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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1868.

LOUISIANA'S PROTEST AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.—We yield all our available space to-day to the protest against the new Constitution of Louisiana, which has been addressed to the Senate of the United States by the Democratic Central Executive Committee, on the part of a large majority of the white people of the State. This document is the production of a talented and rising member of the Bar of this city, and a prominent member of the Democratic party, whose cultivated and thoughtful mind and polished style may easily be traced by those who are familiar with his efforts. We believe we shall not be wide of the mark if we attribute the authorship of this admirably worded address to the Hon. James B. Eustis.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—We are under obligations for tickets to a grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of St. Mary's Church at Carrollton, to be given at the St. Alphonsus' Hall (St. Andrew near Magazine st.) this Wednesday, June 10th, at 8 o'clock P. M., by the choir of St. Mary's Church, assisted by a large number of artists and amateurs of New Orleans. We shall endeavor to attend.

Political.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* is willing to support Judge Chase for the Presidency if the Northern Democrats see fit to nominate him; but it tells them that they are if they expect to add strength to the ticket in the South by nominating him. it being absolutely certain that he can get no more votes in the South than any other person who may receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention, while he will get a much lower than some. The Conservatives who will vote for the Democratic nominee will vote with their friends rather than for the candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says that the sentiment of leading Democrats seems to be settling down upon Gen. Hancock as their Presidential candidate. As Gen. Hancock has no other record than that of a soldier, his nomination would indicate a purpose to conduct the canvass wholly on the military platform; but it is not easy to believe that the Democrats expect to carry the elections on that issue against Grant. If they are going on of their own party for a candidate they must go further than Gen. Hancock. Such a nomination would give them not a particle of additional strength from any quarter.—*N. Y. Times*

The Newark *Journal* complains of the letter of Gen Grant accepting the nomination for the Presidency, because it contains no promise to support the Constitution of the United States. When a promise of that sort is necessary, it is worthless. Probably the defect will be supplied when the General comes to take the oath of office.—*Ibid.*

Our Georgia correspondent says that if Judge Chase should be nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency "the South will accept him and give him a cordial support. He says it is also generally conceded that the Republicans at Chicago nominated "the strongest man of their party" and a platform "much more moderate and conciliating than was expected." He expresses the opinion, also, (the soundness of which we think will meet with every one at the South) on vote for Presidential electors," inasmuch as the disabilities imposed by Congress only extend to the office of elector, and to those who vote for electors." This is a point we have never seen alluded to before. If it is well taken, it is one of a good deal of importance.—*Ibid.*

THE FLORIDA ADMISSION.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

There seems to be considerable opposition among Republicans to the admission of Florida, for several reasons. In the new Constitution is a singular proposition, in effect that every owner of real estate in the State is eligible to hold any office within the gift of the State. The charge is made that the Governor elect, (Harrison Reed,) originally from Wisconsin, was a special agent of the Postoffice Department, and assigned to duty in Florida. He is an intimate friend of Postmaster General Randall, and has been in close connection with him since his arrival here. The Lieutenant Governor elect, Mr. Clossen, also from Wisconsin, is also one of Randall's men, and together with Reed, it is charged that they have a plan concerning a plan to elect Mr. Randall a United States Senator from Florida. Reed has returned to Florida, it is said, for the purpose of immediately calling together the State Legislature to elect Mr. Randall.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The New York *World* has the following in relation to several delegations to this Convention, to meet in that city on the 4th of July:

