The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMIT, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $3 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH G. HARPER, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. PRESTON, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SANSOLA.
Second	M. B. BRADY.
Third	A. B. HERON.
Fourth	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth	N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:	
First Congressional District	T. F. SHERBURNE.
Second	GEO. W. RACE.
Third	H. H. RICHARD.
Fourth	E. N. CULLUM.
Fifth	W. F. SLACKMAN.
	J. H. BRIGHAM

THE NEW YORK SUN AND GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S SLANDERS.

We take the following from the New York *Sun* of the 7th. That journal professes to be independent and not partisan, and we trust it will do the slandered people of Louisiana the justice to publish the fact that pointed and positive denials have been made by the press of this city to the very exaggerated statements of Governor Warmoth in his letter to the President, reporting the lawlessness and violence of those over whom, by the fortune of war, and not their suffrages, he has been appointed to rule. We will state further, for the information of the *Sun*, that Governor Warmoth has made an attempt through the columns of the *Republican*, the official journal of the State, to substantiate the averments of his letter to the President, and has most woefully failed. That letter and his demand for United States troops were based upon general statements of private individuals of partisan proclivities, and not upon authentic and specific information. Neither time, place nor circumstance has been adduced by the Governor. The names of the one hundred and fifty persons have been demanded and are not forthcoming. That crimes have been committed in this State nobody denies. What State is free from them? That any considerable number of crimes have been committed from political motives is a mere fiction. That the criminal officers of the State are not competent to deal with these offences would be a reflection upon them which Governor Warmoth is not justified in casting. Since the surrender of the Confederate armies the regular terms of the courts in each parish of Louisiana have been held as often as they relied resand, and whenever the Judge chose to hold them. Special terms of court have been held at the discretion of the Judges. No complaint has ever been heard that there was any obstruction to the administration of justice, and the sentences of the Judges upon criminals have been duly executed here as everywhere.

We will state further, for the benefit of the *Sun* and other journals disposed to give credence to Gov. Warmoth's assertions, that that condition of things does not exist here which justifies his call upon the President for assistance. There is no intention here to make any attempt to overthrow the present State Government. There is no insurrection here. What the Constitution of the United States authorizes the President to do on the application of State Executives is defined by the act of Congress of 1795 and other laws. That act authorizes the President to aid in the suppression of "an insurrection in any State against the government thereof." There being no such insurrection here, the request addressed by Gov Warmoth to the President was entirely super fluous and has met with the proper answer. The paragraph from the *Sun*, to which we have alluded, reads thus:

"The appeal of the Governor of Louisiana to the President for military force to restore and preserve order in some parts of that State, the substance of which we publish this morning, will be perused with deep interest by every citizen. It shows the existence there of a state of lawlessness and violence, such as has for some time prevailed throughout the greater portion of Texas. Murder and outrage are of constant occurrence, the courts dare not sit, and the officers of the law are powerless. The victims of this reign of bilogs are Union men, white and black. The means to be used for extermination of color in determining who shall be put to death. The worst passions of the rebellion appear to be raging there, and unless the National Executive should interfere there is no power which can subdue them."

COOPERATION TO PRESERVE PEACE AND ORDER—We are glad to learn that a resolution was adopted by the Democratic State Committee, at their meeting on Wednesday evening last, directing their Chairman to appoint a special committee to confer with a similar committee of the Republican State Committee, for the purpose of coming to a mutual understanding in relation to measures which should be taken in the interests of peace and order throughout the State during the procession of the present political canvass.

On behalf of the committee I beg to say to you that we will be pleased to meet a committee, appointed by the committee over which you preside, at any time and place that may suit their convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

JOHN C. NIXON, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party, of this State, held last evening, the following named gentlemen were selected to meet the committee of the Democratic State organization for the purpose indicated in the above communication, viz: A. L. Lee, W. L. McMillen, J. A. Reynal.

We trust that good results may ensue from this praiseworthy effort in the direction of peace and order.

