THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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No. 70 Chartres Street.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1868.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

If we can judge by the utterances of the press there is a remarkable unanimity in the South, respecting the propriety of leaving the question of the platform and the candidate to the delegates from the North and West. They are to fight the battle and there the ground better than we do, and the tactics of the enemy. This, however, does not preclude an expression of opinion from the representatives of the Southern States, and that opinion is certainly in favor of embodying in the platform an unmistakable denunciation of negro suffrage and the other unconstitutional measures of the last and present Congress. The platform should assert them as not binding and subject to be repealed and cancelled whenever a majority can be obtained to effect that object. Those measures are revolutionary in their character and aims, and an unceasing opposition to them should be kept up and encouraged.

The telegraph announces that Gov. Seymour, of New York, in a speech delivered in that city yesterday, is reported to have said "that without general amnesty and the restoration of the right of suffrage to all the whites in the South, a great standing army must be a permanent institution." He might have said with equal truth, that so long as negro suffrage exists in the South a standing army would be necessary to enforce it. The people of the South will never be content while this dangerous privilege is exercised by the negro population They submit to it because they cannot help themselves, and will turn the weapon against their enemies, but they can never *approve* a measure which has been adopted, not out of a sense of justice to the negro, but out of enmity to the white population.

We hope the platform will boldly take ground against the Governments set up in the Southern States. To pretermit any allusion to that subject, it seems to us would be to recognise their validity. The Convention cannot pass over the enormity of creating these Governments over an unwilling people, without seeming to admit their legality.

A Georgia contemporary says, and we entirely concur in the views as forcibly expressed, that "if the Democratic party shall adopt the advice of those two leading journals (the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*), and while denouncing the Reconstruction acts as illegal, unconstitutional and void, shall declare that the Governments set up and organize under the provisions of those acts are legal, constitutional and binding upon the people of these States, we say that the South can have no place in the party. Such a position is infinitely worse than the Radicals.

"They pretend and declare that the Reconstruction Acts are *constitutional*, and, therefore, must be obeyed. The *World* and *Times* would have the Democracy to declare that they are *constitutional* but must be obeyed. On this question the record of Georgia is held by those who would enforce it to be illegal, and not by those who would enforce it, because, by so doing, they must benefit their party.

"On this point there can be no compromise which will be acceptable to the people of the South, or which can be made without a violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution. If the Reconstruction Acts are illegal and unconstitutional, then the action taken or had under and by virtue of the force or authority of these acts, must be likewise unconstitutional and void."

"A compelled acceptance of a portion of the people of Georgia—and that acceptance made by a class of individuals who, by the laws of the State, were excluded from the privilege of voting—of the terms of reconstruction offered in the military bills is not binding, either in law or morals, upon the white people of the State, and does not stop them from asserting and reassuming their long privileges or from so under the forms of law they may be able to do so. They cannot stultify themselves by the support of a party platform which surrenders all hope for a future restoration of their rights.

"If the Democratic party fails to take bold, decided and advanced ground in condemnation of the reconstruction acts; if it intends to take the back track on the question of negro suffrage, if it is willing to plead the right of Congress to fix the qualifications for suffrage in the Southern States, the contest becomes a mere scramble for spoils, in which the South can take no interest whatever. We can see no good reason why Mr. Chase should not receive the nomination of the party, if the contest is to be made on such a platform; and, really, it would seem that Gen. Grant would himself fulfill all the conditions which such a code of principles would require for an appropriate candidate for office.