Irving Hall has been engaged by the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania for the convenience of the delegation from the Key stone State, and Masonic Hall will furnish sleeping quarters for the same. The Fenimore Cooper, which is to number over 500 men. The Hancock men will congregate at the Astor House in large numbers. Five hundred delegates and their friends are expected at the Astor House Accommodations have been made ready at the St Nicholas Hotel for 1200 persons. The Chase men, and supporters of Governor English, of Connecticut, will be found at this hotel principally. At the Southern and New York Hotels preparations on a grand scale are being made for delegates from from the border and Southern States. The Everett House is negotiating with the Vermont delegation. The Pendleton men will congregate themselves at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel Wortley, of Cincinnati, has secured rooms for the West Virginia delegation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The New York State delegation, numbering sixty-five persons, marshaled by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, will stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as will also twenty-six delegates from Indiana. The Illinois delegation of thirty persons, with the Ohio delegation of forty two persons, will also congregate at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Committee and caucus rooms have been engaged at the hotels named from the 1st of July until the close of the Convention, which will begin its session on the 4th of July. It will cost each delegate about seven dollars a day to live in this city during the Convention, including the necessary refreshing glass of beer, barber's and bootblack fees and car fare. Many leading statesmen and politicians have engaged rooms at the different hotels from the 1st to the 5th of June until the close of the Convention. The admirers of Charles Francis Adams, from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, will rejoice at the Clarendon Hotel. Tammany Hall will be fully ready by the 25th of June.

MCCLELLAN FOR OLD GREENBACKS.—It is affirmed that a gentleman in Baltimore has a letter from Gen McClellan earnestly requesting that his name may not be presented as a candidate before the National Democratic Convention. He urges that some new man shall be taken up as a strong ticket can only be made of anti-Radical elements and he promises to come home and stump the country for the candidate.

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INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GRANT.—During an interview with Gen. Grant to-day, he desired us to correct a word in his speech, made on Friday night last. The sentence was:

"You have truly said, in the course of your address that I shall have no policy of my own to inaugurate against the will of the people."

The word "interfere" should be "enforce." In reference to the soldiers voting in this city he said: "General Grant replied to several parties by the reporters: 'I have issued no orders on the subject. I do not intend to do so;' 'I do not interfere with officers or soldiers in their voting.' 'Judge Carter has nothing to do with our issuing orders.'"

General Grant has not just returned from his visit to General Schofield at the several members of the press met him. The General in chief was in evident good humor. He said: "The appointment of Gen. Schofield meets my hearty approval." I did all I could to make him confirmed." There are rarely such men as he at the head of departments. "He (Gen S.) spent the afternoon and dined with me to-day." He is a most excellent man.

It was a noticeable fact that General Grant was less reticent to-day to the press than he ever has been, owing, no doubt, to his full flow of spirits at the assuming of the war portfolio by his friend, Gen. Schofield.—*Washington Express, June 1st*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,463

PROTEST
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
TO THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The white people of the State of Louisiana, through their State Central Committee, make this protest against any legislation by Congress to force upon them, as the fundamental law of Louisiana, the Constitution framed under the Military Bills.

To the Senate of the United States they address their protest. That body has yet revisionary control over this Constitution, and upon it rests the final responsibility for this legislation. Though it has but a concurrent authority in the enactment of laws, stricter wisdom is supposed to reside in its deliberation As the equal assembly of the States, charged to preserve the residuary sovereignty of the States, its dignity, the sense of its responsibilities and its superior statesmanship, enable it to check the legislative power of a supposed majority of the people of the United States. When the social, educational and governmental institutions of a State are imperilled by inconsiderate legislation, the Senate, recalling the original purpose of its creation to protect the weaker States, may rightly pause and study the consequences of its legislation. The judgment of posterity will be the judgment of the present generation—that the true source of the grievances and of the degradation of the white race in the legislation of Congress. The forms of State Conventions, assembled under the coercion of military power, are not g as the agents of Congress, will not mitigate your responsibility to the country. When our future deplorable conditions shall have made manifest the evil consequences of your laws, it will be too late for remedial legislation. The claims of civilization, the interests of humanity and the cause of good government suggest that it is a wiser economy to prevent those evils now than to attempt to avert them hereafter.

The past actions of the people in this State sufficiently records their protest against the mode by which the Convention was made to exist. We now protest against the Constitution framed by that Convention, because its purposes and its effect will be to subject the white race to the domination of the negro.