Gen J. B. Gordon, accepts a nomination for Elector, from the State of Georgia, and in his letter says: "I have very little patience with the language of shallow pates or petty false alarm, but it is painfully apparent that we are face to face with, or rather surrounded by the most stupendous political peril We have, however, only reached that cape of 'Good Hope' around which the tempest thunder and fearful phantasms are said to loom upward to the skies; but where, if we keep our hand on the chart of the Constitution, the very whirlwinds that rend our canvas and threaten wreck, will only drive us the more rapidly on that halcyon sea on which fortune and felicity will attend our sails and mark the termination our voyage."

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,519.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Magazine Market.

General Uprising of the Fourth District.

The Tenth Ward in Its Glory.

The mass meeting of the Democrats of the Fourth District, called under the auspices of the Tenth Ward Central Democratic Club at Magazine Market, last night, was more than a success, it was a triumph. A sebastian ial stand was erected in front of the market, fronting the large open space at the conjunction of Camp and Magazine streets. The stand was tastefully lighted and ornamented by hundreds of the most beautiful and fanciful Chinese lanterns we have ever seen, the gift of Charles Balle, Jr., the St. Charles street grocer who is now in New York; on one side a fine band of music filled the air with melodious sounds, while the bursting of rockets, the waving of handkerchiefs from the adjoining galleries, which were literally crowded with the beauty of the famed Garden District, and the answering shouts up hearing from the dense mass which closed as a wall in front or within hearing of the stand, all proved that the people of the Fourth had risen in their might to boldly express their intention to fight to the last for their Constitutional rights.

When from eight to ten thousand earnest voters had assembled, the meeting was organized as follows:

President—Major Douglas West, President Tenth Ward Democratic Club.

Vice Presidents—Col. A. W. Bewerth, President Eleventh Ward Democratic Club; Capt. J. H. Huckins, President Working Men's Club. J. M. Wyman, Esq., President German Democratic Club; Col. S. A. Ogden, President Crescent City Club, A. D. Henriques, President Seymour Calete; Wm Lacey, President Blair Zouaves.

Secretaries—Wm D. Lacey, D. Les Shute, L. M. G. Mount and Horace Upton, Esqs.

Marshal—Col. Joseph Dillon. Aids—Geo M. Beaman and W. P. Harper.

The meeting was opened by the President, Major West, who, as soon as the enthusiastic greeting of the assemblage allowed him, made the following remarks:

Fellow-Citizens Fourth District—On behalf of the Central Democratic Club of Tenth Ward I return you their thanks for the cordial and enthusiastic manner with which you have accepted our invitation to meet *en masse*, in order to ratify and confirm the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention at New York in July last.

I am well aware that this spontaneous gathering together here at night of the masses of the Democracy, representing as you do different occupations, different tastes, different religions and even different tongues, is not the either to idle revelry of the desire to participate in an empty pageant, but on the contrary is born of your devotion to the great cause in which we are all engaged, and in that sense we accept it as a greater compliment than if it was a mere personal ovation.

The cause in which we are enlisted, is one truly worthy the earnest devotion of a great party It is the cause of popular rights, the cause of civil government, the cause of constitutional liberty.

This cause has been imperilled by the violent assaults of the Radical party who have slowly undermined it until it is upon the verge of being overthrown. The constitutional government which so established by our forefathers, presented to the oppressed of European monarchies as the despotic, the last and only republic for those who cherished self government and free institutions has been transformed into a despotism more odious than that from which they have left behind them in the old world. For an usurping Congress has allied itself with the General of the Armies to execute its infamous decrees, while the Executive acts from replying.

Four millions blacks are to be given a representation of twenty Senators in the United States Senate, which will overcome the voice of the great and populous States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and other of the growing States of the great West.

A worthless and unredeemable currency has been inflicted upon the people, whilst the fictioned capitalist manufacturers of the cash are gorged with non-taxable coin bearing bonds, the payment of the interest of which will leave you flayed and drained.

The National debt has been swelled to the amount of three thousand millions of dollars, and to see to the same amount have been imposed, and this when the country was in profound peace, and when the people had a right to expect a reduction of the taxes and of the national obligation.

In order to keep the Southern States in subjection (not to the Government, but to the Radical party more troops are called for, and unscrupulous adventurers, representing sham constituencies, are clamorously demanding from the Government expensive armies to assist in carrying out their own partisan schemes and ambitions.