"We do not presume to dictate to the people of the North the line of policy which they should adopt. We do not wish even to subject ourselves to the charge of wishing to influence Northern Democratic sentiment upon this point All that we wish to do on the present occasion, is to warn them against the adoption of a policy which not only surrenders and essential living and vitally important principle, but which would force the great body of their white brothers of the South into a position of cold neutrality, or at best of lukewarm acquiescence

"The South, it is conceded, will be the main battle ground in the coming canvass. The respective parties are so equally balanced in the North and West, as to throw the balance of power into the hands of the Southern States The Radicals have adopted a platform which will insure the loss of three fourths of the Southern electoral votes unless the Democratic party is a foolish attempt to conciliate and win the negro vote, shall yield the high ground it has hitherto occupied on this suffrage question. If the Democratic leaders desire to strengthen their party in the South, they must not attempt to throw out baits for negro votes. The true way to secure that vote is to adopt a platform containing correct principles, run a candidate who presents a consistent record in favor of those principles, and thereby arouse the enthusiasm, excite the activity, and strengthen the determination of the white people to win the race at all hazards, even if in so doing it becomes necessary to use the illegal black voter in favor of law and order and the constitution of the country."

## OUACHITA PRODUCTIONS.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Col. Eugene Tisdale, of Ouachita parish, who is engaged in cultivating a plantation there, and lending his assistance to every praiseworthy property, as well as acting in the capacity of a Revenue officer of the United States. Col. Tisdale is introducing new labor-saving farming implements of Northern manufacture into that region, and with Northern energy is showing the old fogies of Ouachita how to make one dollar produce two. The Colonel is an enterprising and useful man, and being a good Democrat withal, we wish him great success. The barrel of "Goodrich potatoes" received upon his farm bids fair to succeed. They will no doubt prove on trial to be of superior quality, and Col. T will receive our thanks for this acceptable present. Col. Tisdale writes as "*these potatoes are, in my opinion, as nice as any ever raised in the Northern States.* The amount of seed planted to the acre was two bushels, and the yield per acre a little over two hundred bushels. They were planted in March and are now fully matured. The amount of land planted in potatoes was eighteen acres, and the only fertiliser used was unslacked lime, which was scattered over the field at the rate of one barrel to every two acres."

Capt G. W McCranie, editor and proprietor of the Ouachita *Telegraph*, is also in the city and yesterday honored our office with a call. Capt McCranie is on his way to the Democratic Convention at New York, to which body he is a delegate.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—We have received a copy of a telegram received in this city yesterday from Cincinnati, by Mr. J. B Holmes, Southern Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, stating that "the Pendleton escort, one thousand strong, leave Cincinnati on Monday for New York via the Pennsylvania Central and Pan Handle Road."

## AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, at 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 57 Independence street, between Camp-alley and Greatrock streets, a lot of household furniture and sundry articles.

Manton Marble, the accomplished editor of the *World*, is stricken down with grief over the probably early demise of his lovely wife. Endowed with rare talents and an ardent sympathiser and help meet in all the plans and aspirations of her husband, her loss will indeed be a terrible affliction to him. Consumption has removed other members of her family.—*New York Letter.*

We understand that Hon. Wm. M. Evarts has declined to accept the position of Attorney General, tendered him by the President.—*National Intelligencer.*

# The New Orleans Bee.

## OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,478

### The Legislature Convened.

We publish to day a notice which has been issued by H. C. Warmoth, the "Carpet-Bag" Governor elect of this once respectable State, calling together the Legislature, on Monday, the 29th inst., at the Mechanic's Institute, in this city. This call, be it observed, is not made in accordance with State laws, but in accordance with an act of Congress, a military act—an act of despotic power. *The Legislature thus convened is in no sense a free representative body*, and although we have taken part in the election of its members we can but consider it as a part of the monstrosity which has been imposed upon us, simply because we are not in a position effectually to reject its authority.

The military authority in this State to some extent ceases, and we regret to part with it. It is more *respectable* than a Carpet-Bag Government. If our situation were not serious, we could laugh at the condition in which a once spirited people are now placed.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Steamer Nina Summes*—In a late paragraph in this column we alluded to a collision between this steamer and a flatboat, which occurred near the city in broad daylight, and intimated that such accidents were attributable to the unskillfulness of pilots. Such, however, we are assured was not the case in this instance, and we make this allusion to the fact in justice to Capt. Greathouse and the other officers of the boat, who are, to our knowledge, proverbial for their care and skill, acquired by long and experience in the steamboating business. As perfect gentlemen, besides, we know of no officers whom we could more earnestly commend to the traveling public than those of the Nina Summes, which is at present running in the Lafourche trade, where she is a great favorite.