That we have been always a peaceful and loyal people, and have been a subject of scandal and reproach by treason, is a fact that is not denied in this Constitution, while its whole framework and its provisions are such as to establish the political supremacy of the negro race.

We submit this protest to relieve ourselves of any suspicion that we yield even a silent assent to the forced adoption of the Constitution We did not oppose the execution of the Reconstruction Laws, though convinced of their unconstitutionality. The negro element would permit no protective barrier against his conceit for supremacy. By assuming the power to invest it, and destroy at pleasure the rights of the white race—he understands the practical workings of this provision—at the time when his right to vote had not been permanently secured to him, when he was standing on the threshold of his political existence, we see him struggle for supremacy and refuse his point. Is it not reasonable to predict that all subsequent legislation will be inspired by that *animus* of antagonism, that frenzied demand for supremacy, to enable him to gather the fruits of his fatal triumph?

Article 87 and 88 establish a Parish Court in each parish, which have probate jurisdiction in which all successions shall be opened and finally settled. This court is also invested with important criminal jurisdiction The Judges and its tribunals take cognizance, "involving the gravest questions of law and the estates of widows and orphans, are to be settled by the Parish Judges. The rights of personal liberty are placed within their cognizance. Who are to be the Parish Judges? The negroes. No qualification except citizenship is required. The proposed exception qualification of "learned in the law" was rejected A delegate has published, over his own signature, that he "beat delegates say that this was done to enable freedmen to hold the place of Parish Judges."

TITLE VII—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

"Art. 135. The General Assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the State, for the education of children of this State, between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other educational institutions sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana.

Art. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty five (135).

"Art. 142. A University shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans It shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, with such appropriate faculties. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance. *Provided*, That all persons entitled to the institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the General Assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

The attempt to establish separate schools, which would have secured education to both races, failed, for the people generally put down the taxes for public education. They are thus practically debarred from the privilege of educating their children in any other manner than in their common schools. This question of mixed schools the people of this State share the pride and inherit the traditions of the Northern people.

Art. 99 The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, of perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crimes punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

"All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States Government, or by notoriously leaving war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, previous to the secession of 1861. The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; those who have voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have received himself by voluntary writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal; *Provided*, That no person who, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and openly and actively resisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to practical relations to the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of said persons as prescribed in this article, the fact that he is entitled to the benefits of this proviso

"Art. 100. Members of the General Assembly, and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I (A B) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitutional equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political civil rights secured to him by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the Constitution and Laws of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

We publish these articles in full without comment. Sweeping disfranchisement is made the corner stone of a State Constitution Its extent will be limited only by the exigencies of the party in power and by the vindictiveness of accidental rulers. Your knowledge of character, of the working of election laws and of the dangerous tendencies of political ambition, will determine whether this article, by itself will not establish negro domination in this State

To enforce the obnoxious legislation that will ensue, whatever be the consequences, the negro has practically secured the organization of the Militia, by requiring all its officers to take the "iron-clad" oath. Vide Art. 144.

Other provisions could be cited to show that, by this Constitution, the negro has established his supremacy in this State. We will not argue the question of race—it is not a political question. The American people know that the white and negro races do not rank upon one level in nature; that legislation can peaceably no more change the mould and color of the negro than it can disturb the order of creation. The governing intellect of the white race has ruled the country The white race has never yet surrendered any of its interests to the negro This determination springs from no local, sectional, unreasoning prejudice. Every State in the Union has *Ex-Slave* in Ohio and Indiana could not testify in Court in a civil suit in which a white man was interested as late as 1851—if he can to day in Louisiana, he has always been a competent witness in such cases. The Massachusetts law of 1788, punishing with imprisonment and stripes any negro without exception who committed the crime of residing sixty days in that State was repealed only in 1831. It was only in 1863, for reasons which we pass over, that Massachusetts extended another badge of dishonor on account of race, and allowed the negro the privilege of bearing arms in her militia. The new Northern States, moved by the same reasons that prompted the legislation of the older States, rigorously carried out this principle of excluding the negro from their limits, though, at the same time, they were making strenuous efforts to increase their population. The laws prohibiting intermarriage and withholding the elective franchise, fixed the negro's *status* of social and political inferiority We repeat that this prejudice is not sectional.