These are but a few of the many flagitious schemes against the Constitution and the peace of the Union, for which the Radical party before you as part of the grand inquest of the country.

But, fellow-citizens, there are others "appointed to address you to night, whom I plainly see you are impatient to hear. Again I thank you for your presence here in such large numbers, and, in concluding, beg leave to propose that, with united strength and capacity of throat and lungs, we give three cheers for our candidates, Seymour and Blair.

Three cheers were given in such swelling, thunder tones that they must have reached the ears of the great Democratic Sachem of the Fourth by making it his home, and made him feel the unteniableness of his present position.

Major West was followed by H. N. Ogden, Esq., who claimed to have been taken unexpectedly in being called upon for the his first speech of the campaign, but, if we may credit our judgment and the loud plaudits of applause, will be heard many times more before then now and the great day of battle in November, with honor to himself and benefit to the cause in which we are all engaged, and in that sense we accept it as a greater compliment than if it was a mere personal ovation.

The cause in which we are enlisted, is one truly worthy the earnest devotion of a great party It is the cause of popular rights, the cause of civil government, the cause of constitutional liberty.

This cause has been imperilled by the violent assaults of the Radical party who have slowly undermined it until it is upon the verge of being overthrown. The constitutional government which so established by our forefathers, presented to the oppressed of European monarchies as the despotic, the last and only republic for those who cherished self government and free institutions has been transformed into a despotism more odious than that from which they have left behind them in the old world. For an usurping Congress has allied itself with the General of the Armies to execute its infamous decrees, while the Executive acts from replying.

The protest ended by a request that the objections be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Jenks explained that it was unnecessary, as the votes of the Senators were recorded in each case, and moved that the protest be referred to the Committee on Privileges, as it involved questions of law. Motion not acted upon.

The protest was then ordered to be spread upon the minutes

Mr. O Hara offered a resolution that Messrs Mader, Wilson and Moses (contestants) receive their per diem and mileage from the commencement of the session to date.

Mr. Todd (Rep.) moved to defer indefinitely Lost—10 yeas, 11 nays

Mr. Todd said the reason why he made the motion was that one of the contestants offered to give one of the Senators five hundred dollars if he by his influence he obtained his seat.

Mr. O'Hara remarked that one of the Senators also made the proposition to secure a seat to one of the contestants for five hundred dollars.

Mr. Blackman (Dem.) was of the opinion that these charges should be inquired into, and the gentleman compelled to give the names of the persons referred to.

Mr. Ray moved that his resolution upon the subject, presented yesterday, be acted upon.

Mr. E. L. Jewell (Dem.) hoped before the matter went further, the Senate would pause before they voted to give three contestants the seats per diem and mileage. It would be a precedent for others to act upon in future sessions, and several seats be contested under this precedent. There was such precedent existed, there would be no further incentive for their action

Mr. Ray hoped the resolution would pass, as he considered the contestants were fairly entitled to their per diem as members, as their time had been occupied in seeking evidence, and attending to the contest.

Mr. Thompson (Dem.) was of the same opinion.

Mr. Bacon (Dem.) said every case should be looked into, and judged by its own special merits. In this case there was some reason for contestation, and he would vote for allowing the per diem.

Mr. E. L. Jewell called for the yeas and nays. Carried—yeas 23, nays 4.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. O'Hara presented an act relatived to slaughter houses. One hundred copies ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. Bacon the bill was referred to a special committee of three—Messrs. Bacon, Jefferson and St. Bernard.

Under a suspension of the rules, Poindexter (op) presented a bill granting free passage to all children attending school on public ferries, roads and bridges

The bill was read twice and referred.

Mr. Day introduced a bill to pay the indebtedness of the Penitentiary. Referred.

House bill No. 69, to provide for the collection of taxes in New Orleans, and suspend further issue of city money, was read twice and referred to Ordinary Committee.

House bill No. 138, joint resolution to appoint a committee to report upon the practicability of a Metropolitan police district, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Senate bill No 70, relative to a Metropolitan police, was considered as the special order of the day. The bill was ordered to be printed, and was referred to Special Committee appointed for its consideration.