*Central High School*—The exercises at the Lyceum Hall, Thursday evening, by the pupils of this school deserved more than a passing notice. This school is put forth, and its success is regarded, as the highest evidence of the educational system of New Orleans.

We are glad to see its success, and we have always taken pleasure in encouraging it.

The declamations Thursday evening were generally good, and the subject matter of those that were original showed study and taste

That of Master William Renshaw was quite good as a composition, but was too long. His voice is strong, but he has a way of smothering his words so as not to be distinctly heard. Let him correct this defect. His gestures were appropriate, and general manner good. The best composition of the evening was that of Master W. Small. This young gentleman has a flowing style; besides his production evinced thought. The recitation of that stirring poem of Lord Macaulay's, "Horatius at the Bridge," by Master V. Fontaine, while it showed a true conception of the author, was in manner faulty. He drolled on the words too much. In fact, the whole recitation too much of the abominable sing-song tone which has crept into the pulpit. Master Fontaine has evidently had defective training. We advise him to get a new, and a better one.

By far, however, the best declamation of the evening was that of Master Oliver H. Mayer. Master Benard C Shields, the son of Alderman Shields. We don't think we ever listened a better recitation. This young gentleman possesses talents of the rare kind. The sentiment of the piece is one capable of cultivation to almost any extent The poem is a beautiful one, but Master Shields, by his manner of delivering it, made it a charm that a child's reading of it cannot suggest.

The declamation by Master Salomon was a very well digested composition for a youth. The production evinced a spirit of research and inquiry. We would suggest to the youthful orator to inquire for himself, if matter is permissible ! Perhaps the gentleman came from the stage as the representative of the "Mathematical Department" of the school. Does his, or any body else's mathematics determine the probability of a cyclone ? We hope this young man will think again, or have somebody at his elbow, before he attempts another such production

Master Alfred Mercier, also, deserves special mention for his recitations of the parodies on the poems "Burial of Sir John Moore" and "Excelsior." He has a good sense of the humorous, and his manner is perfectly natural

The singing by the ladies of the Normal School, assisted by the girls of the High School for the 3d Fourth District, and the music by Professor Curto, were very fine.

*The Murder of Major Manney.*—Coroner Bradford was engaged yesterday in investigating the facts concerning the killing of Major Fred Manny, of Nashville, who was so mysteriously killed Thursday night at Victor's Restaurant on Canal street. Yesterday morning Col. P. M Lockett, of Texas, accompanied by a friend, surrendered himself to the Chief of Police, having understood from the morning papers that he was supposed to be implicated in the unfortunate affair, and desiring an investigation. He went with the Chief to the scene of the horrible tragedy, and bore the air of a man conscious of innocence.

At the coroner's office were found Mrs. Margaret Jules, with whom Major Manney boarded, at 159 Canonbesse street, together with other parties, witnesses or friends of Col. Lockett or the deceased. There lay the dead body of Major Manney, a glass in speet-sole, a knife similar to the one with which he had been killed still being found on his person. The Coroner, without regularly empaneling a jury, proceeded to have the statements of parties taken down in writing as some of them, being sworn beforehand and others not at all, at which proceeding ex Judge Robertson, who was present, protested, declaring his readiness to testify in a legitimate but not such an extra judicial manner.

We give the burden of the statements of the witnesses in the abstract as follows:

Mr. Louis D. Craig said that he was the room-mate of Major Manney, at No. 159 Canbonbesse street; that until yesterday he had not been intimately acquainted with the man, but being in wretched health, his physicians advised the use of liquor as a stimulant; under this advice, he had drank, yesterday, to a free glass of whiskey, which was totally insane, that usually he was as mild and gentle in his manners as a woman.