The result of the late elections at the North are not calculated to flatter the hopes of any one, that the American people have changed their estimate of the claims and character of the negro. The popular will to-day is as it has been ever since the formation of the government. In the white man, now governs the States.

When legislation has been so uniformly excessive and unbending, it finds its justification in the strong convictions of its necessity, and yet it is proposed that no legislation shall have for its equals and political superiors a race that carries on its forehead the stigma of degradation, stamped by the legislation of every Northern State. Our governors, our legislators, our judges are to be of that race which, by your usages, is ostracised from the lowest grades of human society. The menials of your households would scorn to associate with those who are to fill the highest offices of our State. The rights of property, the safeguards of personal liberty, the vital interests of society are to be regulated by a race which your own States have declared unworthy of the elective franchise, even when its exercise would have but an unappreciable effect Such a government may gratify the base passions of revenge, but it does not even address its sanctions to the reason and intelligence of the people. Unfortunately it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in improving the condition of the negro, but the candid contribution of the intelligent mind is not needed to see that the colored man cannot safely predicate his hopes upon the downfall of the white race Sumner, Stevens, Tilden and Church at their head. The wealth of the party in this city, represented by Belmont and Cisco, sustains them The Democratic delegates from the States are ardent, but uninitiated in metropolitan tactics, those from the South are poor and soon to conviction The capitalists of their host Northern will be lavished upon them without stint. They will be wined and dined, and, if need be, plied with those arguments so potent at the Fifth Hall and Washington Hall, and won by the blandishments of the aristocratic members of the party, they will be electrified, if not stunned, by the magic of the unsophisticated masses They will be assured that so soon as Judge Chase has the endorsement of a regular nomination, the party will rally as a unit and will rally around him from sheer force of party fealty and discipline They will point to the outside strength which will be drawn to his support from the ranks of dissatisfied Republicans and his old abolition conquerors; and they will dwell with emphasis upon the material aid which will derive from the Democratic National banks, while the prestige of his name would enable the Democracy to make a hopeful struggle for some of the Southern States by uniting with the whole ex rebel forces a share of the negro votes

The contest in the Convention will be watched with the deepest interest. At present Mr Pendle on has the advantage of number. Whether this can be overcome by the skill, the courage, the blandishments, the appliances of his opponents, only a brief struggle between them can determine.—*N Y. Sun.*

The celebrated Neapolcon brigand, Gaetano Manzi, whose capture of M Meese, an English traveler, was minutely related by the latter in a volume published two years ago, has at last been captured, and with nineteen of his band recently arraigned for trial. Thanks to the spoils derived from several years' successful brigandage, Gaetano has been enabled to retain for his defense the best advocates at the Neapolitan bar.

A new Paris fashion, which was started at Mme. de Rothschild's ball, is the adoption of garlands of flowers instead of microscopic bits of green stock in the hair. Roses and heliotrope are preferred, and these are kept fresh all the evening by quills being filled with fresh water and sealed at both ends. In these the flowers are fastened by their tips. Plats of hair hide the mechanism, and sometimes false hair is rolled round the quill, which is secured by hair-pins afterwards.

The newly elected Legislature of North Carolina will have the Republican majority of twenty-six in the Senate and forty in the House of Representatives, whence a Southern paper is induced to hope that the Conservatives will carry the State for the Democracy in November.

