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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Alfred Bouligny sells real estate at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

SPANISH MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.—A meeting of Italians was held in New York city on the 26th, to take measures to support the cause of Italy in the impending war. Among the resolutions adopted was an "appeal to their brethren of New York and America to subscribe funds for sending volunteers to Italy."

CHANGE OF TIME FOR MOBILE.—By notice elsewhere it is announced that on and after the 30th instant, the steamers of the Morgan mail line for Mobile will leave on the arrival of the 10 a. m. train of the Pontchartrain Railroad, and will stop at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, and Biloxi—not at City.

YOUNG MEN'S CONSCRIPT CITY BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION PIC NIC.—We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation from the gentlemen composing this well known Association, to attend a "private Pic Nic", to be given by them at Jacob Bender's garden, on the 4th July. The Association are a most benevolent body, to get out of duty and forget, for a few hours, its dust and turmoil, is always refreshing; but when to this are added such delicacies as the Association are sure to lay before their friends, and seasoned, too, with the courtesy which can give rest even to a Louisiana heat, we fancy that the anticipation of the pic nic is the fruitful source of the heartiness with which it is generally relied on, as the head of its invitation is the motto: "Welcome Our Friends." The Association, "on hospitable aims intent", will doubtless know how to realize it.

A BEAUTIFUL WORK ON EGYPTIAN.—A large and magnificent picture in needle work, executed by a lady of New Orleans, is on exhibition for a few days at the store of Rambal & Duppy, 145 Canal street. The scene represents the death of Douglas, at the battle of Langside, in presence of the Queen, Mary Stuart, as described by Sir Walter Scott. The figures are distinctly outlined and finely colored and shaded against an extensive sky and landscape. The picture is perhaps the largest of the kind which has ever been in the city, and may be regarded as a marvel not alone of artistic skill and delicate workmanship, but also of extraordinary diligence and perseverance. It is to be forwarded soon to New York, where it will be placed in a gallery of fine arts.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The project of a Convention at Philadelphia to represent all who support the restoration policy of the President contemplates doubtless a new political organization. The class of parties must under such auspices it appears to have a common end to be accomplished, each man or Democratic and Conservative, for example, are about equally opposed, either in point of antecedents or of present opinions and position, to what is politically distinctive and peculiar in the Democratic party and in the Republican party. Those men stand pledged alike against the Radical rights ideal, and to the support of the new and the revolutionary creed and purpose of the other. And it is not to be denied that, ardently as they may desire to defeat the Radical element which controls the Republican organization, there are clear considerations of expediency to dissuade them from making the fight in the North at least under the Democratic banner and on a platform which is identified with Democratic platform. For it is as unquestionable as any fact of political history well can be that the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party, from the time of Thomas Jefferson to the time of Jefferson Davis, represented the principle of severing States by force of arms to unwilling coercion with other States under a government which is bound explicitly, or tacitly, and formally renounced. Yet this very principle is that upon which the Northern people, acting for practical purposes as a unit, placed themselves in the late civil conflict with equal passion and determination and fought the Southern people to the utterance of total military overthrow and prostration.

Consequently, the Forneys, Doubtfuls, Cowens and other Northern politicians of the same class who are engaged in the National Union movement, to coalesce on good principles with the Democratic party, would be to accuse the whole North of being guilty of political heresy and a great moral wrong. They could not but approached that end at once, and they can build the hope of conciliating support of the specific policy which they might have in view among the mass of the Republicans; and without support in that quarter, they might well apprehend, arguing from present political conditions, that in a Presidential contest, if not in Congressional elections, they would not have the assurance of a single vote in the North.

Hence it may be conceded that the projectors of the National Union Convention desire to form, for the time being at least, a new political organization combining Republicans and Democrats in a common movement for a common object. That proposed to be the basis of existing schisms from the Republican ranks, is far from being at this moment clear. Judging from the telegraphic statement of the views of the Democrats in Congress concerning the project, it is likely to have the support of the Democratic leaders if they can give such support without a positive repudiation of their party. It is not improbable that many, now humiliated with the Republican organization, will be ready to yield a like qualified adhesion. It is yet to be seen how far this condition may be compatible with the precise purposes of the Convention.

But if by persons at present the simply to regain a position of personal respect of the public or of power to control the action of States, without for that breaking up the foundations of consistent Union, nothing can be gained, but much may be lost, by complicating this end with others less urgent, or by adopting a with platform that will reopen the discussion of old issues, or excite dangerous new. The strength of the movement will be in proportion as its object is kept single, exclusive, speakable, and perfectly comprehensible. Let it be plainly set forth that this object is specific restoration of peace and harmony to the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and then the people, irrespective of former party ties and inapplicable issues, will have an opportunity to testify whether they are really the enemy of the strife of sectional hate, or would put an end to a prolonged state of revolution.