The proprietress of George Martin, one of the proprietors of the restaurant, and a nephew of Victor, is to the effect that Major Manney was in the habit, during his visits to New Orleans, of taking his meals at this place; that in the course of his visits he had run up a small bill; yesterday he visited the restaurant, in company with a friend, and took dinner; he was then much intoxicated, and continually used abusive and insulting language, to the annoyance of some half a dozen guests, among whom was Colonel Lockett, of Texas. On finishing his dinner he called Mr. Martin to charge his dinner to his account. This Mr Martin respectfully declined to do, and insisted on payment in accordance with the rules of the house. Incensed with wine and highly incensed, Major Manney rose from the table applying to him the most offensive epithets. Colonel Lockett and a friend, seated at an opposite table, becoming disgusted with the language and demeanor of Major Manney, forced him to leave. Major Manney demanded their bill, intending to leave the house The ire of Major Manney seemed now turned upon Colonel Lockett, and several very harsh expressions passed between them, when Colonel Lockett left the room and immediately returned, accompanied by a dark, heavy set man. Major Manney met them as they entered the door Some words passed, some blows were struck, and when Mr Martin and others closed the door Major Manney was a corpse.

Col. Lockett, being sworn, testified: That about 5 o'clock on the evening of the killing he was sitting in the restaurant opposite the door, when two gentlemen came in. He knew neither personally. The taller of the two he recognised as having met Mr. Johnson, and he assumed him as the deceased. Witness went to the office to pay his bill and leave. Deceased went to the office to pay his bill also, and turning to the witness said, "God—your soul, you want to settle this difficulty"—alluding to a difficulty with the restaurateur. Witness replied, "I cannot be a party between you." Deceased continued to curse him two or three times. Witness replied, "I do not allow any one to curse me, and if you do not hush I will knock you down." At this, Capt. Craig, friend of the deceased, said not to notice him, as he was very drunk; that he would arrange the matter to morrow. Witness replied, "All right." Capt Craig then said, "Come, your self, and let us go away!" Capt Craig replied, "I have tried to do so" Witness then said, "I will send the police and have you arrested, as a disturber." Witness then walked out but did not happen to meet any policeman; witness continued his walk to the 18 Bourbon street, where he rested and walked on for some 25 or 30 minutes Meeting a party, it was proposed to walk round and see who the man was who accosted him in the restaurant, as unsavirely. When he arrived there, he looked in over the window and did not see any of the party, or he would not have gone in. Deceased, when witness entered, was a few steps in advance of Capt Craig, towards the office, talking apparently without anger. Witness did not hear what was said, and as witness entered the door deceased put his hand as if he wished to speak to him. Witness stopped and deceased using violent oaths, said to him: "If you say one word I'll knock you to hell." God d— — you, I will give you satisfaction." Witness said nothing till the deceased commenced cursing him and repeated the remark about satisfaction. Witness caught him by the coat and remarked, "Your friend will arrange that to-morrow," and at the same moment turned and went towards the office. He had been killed before he could even be felt, as he made no struggle in falling. Witness gave himself up, after seeing the reports about the affair in the papers.

The jury of inquest found a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by stab wounds inflicted by ——. One of the five jurors found Col P. M. Lockett accessory.

Coroner Bradford concluded thereupon to commit Col. Lockett to prison upon this opinion of the jury.

The affair this strangely investigated and so mysterious in its perpetration has created no little excitement.

Major Manney was a middle aged man, respectably connected, being a brother, as we stated yesterday, of General Manney, of Nashville, who commanded a gallant brigade during his name, in the Confederate service. The name of the principal in his killing is supposed, the evidence would seem to be taken with closed doors, in order, perhaps, that the guilty party may not be put on his guard.

*First District Court.—Judge Howe*—John Sneppen plead not guilty to a charge of burglariously entering the house of R. W. Lewis, No. 211 Carondelet street, on the morning of the 24 May last. John was discharged on bond, and the case continued.

Thomas Williams, colored, was found guilty of wantonly killing Mrs. Caroline Williams' (colored) dog.

*Appointments.*—Mayor Conway has appointed F. A. Michel Commissary of the Le Breton Market; Clément Ramos Collector of the Claiborne Market, and Noel Magnon Commissary of the Vegetable Market.

*Invitations*—A delicately written note on our table respectfully requests us to visit the St. Philip's School to partake of certain boo pitalities. It is a boys' school, but the note indicates that there will be girls there also on this occasion. We shall see at all events.