Senate bill No 77 to amend an act licensing the sale of lottery tickets was read and referred.

Also a bill to improve the navigation of Red river.

Senate bill No. 30 to incorporate the Louisiana Orphan Asylum Company was laid on the table subject to call. [It is a lottery scheme]

Senate bill No. 80 relative to Justices of the Peace was laid over in same way.

Joint resolution relative to the improvement of the Atchafalaya, from Napoleonville to Lake Verret, was adopted finally.

Senate bill No 87 relative to the collection of back taxes, was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No 107 relative to adoption of children was adopted finally.

House bill No. 107, guaranteeing free speech, was adopted finally.

The Senate went into executive session, after which Senate bill No. 114, relative to State Tax Collectors, and the bill to allow the State Auditor two more clerks were passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—House met at 11 o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment. No quorum present, but during a call of the House a quorum appeared Speaker Lowell in the chair

Roy (Rad.), of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Education, reported a bill to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana. The committee allege that the system provided for under the bill reported would be more beneficial to all classes than that which has heretofore prevailed. The report was received, and the bill made the special order of the day for Friday next. [This bill provides for mixed schools of white and black. So far as the white population of this State are concerned, it will be a dead letter upon the statute book. Ed.]

On motion of Lee, (Rad.) of St. Bernard, the House went into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Senate bill, No. 70, relative to a Metropolitan Police. McMillen (Rad.), of Carroll, in the chair. There being but few copies of the bill printed, the committee asked leave to rise again. The bill was then ordered to be printed.

Faulkner (Rad.), of Caldwell, called up a bill relative to the drainage of certain parts of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, which was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations, and ordered to be printed.

Wren (Rad.), of Bossier, introduced an act to fund and protect the outstanding liabilities of the State of Louisiana, which was read and laid over.

Lett (col.), of Rapides, introduced a bill fixing the bonds of all Sheriffs of the State, except those of the parish of Orleans, at $20000 which was read once and went to the calendar

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, introduced a bill providing for casting the Electoral vote of Louisiana for President and Vice President by the Legislature. Read once, and went to the calendar.

The Senate bill, No. 31, providing for the establishment of a Board of Registration in this State, was taken up.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, moved that as this bill would involve the appropriation of money, he moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, and upon that motion said, that for one he wanted to know of the advocates of this bill what was going to be the cost of the immense machinery which it is to put in motion. In providing for registration under the Reconstruction acts in the ten Southern States, Congress to meet the expense of the same, had to appropriate $10,000,000—one million of dollars for each State, and it is doubtful if that amount conversed the expense. This bill proposes as complete a registration in this State as that required under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the expense will not be one cent less, in his opinion, than one million of dollars. He wanted the advocates of this measure to pause before plunging the State into further and deeper embarrassments. The State was already in debt millions of dollars, and taxation is now more peculiarly felt than ever before. True, under the Constitution, it is the duty of this General Assembly to pass an act of some sort providing for a registration of the voters of the State, but he did not wish the establishment of an expensive and unwieldy system, as he was convinced was created by the first section of the Senate bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill, No. 31 relative to Registration. Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, in the chair.

Among other atrocious clauses in this bill the following is one:

"That taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of this section shall not prevent the registrars or supervisors from receiving other evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine under oath, to be administered by themselves or other competent authority, any witness to prove any fact pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether the party so applying is entitled to register."

This clause was a little too much even for the stomach of Speaker Lowell, who proclaimed himself as much favored to the Republican party as any man. He offered the following amendment to the above, following after the word "register:"

"Subject to appeal to the State Board of Registration, who shall have the power to hear and determine such appeals."

This amendment was adopted.

After some time spent in the consideration of the bill, during which a long and animated discussion ensued, participated in principally by Messrs Noble, (Dem) of Orleans and Speaker Lowell, (Rad.) of Caddo, the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-day.