Mr. Raymond, in his late speech in Congress, says, "the great political necessity of the day is to nationalize the party that has saved the nation"—meaning the Republican party, which Mr. Raymond is in the habit of calling the "Union party." He fails, with all his disbelief, to tell us how it is one is to nationalize a party "Union" and yet dominate, as he confesses, of nationality. It may be seen clearly enough in Mr. Raymond's own contradictions in slinging to his party and deprecating its policy, that the first of two nationality and true union is vastly needful and that great obstacle to its consummation is the treasonable nationalism of his party, whose continuation destroyed it. Mr. Raymond's hope of efficacious fling such a party without relinquishing one of its principles, may be the first result on his imagination, but hardly on his reason or candor. But it is possible for Republicans who may not wish to go to the extremes of evil to by the movement and Weeks who may feel their party to nationalize themselves at least to the extent of supporting the simple and specific programme that may be agreed on by the projected Convention at Philadelphia. In this possibility there is hope that this Convention will be fruitful of national good, and through it may not at once form a new party resting on principles and policies, it may lay the ground work and have the weakness of one freely national and loyal, and possessing elements of power and success.

Grape's Petroleum Stove.

Every Housekeeper her own servant. No excuse for being troubled with servants. The Petroleum Stove Company has, by its undying efforts, succeeded in manufacturing in this city a plentiful supply of cooking stoves. It is the most wonderful invention of the age. The stoves given on hire, cooks as quick, or quicker, and cook better and in less time than any other. What adds to the perfection of the stove is that it is the most economical, as is attested by a hundred certificates from families using these stoves in this city. No. 166 Colmy street.

Says the New York Tribune of the 25th:

We guillotine the news from Forteiss Monroe of the lodgement of spunges and comfortables in the cell for the safe keeping of Mr. and Miss Jefferson Davis. By-and-by the Davis will have become no glaring, and then he will be let go. What is to be done in the meantime is to see that nobody is cheated? Mr. Davis is not to be tried—at all events, not with intent to punishment of convicting him—then why is he longer subjected to the public cost? Let us have an end of the ghost!

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 72 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,837.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### COALITION AGAINST NEW ENGLAND.

### THE YANKEES DEFEATED

### Mexican Intelligence.

### A NATIONAL ARMY.

### DRAWING IN PUEBLA, MEXICO.

### WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussia bonds Troops into Saxony.

LA MARMORA AND VICTOR EMMANUEL GOING TO CAMP.

## NEW YORK AND WESTERN MARKETS.

*Washington, June 27.*—The President yesterday authorized the issue of a pardon to Mr. Sindoes, who, in the early part of the war, occupied the position of Assistant Secretary of War in the Rebel Confederate Government. The pardon of Sindoes was earnestly recommended by Hon. A. H. Browning.

*Washington, June 27.*—Yesterday, for the first time during the session, the Middle States and Western members of the House co-operated against New England interests. The latter were defeated in their efforts to secure the Northern Pacific Railroad, the majority objecting what is termed the Union Pacific Company to obtain their route so as to go by Denver City, Colorado.

*Washington, June 27.—Senate.*—Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill to repeal an Act to reincorporate the County of Alexandria in the State of Virginia. Subject to this bill is the Act to annex Alexandria a part of the District of Columbia.

The bill to aid in the construction of telegraph line and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes was called up and some discussion ensued.

Mr. Brown, in some remarks, alluding to the recent report of the Postmaster General on the subject of telegraphing, said that in this report the Postmaster General had shown himself literally incompetent for the position he holds. His report was made up in great part of communications from persons interested in the great monopoly that now controls telegraphing in this country. He, the Postmaster-General, had selected mere discredit on himself in this connection than perhaps if transpired with the record of any other officer of the Government. Men in his position heretofore had striven to advance the public interests, but he had stood in the way, of needed reform.

Mr. Sherman regretted that Mr. Brown should have made such a personal attack upon Mr. Dennison, whom he (Sherman) knew to have the public interests at heart and to be deserving of the confidence of all.

The bill for giving suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia passed.

The House passed a bill for the prevention of smuggling.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported the Senate amendments to the tax bill. The House concurred in nearly all of them, but disagreed to the Senate amendment of a tax of 2 instead of 3 cents a pound on cotton. This, with the other amendments, were adjusted by a committee of conference.

*Washington, June 27.*—It is understood that the latest committee of the Senate on the Mississippi levee, of which Mr. Clark is chairman, held a meeting on Monday and had before them Messrs. Shelby, Fields, and other gentlemen who are now here representing the interests of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. The subject was thoroughly investigated and we learn there was evinced a general disposition on the part of the committee to deal with the important topic in a liberal spirit. Gen. Cauby, late commander of the Department of the Gulf, and Major-Gen. Humphreys, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, who executed the survey of the Mississippi Delta, have open an invitation appeared before the committee and given information essential as a basis for the requisite legislation by Congress.