We are also invited to an entertainment to be given by the young gentlemen of the Central High School, to-day noon, in the school building.

*Suicide.*—An old man named Nicholas Young, 60 years of age and of Spanish birth, committed suicide Thursday night by jumping into a well, at 450 Girod street, where he lived. He has made other attempts, we learn, upon his life, being prevented from succeeding by the interference of his friends. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict accordingly rendered.

An inquest was also held yesterday on the body of a woman named H S. Cassidon, who died suddenly in a house on Bayou street. Verdict, committed suicide by taking chloroform. She administered it by saturating towels with it, and inhaling the fatal evaporations. She was a native of Pennsylvania, where she lived in earlier days a happy girl, being seduced from her home by a villain who betrayed her and left her to the too readily accepted recourse of a life of prostitution.

*Alleged Heavy Fraud.*—Officer Bradley, Special Aid to the Chief of Police, late last night arrested Mr F. W Keller, at his residence, on a charge preferred by F. A. Lalling, of Mummy, Lalling & Co., of drawing exchange on Paris to the amount of $20,000, and giving therefor a check on the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, in which it is alleged he had no funds

The accused was released on bail of $25,000 for his appearance this morning before Recorder Becker. Messrs. H. H. Rieman, Theodore Meyer, and Carl Meyer, are securities on his bonds.

*Another Homicide Rumored*—At a late hour in t nights, too late for our reporter to ascertain the truth or error of the report, it was reported on the street that a man named William Harris had been shot and killed at the corner of Thalia and Prytania streets. No report had been made of such an affair at Police headquarters up to midnight.

We have received the July number of the New Orleans *Journal of Medicine*. It contains a large quantity of valuable information to the profession. The general reader will be interested in the editorial remarks of Dr. Mitchell on the lately reported cases of yellow fever, and we therefore subjoin them:

THE REPORTED CASES OF YELLOW FEVER. As no little anxiety has been manifested in regard to the appearance of yellow fever in this city, we have taken considerable pains to investigate the rumored cases, which were finally reduced to five. If there is any reasonable room for doubt, that it is unnecessary to notice them, farther than to say that from conversations with the attending physicians and others who saw the cases, the doubt inclines very much against their being yellow fever. Of the other cases we publish a report in full, the details of which have been very kindly collected by Dr. L. A. Burgess, and present it to the profession with the only comment that the matters in the stomach was examined microscopically by Dr. H. D. Schmidt, and pronounced to be "black vomit."

"Michael Daily, born in Ireland, aged 17, a resident of this city for thirteen years, was admitted into the hospital on the morning of the 4th of June, and died at 2 o'clock P. m. the same day, having thrown up black vomit."

The facts of the above brief case are these: Daily lived with and was employed by a Mr. Westrup, (192 Camp street) to drive a bread cart; had been quite unwell for several days, and never sold bread to ships, or went about the wharves or shipping. Daily went to Carrollton on Sunday; returned home late Sunday evening, and on Monday morning reported himself sick and unfit for duty; had fever from Monday until Wednesday evening, so vomiting during the continuance of the fever, or delirium, but complained of pains throughout his whole system On Wednesday evening was much better, clear of fever, and able to eat and perspiring—expected to get up the next day.

About 12 o'clock that night a change for the worse occurred, patient became exceedingly restless, and at times it was impossible to keep him in bed, had several convulsions, and just before he was sent to the hospital threw up what appeared to be blood. Was sent to the hospital about 7 o'clock, and was then and had been for several hours before in an insensible condition After admission into the hospital, he again threw up black vomit, and died about 2 o'clock in the day.

*Autopsy*—five hours after death—Icterode but very slightly perceptible; scyrhymosis of lower portion of the face, ears and posterior portions of the neck. Brain very much congested; lungs natural; heart very slightly congested and normal; burning but eight or ten ounces of black vomit, but the mucous coat presented no softening Liver very much engorged, blood flowing when cut; gall bladder contained about the usual quantity of bile of a more or less natural quality, kidneys congested; bladder contained one or three ounces of urine which was albuminous. Spleen of a darker color than natural, some softening, and gorged with black blood. Stomach normal.

