approaches to it have been fortified in such a manner that the Spanish forces will find it both difficult and dangerous to advance in that direction. If, however, by a great effort and at the cost of many lives, they should succeed in reaching it, their hard won victory will be worthless to them, and the revolutionary Government will find it a capital quite as convenient and quite as inexpensive to any one of the fifty other places.

We quote the following relative to the rejection of the Alabama treaty, from the London *Spectator* of the 17th April:

The Senate of the United States has rejected the Alabama Claims' Treaty by a majority of—all but one to one. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Lord Stanley, and Lord Clarendon have rather wasted their labors. Englishmen, at least, can scarcely regret it. All the concession was on our side, and the doubt was whether we had not perhaps made too much. Mr. Motley is not likely to repent his predecessor's blunder of making a treaty at our parts, we are glad of it. There is nothing sectionally meritorious about England just now that we know of. And if there were, we would rather not bear of it so often. Whether the Senate was wise or not in rejecting the Alabama Claims' Treaty chiefly because we had never admitted that we were wrong in acknowledging the belligerency of the South, it seems pretty clear that the House of Representatives was (in a logical point of view) quite helpless, inconsistent in the vote it passed by 98 to 57, "declaring its sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, and promising its support to the President whenever he shall think it right to acknowledge their independence." We never acknowledged the independence of the South, only its belligerent rights, and that too under circumstances far more promising than those of the Cuban insurrection. We suppose the American representatives really resent the—To acknowledge anything, however obviously a fact, which offends a strong nation that you do not mean to assist, is wicked; but even to snatch an opportunity of acknowledging what is by no means a fact, if it only offends a weak State from which you would rather like to annex a bit of territory, is unconscionable? That is the only account we can give of the meeting inconsistency of our American friends. It is an intelligible, but not a highly creditable explanation.

The "Circumlocution Office" is not new in England. In 1666 the "Commissioners for regulating seamen protection" ordered that the Lords of the Admiralty would please to move the Lord Ashtrove to direct the Lords of the Treasury to order the Customhouse officers not to permit vessels to be cleared without giving bond for the payment of sixpence per month out of their wages."

The New York *Times* says: "It is an excellent sign that so many Republican papers are displaying such great freedom in exhibiting the administration of President Grant. It is probable in itself, as well as destructive of the independence of the press, when all the journalists of either party consider it their duty to uphold all the acts of all the "representatives" of their party."

FROM HAVANA.

(Per steamship Cortes.)

HAVANA, May 15, 1869.

Our market has been very active during the week, and prices have advanced on all descriptions of sugar, in consequence of the reports from the interior of the damage done to the cane by the late rains. The sales of the week have been 25,000 boxes, 12,000 hogsheads, and 1,000 tierces, at prices ranging from 6 to 7½ rs. for boxes, 6 to 6½ rs. for hogsheads, and 6½ rs. for tierces, all in gold, for Nos. 12 to 14 Dutch standard, and 7 to 7½ rs. for Havana whites,