The House then adjourned until to-day, (Friday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE OUACHITA TELEGRAPH ON THE PRINTING BILL.—The Editor of the Ouachita *Telegraph*, is bold and uncompromising denunciator of iniquity every where, gives his opinion of the "Printing Bill" thus:

"WHAT WE THINK OF IT.—The lower House of the Legislature—and no phrase could express more depth in infamy—has passed a bill giving all legal advertising, of whatever nature, to a loyal paper in each parish, or 'convenient' one, and requires the said paper to be designated by Warmoth, Dunn and Lowell. This is an outrage too flagrant for language properly to characterize. The law is a very open, shameless swindling and robbery from a helpless and impoverished people. We warn the so called Legislature that the people will not bear it, and we say candidly that we would not publish a paper so patronized and supported if its income were $50,000 per annum.—Our life is too precious for such paltry figures."

Washington, August 10.—The following is the copy of the letter of instructions sent from Army Headquarters to Major General Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D C, August 10, 1868

To Brevet Major General Buchanan, Commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans

General—The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government to the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by us as promptly as possible in duly executing the reconstruction measures in those States embraced in your military department.

You will keep yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said States, and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department, through the headquarters of the army, any facts which may call for the duty of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to employ the military force of the United States.

You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act without delay, on the receipt of the President's order, stationing them at, or from time to time moving them to, such points as may have reason to apprehend necessity for their use.

The following extracts from the laws and the Constitution of the United States may be referred to:

Art. 4, sec 4—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEB. 28, 1795

Sec. 1—And in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

Sec 3 *And be it further enacted*, That when ever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force, he is hereby directed to call it forth. The President shall by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 3, 1807

Be it further enacted, &c., That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call for the militia for purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect

By command of General Grant

(Signed) W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Carpet-Bagger Warmoth on Louisiana Politics.

The Legislature of Louisiana, it appears, has taken it upon Governor Warmoth to last night unversally for the letter which he recently sent to the President asking for more federal troops to preserve the peace in that State. The hand writing on the wall of Governor Fenn Ward's letter it will be remembered, charged the State of Louisiana is said letter with a very guilty record—to wit: that he was guilty of one hundred and fifty persons in six weeks—put out of the way on political grounds. The resolution now offered in the Legislature asks for the proof of these political assassinations. It is to be hoped for the honor of Louisiana that Governor Warmoth will not be able to furnish such proof, and it appears to be the general opinion that he will not. Of course there are plenty of murders committed in Louisiana as indeed in all of the Southern States, but it does not follow that they are in any way connected with politics; and so the Legislature of the State appears to think. Nor did the Senator who proposed the resolution suppose that there was any need of additional military aid, as he alleged that "the Army of the Republic" is entirely adequate, which Governor Warmoth is at the head, numbers ten thousand men and has at its disposal in the rooms of the "Loyal League" five thousand five hundred muskets. Of course the resolutions be true—and it devolves upon Governor Warmoth to prove them false if he can—it may be difficult to perceive what necessity there is for the reinforcements of Federal soldiers which the Governor asks for in order to keep the peace in Louisiana. Hot headed, hasty and ambitious young politicians, who have little or no interest in State over whose destinies they accidentally happen to preside, are apt to rend the country into sections expense nothing if the good sense of wiser heads does not prevent them.—*New York Herald.*

THE LITTLE GAME IN LOUISIANA—The wandering Illinoisian who writes himself Governor of Louisiana has made, we hear, "an official requisition" upon the President for a military force. According to the Constitution of the United States (Art. IV. Sec. 4,) he has no right to do any such thing. The Legislature of the State or governor, being in session, and alone authorized to make such a demand; but, passing over this little difficulty, we find the "official requisition" a mere carpet bag impertinence, it appears from what this Illinoisian has to say that a very terrible state of affairs exists in Louisiana. There is no protection, he declares, in the courts, men are shot down in the streets, men, women and children have been drummed out of one parish, and prominent citizens have been desperadoes in another, etc., etc., etc. We do not believe one single word of it. This man Warmoth, the pretended Governor of Louisiana, is mistaken, not, the same Warmoth who was cashiered from the 26th Missouri regiment, at Vicksburg, by Gen. Grant for, in plain terms, lying, and was after that Butler's provost marshal at New Orleans. Campaign horrors are dubious at any time, but coming through this kind of channel are entitled to contempt. Radicalism is on its last legs, and an unscrupulous resource is batching horrors. The little game has been played too often to win.—*N. Y. World.*