*New York, June 27.*—The steamship Java from Liverpool on Sunday, the 10th, and Queenstown on Monday evening, the 17th inst., arrived this evening.

The Federal Diet, having on the 14th, by a vote of 9 to 6, agreed to the Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army. Prussia, agreeably to her constitution, declared that her federal relations had ceased to exist, and that the act of the Diet of Sunday was therefore without legal effect. The Prussian Minister at Frankfort was handed his passports and left the city. Prussia has declared hostilities, and the first engagement between the Austrian troops had entered Saxony. This statement was not, however, confirmed, but it was believed Gen. Gablenz would immediately move on Dresden.

The Prussian Minister at Dresden left on the 15th, and Prussian troops were entering Saxony from the eastward. A tow went out at Pass à l'Outre. Weather cloudy and calm.

### Judge Abell on the Reconstructing of the Convention of 1864.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court, has addressed a letter of yesterday's date to a city contemporary on the above subject. In this letter he says:

Having been a member of the convention of 1864, I am frequently asked, whether, in my opinion, that convention is reconvened. I have never thought it of sufficient importance to give it much consideration. I am of the mind that there is no such convention. It ceased to exist with the adjournment. It is the people of the Constitution made by it. This, I think, will clearly appear by a fair construction of the Constitution and the resolutions by which the right to call it is now claimed. It certainly could not perpetuate itself by a mere resolution; it has not proceeded to do so by any clause in the Constitution.

The resolutions relied on were offered by Hon. R. King Cutler, and passed by a vote of 69 to 14, journal of the convention, p. 178. The first clause reads:

*Resolved*, That when the convention adjourns, it shall be only to meet by organization, whose duty it shall be to reconvoke the convention for any cause, or in case the Constitution should not be ratified, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary for the formation of a civil government for the State of Louisiana. He shall also in that case call upon the proper officers of the State to issue elections to be held to fill any vacancies that may exist in the convention, in parishes where elections may subsequently be held.

This clause provides for the contingency of a rejection of the Constitution, and nothing more. The second clause of the resolution, with a statement of its object by Mr. Cutler, the mover, clearly shows that to be the meaning of the resolution. It reads:

That in case of the ratification of the Constitution it shall be in the power of the legislature, at its first session, to reconvoke the convention, in like manner, in case it should be deemed expedient or necessary, for the purpose of making amendments or additions to the Constitution, that may, in the opinion of a legislature require to maintain the Constitution, or in case of the occurrence of any emergency requiring its action.

It is clear, by the words and sense of this resolution, all the powers of the convention were then passed by it to the legislature, and placed exclusively under its control and direction. This conclusion is fortified by the statement of the object of the resolution by its mover, Mr. Cutler, who, after regretting the absence of General Banks, was the delegate of the convention, p. 693. He said:

But this is not the object of the resolutions; my object is to secure the people of Louisiana, after a bloody war, against the usurpation of power over the work of the people, and when this work is completed there will be no longer any necessity for the presence of this body, but until it is done, until the Constitution is adopted, until the people have ratified it, there should be a remedy, in case its enemies should be likely to prove successful in defeating it.

Its enemies, of whom I was one, did not defeat it. The Constitution was ratified and the object of the resolution accomplished. The people have accepted the Constitution, and organized a government under it. It is their property, and they alone have a right to alter or amend it.

It is clear to my mind that the resolutions never contemplated any further action by the convention, after the ratification of the Constitution by the people.

The convention, as a body, was elected by but few voters, a large portion of them soldiers and other transient persons; some elected by a few soldiers and soldiers on gunboats, or a secluded places unknown to the people of the parish. Several of the number non residents of the State of Louisiana. It could not be said to be not a representation of the State and people; and I think self-respect and a proper regard for the opinions of others, forbid any attempt at further action on its part in the premises. The interest of the State demands repose. Commerce, agriculture and social order require it. The convention of 1864 passed the Emancipation. We have had a successful government under it for nearly two years. It never met my appointment. It was not my appointee. The Governor, who is the head of the State, is the proper person to call the convention appears to be visionary, unwarranted by good precedent, illegal and unjust to the people and State of Louisiana, and if persisted in, will be a convention without legal existence, sempre without power or authority, servants of no authority, having, by the Constitution of their own make, passed the treasury to the State government. The treasurer must be obedient to law.