The Albany (Ga.) *News*, encouraged by the fact that in southwestern Georgia the negroes generally voted for the Republican ticket, says: "We profoundly assert that they are the safe guardians of the franchise. We see no reason longer to oppose negro suffrage."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—A combined benefit for the attaches of the Academy, Messrs Henry Hyde, Jim Greene, Wm. Lonen, J. J Green, Fred. Maubret and Frank Carrier, all of whom according to our experience, have been very polite and attentive in the discharge of their duties to the patrons of the establishment and deserve well at the hands of the public, takes place this evening, the occasion of their first and only benefit. The programme is an interesting one, including the farce of "The Miller and his Men"; songs by Misses Engle and Hardy; dancing by Novi sims, the Mayflower Sisters, Miss Every, Miss Wood and the ballet troupe; a burlesque entitled "Fire in the 3rd District"; introducing the popular sellational retired scene from the celebrated play of "Under the Gas Light"; the who's concluding with the "Misfortunes of a Poor Darkey."

Tenacity's Office.—It is believed that the present unenumbers of municipal officers, with a natural tenacity for the same, are not disposed in yield them even upon the order of Gen. Buchanan which is to go into operation. The officers under the Constitution thereof, framed and adopted in pursuance of the provisions of an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, be, and is hereby authorized to meet on such days as may have been fixed, either by the Constitution or by proclamation of any officer authorized to convene said Legislature by the Convention which framed such Constitution, and if no day shall have been so fixed, then at the seat of the State, on the first Monday after the passage of this act, that is, the opinion of the Comptroller, there is no law for the Legislature to assemble on the day so fixed, such Legislature may be convened, within thirty days after the passage of this act, by the Governor of said State.

Section 2 That whenever either of said States shall be admitted to representation in Congress, any senator and representative who may be duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, may be inaugurated without delay, and the Government of such States shall there upon be transferred to the civil authorities thereof

Section 3 That it shall be the duty of all civil and military officers exercising authority in either of said States to afford all practical aid and protection to the officers of such State to enforce and execute the laws and to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any officer who shall wilfully withhold such aid and protection, or shall wilfully prevent, hinder or delay the meeting of either of said Legislatures or the inauguration of any of the officers, or of any other civil or military officer under either of said State authorities, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Woolley is still confined, awaiting Butler's convenience. He refused to allow his counsel to have had Woolley's $17,000 in the Committee room, and Butler counted it.

Municipal affairs are in statu quo.

Washington, June 9.—Public resignation is announced on confirmation by the Senate of a successor.

Washington, June 9.—Judge Chase is recently assumed as a candidate for the nomination by the Democratic Convention. He seems great agitation in the party. The political cauldron, whose fires are fed by

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,"

is seething and steaming at a furious rate. The opponents of Pendleton are earnestly supporting the aspirations of Judge Chase, on account of the jealousies that prevail between Seymour, McClellan and Hancock, they find it impossible to consolidate their strength upon either of them, and they are making them the instrument by which negro supremacy is successfully established. The negro has our sympathy For the protection of his person, the freedom and the enjoyment of his property, we do not reclaimstate against any tion guarantees to him. But we have a solemn warning to the country that this effort to degrade the white race by subordinating it, although in a majority, to the political supremacy of the black race, as proposed by the Constitution now to be inaugurated under the Military Acts, will require more than ordinary courage and forbearance. We are to avert those frightful results which have been foretold by men of all classes, but by none more positively than prominent Republican senators. Undoubtedly it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in improving the condition of the negro, but the candid contribution of the intelligent mind is not needed to see that the colored man cannot safely predicate his hopes upon the downfall of the white race Sumner, Stevens, Tilden and Church at their head. The wealth of the party in this city, represented by Belmont and Cisco, sustains them The Democratic delegates from the States are ardent, but uninitiated in metropolitan tactics, those from the South are poor and soon to conviction The capitalists of their host Northern will be lavished upon them without stint. They will be wined and dined, and, if need be, plied with those arguments so potent at the Fifth Hall and Washington Hall, and won by the blandishments of the aristocratic members of the party, they will be electrified, if not stunned, by the magic of the unsophisticated masses They will be assured that so soon as Judge Chase has the endorsement of a regular nomination, the party will rally as a unit and will rally around him from sheer force of party fealty and discipline They will point to the outside strength which will be drawn to his support from the ranks of dissatisfied Republicans and his old abolition conquerors; and they will dwell with emphasis upon the material aid which will derive from the Democratic National banks, while the prestige of his name would enable the Democracy to make a hopeful struggle for some of the Southern States by uniting with the whole ex rebel forces a share of the negro votes