Neither the personal history nor the post-mortem appearances presented by this case are inconsistent with the supposition of congestive fever, while the impossibility of obtaining a reliable account of the symptoms presented before death, tends to throw still more doubt upon the supposition of it being a case of yellow fever. Black vomit of itself does not necessarily indicate yellow fever.

W. S. M.

### Breeches.

Before Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new Pleni potentiary, takes his departure for the Court of St. James, he will, it is understood, be guilty of his years, have a full and complete understanding with the Secretary of State upon the important point of the official residence. It has been urged that upon proper occasions the American Minister should perform a for ward and back figure before the Queen; but we have brilliant precedents for which space in London has waned a little toward its conclusion, by reason of his repugnance to going to court in trousers, while Congress has forbidden him to wear the regulation small clothes in the House of her Majesty. It is equally true and fortunate that the peace of the world can hardly be said to be in danger upon the occasions when the emergency draws on every Minister or neglect of these ancient ceremonies Whether Mr Adams or his successor goes to court or not, is really of very little consequence; much intoxicated, and continually used abusive and insulting language, to the annoyance of some half a dozen guests, among whom was Colonel Lockett, of Texas. On finishing his dinner he called Mr. Martin to charge his dinner to his account This Mr Martin respectfully declined to do, and insisted on payment in accordance with the rules of the house In flamed with wine and highly incensed, Major Manney rose from the table applying to him the most offensive epithets. Colonel Lockett and a friend, seated at an opposite table, becoming disgusted with the language and demeanor of Major Manney, forced him to leave. Major Manney demanded their bill, intending to leave the house The ire of Major Manney seemed now turned upon Colonel Lockett, and several very harsh expressions passed between them, when Colonel Lockett left the room and immediately returned, accompanied by a dark, heavy set man. Major Manney met them as they entered the door Some words passed, some blows were struck, and when Mr Martin and others closed the door Major Manney was a corpse.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Reduction of the Grape Brandy Tax Asked by California.

Secretary McCulloch Will Not Resign.

Quarrel Over the Bank Circulation and Deposit Tax.

Bonded Warehouse System Abolished.

Great Enthusiasm in Mississippi.

The State Democratic by 25,000 Majority.

Miscellaneous Matters.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

*Washington*, June 26.—SENATE—A petition, received by telegraph from California, was presented, asking a reduction in the grape brandy tax.

Morgan offered a resolution, which was adopted, forbidding the exposure of works of art, owned by individuals, in any part of the Capitol.

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed and passed, and goes to the House for concurrence.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—Paine's bill giving arms to the State Militia, was referred to the Military Committee.

A joint resolution introduced, extending the bill of 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the cases of loyal citizens of Arkansas, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill directing the Controller of the Currency to publish the assets and location of National Banks in liquidation, passed.

The bill was resumed. Distiller's bond was reduced to $5000; and with the bank and banker's tax, as reported by the Committee, the bill passed and goes to the Senate.

Adjourned.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

*Washington*, June 26.—The time for removing whisky from bond has been extended from a hundred days to six months, when it will not be necessary for action but not less than the tax, the surplus to go to the owner.

A full attendance was held at the Cabinet meeting to-day. McCulloch will not resign, and it is very doubtful whether the President desires his resignation.

The Senate to day adopted an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill abolishing the office of Director of Statistics.

Customs receipts for the week ending June 20th, $2,262,000.

General Stoneman, commanding in Virginia, was at the War Office to day.

A decision was rendered over the taxation of bank deposits and circulation took place to day.

After many amendments were offered, the entire section was stricken out. The vote in the House was lost the House non-concurring in the Committee of the Whole amendments, restored the bill, in respect to bank taxes, in the shape reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and in this shape it goes to the Senate

*Washington*, June 26.—The following is a restatement of the Tax bill as it passed the House:

Where a distiller has given bond for $10,000, bond must be withdrawn within six months, subject to the regular tax and $4 additional per barrel.