I am clearly of the mind that the convention of 1864 has filled its mission and is a lifeless body, and that it cannot and will not be recognized by the constituted authorities. But if without constitutional or legal authority, it should do so, I will then, as I now do, protest against the action of the people of the State of Louisiana, against touching the Constitution of 1864 without the consent of the people, expressed at the ballot box of the legislature, as pointed out in the 142th article of the Constitution. They have acquired vested rights under it, of which they cannot and will not be divested, except it be by their own consent. I am not an apologist of that instrument; it was conceived in usurpation and brought forth in corruption: but it has been sanctified by the people, and is now good for all purposes of civil government until the people shall, by deliberation and experience, adopt a Constitution which even exceeds anything that could honorably have been expected from the most friendly action. The article expresses the gratification of the people of the State of Louisiana on General Grant and Meade should have been sent to the convention, and says there are no sons of enemies here. That can be no long and painfully remembered. The Pontifex are all always entitled to thanks for having given the Americans an example for displaying their friendliness and good feeling.

The Rome correspondent of the London Times says that the Pope is in a state of great depression and prostration.

Baron Rinaland was forming a new station in the ministry. La Marmora goes to camp with the king as minister without portfolio.

The news from other places is unimportant.

The Atlantic Cable is finished. The Great Eastern arrived safely June 27th.

The ex Confederate ovation Talleharone and Senator have been sold at auction at Liverpool.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH [JUNE 18.

The action of the American Government towards the Southern States is giving general satisfaction. The London Times to-day eulogizes the Washington Government and says it would be impossible to exaggerate the good which the Freedmen, the abolitionists and the rebels would have accomplished otherwise moreover. The Times says the Government has conciliated the rebels by its moderation and forbearance, and will answer all the purposes of a State Government until the people shall, by deliberation and experience, adopt a Constitution which even exceeds anything that could honorably have been expected from the most friendly action. The article expresses the gratification of the people of the State of Louisiana on General Grant and Meade should have been sent to the convention, and says there are no sons of enemies here. That can be no long and painfully remembered. The Pontifex are all always entitled to thanks for having given the Americans an example for displaying their friendliness and good feeling.

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## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS AT THE LAKE.—It seems that the Camellia, Creole, and other Lake steamers, by some authority which whether warranted or not is very annoying, are detained every trip on returning to the City when within a short distance of the wharf at the Lake. This is done by colored troops sent out in a skiff, who for some purpose and by some authority, of which we are not advised, detain the boats only long enough, it is true, to collect from each, the trifling sum of $5, but still quite long enough it frequently happens, to break the steamers' connection with the cars and thus detain large numbers of our business men, so as to prevent them from meeting important engagements requiring punctuality. Our informant is of the opinion that the lot is so loose as the first shot was fired. A young man, purely American in his habits, who had lived about this town in one of the British provinces, was sitting in a bar room with a friend, on the night of the murder. They had just taken a drink and relapsed into their chairs, when a police man entered and looked around the room, and passed out near where the two friends were sitting. "What's ——doing around here, Bob?" said the officer. "Oh, nothing much," said Bob Johnson is to be killed to-night." And the two continued their chat until the police man went out and joined another upon the pavement. Duffy was told that Johnson was waiting to kill him, and the police advised him to get out a warrant and have him arrested. With the same chivalry of which I have spoken he declined, fearing it would look cowardly. As he had refused to take steps to have the law protect him, the officers of the law he could only say that he must take care of himself, and that the police would be in readiness should an attack be made. Duffy armed himself. Bob Johnson never went near the house the place was strongly guarded by a cordon of policemen, and all were waiting for the shoot to begin again. The two friends were still sitting in the bar room sipping brandy and water, when "pop," "pop" went the pistols overhead, and the report of half a dozen or more of the police, waiting for the signal, sprang to the spot.

All this came out in the examination, yet how much more has been taken the trouble to analyze it. When Duffy was advised by the police, and when the chief was notified that Bob Johnson was waiting to kill Duffy, did it not occur to them that nothing could be prevented? And are the facts dare not be published, it is said? Dare not? Why not? They all came out during the examination, and who is there dare not say that when the chief of the police disposed his force so he ready for the row when it began, he did not fail in his duty, in that he failed to arrest all parties concerned. It was known that Johnson was armed, and Duffy was advised to have him arrested; and there is a strict law against carrying weapons. So long as the press and the people dare not censure in terms the blunders of the police, we will be liable to a repetition of them. In England the police would have arrested every man concerned at the first breath of suspicion or of threat. The only reason for not doing so is, that the police would be false swearing, and in addition what a row there would be in Parliament.

*Board of Assistant Aldermen.*—Meeting last evening to conclude unfinished business. Mr. Hennessy, chairman of the Committee on Streets, etc., as reported previous meeting, were approved. The Special Committee of both Boards on the contracts for repairing the