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BY TELEGRAPH.
[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.
An Act Authorizing the Convening of the Southern State Legislatures.
Indian War Rumors on the Increase.
The Texas Convention.
Woolley Still in Confinement.
Butler Counted Woolley's Money.
Steamship Nevada Wrecked.
Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.—Beaman reported a bill from the Reconstruction Committee, dividing Texas into three States. Ordered printed.

A bill inaugurating Southern State officers, was read three times and passed—115 to 31.

A bill for the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph from Mobile to New Orleans, was introduced, and consideration postponed until to-morrow.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to inquire whether the establishment by Mexico of free ports at Matamoros and other towns on the Rio Grande was not contrary to the commercial rights of this country.

The Ute bill resumed till adjournment.

SENATE.—Mrs. Eliza Potter, of Charleston, South Carolina, petitions for reimbursement for forty thousand dollars expended for the support of Union prisoners, by herself and family, during the war. Referred to the Committee on Claims

A petition from the Louisville Board of Trade, asking for a reduction of the whisky tax to fifty cents, was received.

The Omnibus Admission bill was reenacted, and Alabama was added to the list by a vote of 22 to 21 The Republicans voting nay were Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Trumbull and Yates. A motion to strike out the provision nullifying the Georgia relief clause was discussed all day. The argument took a wide range. It was claimed that without this clause the Georgia Constitution would not have been ratified, and Congress would defeat the will of the people by nullifying it Others argued that as the clause from its unconstitutionality was the first step to be taken, its legality must be first passed upon. The argument indicated that the Senate will undoubtedly persist in nullifying the relief clause.

Without taking a vote the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 9.—The Chinese reception attracted an immense crowd. The usual proceedings occurred

Indian war rumors are on the increase Sher the right of way for a railroad on Esplanade street Adopted finally.

Mr. Woolley introduced an ordinance for a road on certain streets Referred.

Petition of Paul Fourcade, and 52 others, for permission to erect floating bath houses. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The House went into Executive session.

The Senate bill was reported to meet the Lower House in joint session.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The regular meeting of the Board last evening, with President Chadwick in the chair

The President's weekly report showed receipts for week ending 5th inst., $10,544 80; expenditures, $9,000 00; balance on hand $135; 16s 18 Referred to the Finance Committee

The following message was received from Mayor Heath:

Gentlemen—The action of Gen. Buchanan, in postponing the meeting of the Legislature until November next, renders it necessary that some action should be taken by the municipal authorities. I feel constrained to call your attention again to the necessity for the registration.

The serious losses which the city sustains in making its purchases and which all the departments of the government, including employés of the army and public schools, suffer in receiving their pay in depreciated city currency, and the impossibility to obtain relief from any source, except by the meeting of the Legislature, have painfully affected my mind, and lead me to hope that some method will suggest itself to you by which this evil may be remedied, and the city from its embarrassments. Although the plan of Mr. Avegno is liable to some objections, yet it has been successfully adopted in other cities and countries, not less scrupulous on the subject of morality than are the American people, and it seems to supply a necessity which is now urgent, and which difficulties under which we now labor. As a dernier resort, inasmuch as we have exhausted other propositions which have been suggested, I would recommend the framing of such a Constitution as is now offered for their approval and sanction Recommending to the interest of the Union, we not only understand, but will, with out a dissenting voice, most zealously advocate, but reconstruction in the interest of African supremacy, we neither can understand nor can approve.

THOS. L. MACON, Chairman.
W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretary.

Pendleton and Chase.