CONSIDERATE.—But for the fact that we always respect the opinion of others, we should have whipped a large man lately for saying it was not very warm, when he saw drops of perspiration on our face as large as bullets, and that we were panting like a polar bear in a Southern mosquito. Always, therefore, respect the opinions of others, though you need not argue with or be governed by them. It does not follow because the Chinese love rats, the French frogs, and some of the Indians snakes that you are to follow suit. You prefer beef, mutton and veal; they don't. They think you a fool; you enjoy a kindred opinion of them. Nevertheless respect their opinions and tastes. Your mother did not give them birth. Very likely that is the difference between you. So, if a man says it is pleasant weather when the mercury is standing at 100 in the shade, don't hurt him, because if he feels cool at that temperature and you feel warm, it is only a difference, perhaps, in the thinness of blood. This reasonable, considerate view of the matter, as aforesaid, on our part, staved off a desperate street rencontar.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

MR. PICKWICK AND GENERAL GRANT.—General Grant's declaration that he will have no policy but the will of the people to guide him, reminds one of a similar declaration of the great Mr. Pickwick of his policy at the great election at Eatanswill, between the buffs and blues, in which the Hon. Samuel Slumkey was the candidate of the blues, and the Hon. Horatio Fizkin of the buffs.

"Slumkey forever!" roared the honest and independent.

"Slumkey forever!" echoed Mr. Pickwick, taking off his hat.

"No; Fizkin!" roared the crowd. "Certainly not!" shouted Mr. Pickwick.

"Who is Slumkey?" whispered Mr. Tapman.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Pickwick.

"Hush! don't ask any questions. It's always best to do what the mob do on these occasions."

"But suppose there are two mobs," suggested Mr. Snodgrass.

"Shout with the largest," replied Mr. Pickwick.

Volumes could not have said more.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The first bale of new cotton from Red river was brought down by the Rose Frank.

The Democrats of Jefferson City are making arrangements for a regular old fashioned barbecue.

The Board of Police Commissioners have called for a list of the men on the police force who were appointed under Mayor Monroe's administration. Comment is unnecessary.

A carpet-bagger made a haul at the Maison Dores on Wednesday last. A Mr. Ranger, from Texas, registered at the St. Charles, and bore up $150 in currency and drafts for over $6000 more, in the hall while his room was being prepared. When he waited it, it was gone

Complaint is made that the cars on Louisiana Avenue do not run after 9 P. M.

The City Treasury Retaliation.—There was some misunderstanding yesterday between City Treasurer Mount and Mr. Hernandez, who held the office for the Board of Assistant Aldermen, relative to a discrepancy, as appeared to Mr. Mount, of $500 on an extension on the books during Mr. Hernandez's term. Mr Mount, we learn, addressed a letter to Mr. Hernandez to pay the same or explain the discrepancy. Hence the difficulty which, however, we are pleased to learn, has been amicably settled, and no report referred to mutual friends of the parties for proper investigation.

Look Out for the "Innocents."—One of the largest Democratic Clubs, of the many which our reconstructed city boasts, is that which organized under the title of the "Innocents." As the name indicates, the Club is composed of gentlemen who have heretofore carefully abstained from any participation in the vexing political troubles which have agitated our community, and are now daily brought from their peaceful retirement by the fire and brimstone of the times, to heartily give their first pure support to Democracy and constitutional restoration. The uniform of the Club will be emblematical of its title, as will their banner, the design of which we have seen. The "Innocents" already number over 300 members, and expect in a few days to appear in public, fully equipped and uniformed, over 500 strong. The Club will meet at the Orleans Ball Room, next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—AUGUST 13, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on sets relative to monitions to delinquent tax payers, etc. The Finance Committee reported in favor of allowing the Auditor two additional clerks

Mr. Campbell, (Rep.) and others, presented a protest against the majority for their action the day before in granting seats to Messrs Brangtz, Fonte and Ogden when they were ineligible, and by calling the previous question in each case, thus preventing the friends of the contestants from replying.

The protest ended by a request that the objections be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Jenks explained that it was unnecessary, as the votes of the Senators were recorded in each case, and moved that the protest be referred to the Committee on Privileges, as it involved questions of law. Motion not acted upon.