The prominence which Judge Chase has recently assumed as a candidate for the nomination by the Democratic Convention, is causing great agitation in the party. The political cauldron, whose fires are fed by

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,"

is seething and steaming at a furious rate. The opponents of Pendleton are earnestly supporting the aspirations of Judge Chase, on account of the jealousies that prevail between Seymour, McClellan and Hancock, they find it impossible to consolidate their strength upon either of them, and they are making them the instrument by which negro supremacy is successfully established. The negro has our sympathy For the protection of his person, the freedom and the enjoyment of his property, we do not reclaimstate against any tion guarantees to him. But we have a solemn warning to the country that this effort to degrade the white race by subordinating it, although in a majority, to the political supremacy of the black race, as proposed by the Constitution now to be inaugurated under the Military Acts, will require more than ordinary courage and forbearance. We are to avert those frightful results which have been foretold by men of all classes, but by none more positively than prominent Republican senators. Undoubtedly it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in improving the condition of the negro, but the candid contribution of the intelligent mind is not needed to see that the colored man cannot safely predicate his hopes upon the downfall of the white race Sumner, Stevens, Tilden and Church at their head. The wealth of the party in this city, represented by Belmont and Cisco, sustains them The Democratic delegates from the States are ardent, but uninitiated in metropolitan tactics, those from the South are poor and soon to conviction The capitalists of their host Northern will be lavished upon them without stint. They will be wined and dined, and, if need be, plied with those arguments so potent at the Fifth Hall and Washington Hall, and won by the blandishments of the aristocratic members of the party, they will be electrified, if not stunned, by the magic of the unsophisticated masses They will be assured that so soon as Judge Chase has the endorsement of a regular nomination, the party will rally as a unit and will rally around him from sheer force of party fealty and discipline They will point to the outside strength which will be drawn to his support from the ranks of dissatisfied Republicans and his old abolition conquerors; and they will dwell with emphasis upon the material aid which will derive from the Democratic National banks, while the prestige of his name would enable the Democracy to make a hopeful struggle for some of the Southern States by uniting with the whole ex rebel forces a share of the negro votes

The contest in the Convention will be watched with the deepest interest. At present Mr Pendle on has the advantage of number. Whether this can be overcome by the skill, the courage, the blandishments, the appliances of his opponents, only a brief struggle between them can determine.—*N Y. Sun.*

The celebrated Neapolcon brigand, Gaetano Manzi, whose capture of M Meese, an English traveler, was minutely related by the latter in a volume published two years ago, has at last been captured, and with nineteen of his band recently arraigned for trial. Thanks to the spoils derived from several years' successful brigandage, Gaetano has been enabled to retain for his defense the best advocates at the Neapolitan bar.

A new Paris fashion, which was started at Mme. de Rothschild's ball, is the adoption of garlands of flowers instead of microscopic bits of green stock in the hair. Roses and heliotrope are preferred, and these are kept fresh all the evening by quills being filled with fresh water and sealed at both ends. In these the flowers are fastened by their tips. Plats of hair hide the mechanism, and sometimes false hair is rolled round the quill, which is secured by hair-pins afterwards.

The newly elected Legislature of North Carolina will have the Republican majority of twenty-six in the Senate and forty in the House of Representatives, whence a Southern paper is induced to hope that the Conservatives will carry the State for the Democracy in November.

The Albany (Ga.) *News*, encouraged by the fact that in southwestern Georgia the negroes generally voted for the Republican ticket, says: "We profoundly assert that they are the safe guardians of the franchise. We see no reason longer to oppose negro suffrage."

Louisville, June 9.—Sales 149 hhds Tobacco: Lugs $8 to $9 50; medium leaf $14 to $15; shipping $15 to $16 75; curling leaf $18 25 to $24 75. Flour—superfine $8 to $8 50. Wheat $2 25 to $2 30 Corn 88 to 90c Oats 83c. Rye $2 to $2 05 Lard 17¾ to 18c. New Pork $27 75 to $28 Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17c. Bulk—shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16c. Whisky, free, raw $2 15.