The protest was then ordered to be spread upon the minutes

Mr. O Hara offered a resolution that Messrs Mader, Wilson and Moses (contestants) receive their per diem and mileage from the commencement of the session to date.

Mr. Todd (Rep.) moved to defer indefinitely Lost—10 yeas, 11 nays

Mr. Todd said the reason why he made the motion was that one of the contestants offered to give one of the Senators five hundred dollars if he by his influence he obtained his seat.

Mr. O'Hara remarked that one of the Senators also made the proposition to secure a seat to one of the contestants for five hundred dollars.

Mr. Blackman (Dem.) was of the opinion that these charges should be inquired into, and the gentleman compelled to give the names of the persons referred to.

Mr. Ray moved that his resolution upon the subject, presented yesterday, be acted upon.

Mr. E. L. Jewell (Dem.) hoped before the matter went further, the Senate would pause before they voted to give three contestants the seats per diem and mileage. It would be a precedent for others to act upon in future sessions, and several seats be contested under this precedent. There was such precedent existed, there would be no further incentive for their action

Mr. Ray hoped the resolution would pass, as he considered the contestants were fairly entitled to their per diem as members, as their time had been occupied in seeking evidence, and attending to the contest.

Mr. Thompson (Dem.) was of the same opinion.

Mr. Bacon (Dem.) said every case should be looked into, and judged by its own special merits. In this case there was some reason for contestation, and he would vote for allowing the per diem.

Mr. E. L. Jewell called for the yeas and nays. Carried—yeas 23, nays 4.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. O'Hara presented an act relatived to slaughter houses. One hundred copies ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. Bacon the bill was referred to a special committee of three—Messrs. Bacon, Jefferson and St. Bernard.

Under a suspension of the rules, Poindexter (op) presented a bill granting free passage to all children attending school on public ferries, roads and bridges

The bill was read twice and referred.

Mr. Day introduced a bill to pay the indebtedness of the Penitentiary. Referred.

House bill No. 69, to provide for the collection of taxes in New Orleans, and suspend further issue of city money, was read twice and referred to Ordinary Committee.

House bill No. 138, joint resolution to appoint a committee to report upon the practicability of a Metropolitan police district, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Senate bill No 70, relative to a Metropolitan police, was considered as the special order of the day. The bill was ordered to be printed, and was referred to Special Committee appointed for its consideration.

Senate bill No 77 to amend an act licensing the sale of lottery tickets was read and referred.

Also a bill to improve the navigation of Red river.

Senate bill No. 30 to incorporate the Louisiana Orphan Asylum Company was laid on the table subject to call. [It is a lottery scheme]

Senate bill No. 80 relative to Justices of the Peace was laid over in same way.

Joint resolution relative to the improvement of the Atchafalaya, from Napoleonville to Lake Verret, was adopted finally.

Senate bill No 87 relative to the collection of back taxes, was laid on the table subject to call.

Senate bill No 107 relative to adoption of children was adopted finally.

House bill No. 107, guaranteeing free speech, was adopted finally.

The Senate went into executive session, after which Senate bill No. 114, relative to State Tax Collectors, and the bill to allow the State Auditor two more clerks were passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—House met at 11 o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment. No quorum present, but during a call of the House a quorum appeared Speaker Lowell in the chair

Roy (Rad.), of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Education, reported a bill to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana. The committee allege that the system provided for under the bill reported would be more beneficial to all classes than that which has heretofore prevailed. The report was received, and the bill made the special order of the day for Friday next. [This bill provides for mixed schools of white and black. So far as the white population of this State are concerned, it will be a dead letter upon the statute book. Ed.]

On motion of Lee, (Rad.) of St. Bernard, the House went into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Senate bill, No. 70, relative to a Metropolitan Police. McMillen (Rad.), of Carroll, in the chair. There being but few copies of the bill printed, the committee asked leave to rise again. The bill was then ordered to be printed.

Faulkner (Rad.), of Caldwell, called up a bill relative to the drainage of certain parts of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, which was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations, and ordered to be printed.

Wren (Rad.), of Bossier, introduced an act to fund and protect the outstanding liabilities of the State of Louisiana, which was read and laid over.