Cincinnati, June 9 Flour dull—family $10 to $10 25. Wheat $2 25 to $2 32. Corn 90 to 92c Oats 75 to 76c Pork held at $27 75 to $28 Bulk Meats 12 to 14c. Bacon—shoulders held at 17¼ to 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 16¾ to 17c Butter 20 to 35c. Eggs 22. Hay declined $1.

St Louis June 9 —Pork $27 50. Lard unchanged Bacon and Flour unchanged. Corn inactive. 83 to 86c. Oats 74 to 76c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southeast Pass, June 9, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60 No wind. Arrived, steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Galveston, to G A. Whitney & Co; schooner River Queen, Rowe, from Matagorda, molasses, to J. Avet Sailed, steamship Morgan. Outside the bar, bark Nellie May. On the bar, ship Uhland.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 9.—Passed down, Quitman, at 7 P. M River falling slowly.

Louisville, June 9.—River falling—6 feet 5 inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

St. Louis, June 9.—The river has swollen 2 feet in the past 48 hours.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southeast Pass, June 9, 11 A. M.—Barometer 29.60 Wind Northeast and light No arrivals. Sailed—Brig Leonidas and schooner Morris. Outside—Bark Nellie May. On the Bar—ship Uhland.

Washington, June 9.—Woolley's statement, given on the ground that Shooks evidence relieved Woolley from the confidence invested by professional relations, was that Woolley was a dupe to influence the Ways and Means Committee regarding the whisky tax in Shook's interest.

Woolley's proceedings in this respect are not fully stated, but no corrupt operations are evident.

Seventeen thousand one hundred dollars of the questioned money are and have been in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel.

It appears from the affidavits that Woolley, Shook and others were at the Metropolitan Hotel talking politics and proposing bets. Woolley threw the money on the table, requesting Shook to hold it, and Woolley left the room. Shook took no notice of Woolley's remark or the money, and Mr. Valkenburg, regarding neither Woolley nor Shook in a proper condition to have charge of so large a sum, took the money and deposited it with his own valuables in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel. The parties separated shortly. Woolley continued his drinking several days during which time the discordant evidences of Woolley and Shook were taken. The whole affair amounts to nothing.

New York, June 9.—Governments dull. Money and Sterling unchanged Gold dull. Sixties unchanged Wheat a shade firmer. Corn dull and 1c lower. Mess Pork firm. Lard quiet. Cotton dull and declining—middling uplands 30c.

THE MOVEMENT FOR OLD GREENBACKS.—The subjoined letter, says the New York *Sun*, has been communicated to us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL CLUB,
SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
June 1, 18 8.

Dr. A. W. Hall, Chairman Chair Club, New York

Your Chase movement has reached the prairies of the West, and the good work is getting well under way

Already there are well-organized clubs in this city, Peoria, Quincy, Galena and Milwaukee, with leading and influential Republicans at the bottom, who are pledged to carry this State and Wisconsin, and to defeat the Corporate Conspiracy will place him in nomination We also learn of a similar move in St Louis to bring Missouri into the ring.

Let us hear from you between then and the 4th prox to bring the Democracy to understand that it is Chase or do feat, and the West will add new vitality to the cause.

J. F BAIRD, Itinerant Organizer

At the laying of the corner stone of Edwin Booth's Theatre, Judge Daly remarked that the history repeating itself, he was the only one glorious drama suit impersonated in a Booth.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1868.

We have no change to report in the condition of the money market proper There is still a fair amount of capital available for the accommodation of all borrowers, but there is very little of it to be had except at full rates. The banks continue to discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call loans, made on liberal terms. The street rates for Al commercial notes are 1 to 1¼ per cent per month, and for second grade 1¼ to 1½ Mortgage paper of the highest class is worth 1 cent per month for the former and 1¾ to 15 for the latter.

Gold opened 139¾, against 139¾ at the close of business on Saturday last, and in the Board, closed at 139¾ to 139¾. The sales include $20,000 5000, 5000 and 10,000 at 139¾, $3000, $1000, $5000, $4000 and $15 000 at 139¾. The movements in Silver continued on a limited scale, the transactions having been confined to $1200 in American half d