Lett (col.), of Rapides, introduced a bill fixing the bonds of all Sheriffs of the State, except those of the parish of Orleans, at $20000 which was read once and went to the calendar

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, introduced a bill providing for casting the Electoral vote of Louisiana for President and Vice President by the Legislature. Read once, and went to the calendar.

The Senate bill, No. 31, providing for the establishment of a Board of Registration in this State, was taken up.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, moved that as this bill would involve the appropriation of money, he moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, and upon that motion said, that for one he wanted to know of the advocates of this bill what was going to be the cost of the immense machinery which it is to put in motion. In providing for registration under the Reconstruction acts in the ten Southern States, Congress to meet the expense of the same, had to appropriate $10,000,000—one million of dollars for each State, and it is doubtful if that amount conversed the expense. This bill proposes as complete a registration in this State as that required under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the expense will not be one cent less, in his opinion, than one million of dollars. He wanted the advocates of this measure to pause before plunging the State into further and deeper embarrassments. The State was already in debt millions of dollars, and taxation is now more peculiarly felt than ever before. True, under the Constitution, it is the duty of this General Assembly to pass an act of some sort providing for a registration of the voters of the State, but he did not wish the establishment of an expensive and unwieldy system, as he was convinced was created by the first section of the Senate bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill, No. 31 relative to Registration. Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, in the chair.

Among other atrocious clauses in this bill the following is one:

"That taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of this section shall not prevent the registrars or supervisors from receiving other evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine under oath, to be administered by themselves or other competent authority, any witness to prove any fact pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether the party so applying is entitled to register."

This clause was a little too much even for the stomach of Speaker Lowell, who proclaimed himself as much favored to the Republican party as any man. He offered the following amendment to the above, following after the word "register:"

"Subject to appeal to the State Board of Registration, who shall have the power to hear and determine such appeals."

This amendment was adopted.

After some time spent in the consideration of the bill, during which a long and animated discussion ensued, participated in principally by Messrs Noble, (Dem) of Orleans and Speaker Lowell, (Rad.) of Caddo, the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-day.

The House then adjourned until to-day, (Friday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Changes in Custom Regulations of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Democratic State Convention of North Carolina.

An Editor Assaulted in Richmond.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 13.—Receipts from customs, from the 1st to the 8th inclusive, was $3,629,000.

Gen. Canby has arrived and assumed command of the Department of Washington.

Butler retains Caleb Cushing to defend him against Woolley and Kemberly Brothers

Internal Revenue receipts to day $491,000.

It is stated that Baron Von Ledrow will rep resent Austria here.

Mrs Richards, of Alexandria, Va., died today from an over dose of chloroform which she was taking to relieve neuralgia.

The Departments have advices of important changes in custom regulations of Cuba and Porto Rico, commencing 1st September. Manifests must express generic classes of goods, or contents of packages, and their gross weight, or a fine will be imposed. Masters and supercargoes must comply strictly with these rules, in the slightest variation involves fine; and they must have the signatures and seal of Spanish Consuls affixed to manifests. Bills of health require the same. The mail paper to be designated by Warmoth, Dunn and Lowell. This is an outrage too flagrant for language properly to characterize. The law is a very open, shameless swindling and robbery from a helpless and impoverished people. We warn the so called Legislature that the people will not bear it, and we say candidly that we would not publish a paper so patronized and supported if its income were $50,000 per annum.—Our life is too precious for such paltry figures."

Washington, August 10.—The following is the copy of the letter of instructions sent from Army Headquarters to Major General Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D C, August 10, 1868

To Brevet Major General Buchanan, Commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans

General—The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government to the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by us as promptly as possible in duly executing the reconstruction measures in those States embraced in your military department.

You will keep yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said States, and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department, through the headquarters of the army, any facts which may call for the duty of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to employ the military force of the United States.

You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act without delay, on the receipt of the President's order, stationing them at, or from time to time moving them to, such points as may have reason to apprehend necessity for their use.

The following extracts from the laws and the Constitution of the United States may be referred to:

Art. 4, sec 4—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEB. 28, 1795

Sec. 1—And in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or