Bonded and the tax is collected at the still Chewing tobacco and snuff 32, smoking tobacco, 16, cigars and cigarettes and manufactured 32.

The tariff on imported cigars is $2 50 per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem

Banks are taxed 1 per cent on an average of their deposits, specie money, on which the tax is 3 per cent., ½ per cent. on all capital employed by public or private bankers, except that invested in United States bonds, and ½ per cent. on the circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company or person, including as circulation certificates certified checks and all other devices intended to circulate as money, but not including that in the vault of the bank, or redeemed, and on deposit for said bank.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Charleston*, June 26.—Gen. Scott, the Governor, has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held on July 9th, in accordance with the provision of the Omnibus bill, for the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

*Savannah*, June 26. Reports from the crops are favorable. Ice rates have been general.

The *News and Herald* of this city has been purchased by J. H Estelle.

*Jackson*, June 26.—Jackson is ablaze with enthusiasm. Gen. Ord was probably never known in this State. A colored Democratic club from Brandon, numbering 700, is here to-day, and to-morrow, on election day, a second thousand Democrats. A grand torch light procession, two miles long, took place to-night The whole State is giving large Democratic majorities. The Democrats claim 25,000 majority.

Speeches were made by prominent politicians to-night. The Loyal League is parading the streets, about 300 strong. The Democratic streets are receiving accessions from the League Brinson, a negro Radical candidate in Rankin county, joined the Democrats to-night. It is reported from Vicksburg that A. A. Mygatt, the President of the State Republican Executive Committee, voted the Democratic ticket. The whole State will give Democratic majorities of 500 to 2000 each.

The Republicans have gained four of the river counties.

The Democrats are allow them all the river counties, but none of the inland counties.

Though all is enthusiasm there are no hostile demonstrations, and the opposing parties treat each other with courtesy.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*London*, June 26.—Prince Alfred has arrived in England.

The will of Prince Michael, of Servia, appoints his sister and two nephews his heirs.

The evidence at the examination of the assassins of Michael, implicates Prince Kara Georgeowich.

*Vienna*, June 26.—The Jews of Bucharest presented an address through Prince Napoleon, who is now there, to the Emperor of the French, asking the amelioration of their condition, and thanking the Emperor for his known liberality to all races.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

*London*, June 26—evening.—Consols 94¾ to 94¾. Bonds 73¾.

*Liverpool*, June 26—evening.—Cotton firmer and more active; sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands 11¾; and Orleans 11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾ to 11¾d; Manchester markets firm. Sugar 25s 9d. Other markets unchanged.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*New York*, June 26—afternoon.—Cotton more active, ¼ to ½ better; sales 1000 bales; middling uplands 31 to 31¾c.

*Mobile*, June 26.—Southern bonds steady and in fair demand. Sterling exchange steady. Governments dull but steady.

*New York*, June 26, evening.—Money dull and easy. Call loans 3 to 4 per cent; discounts 5 to 6 per cent.

*Mobile*, June 26.—Cotton—Sales 250 bales. But little offering. Market firm; middlings 27¾ to 28c. Receipts 1 bale; for the week 825 bales; receipts 103 bales; exports to Liverpool 1153, to the Continent 216, coastwise 1472 bales.

*Charleston*, June 26.—Cotton more active and firmer, at an advance of ¼ to 1c; middlings 30c; sales 300 bales; receipts 62.

*Cincinnati*, June 26.—Flour and Wheat dull and nominal. Corn 88 to 87. Oats 75 to 76c. Pork $27 75.

*St. Louis*, June 26.—Tobacco steady and unchanged Flour—superfine $6 75.

*Louisville*, June 26.—Sales 99 hhds Tobacco. Logs $6 to $10; medium last $12 50 to $14; Heavy shipping leaf $19; Hart county medium wrapper $24.

### FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

*Southwest Pass*, June 26—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind east, and fresh.

No arrivals.

Sailed steamship Kensington and schooner T. J. Fraser.

### RIVER NEWS.

*St. Louis*, June 26.—River swelling rapidly.

*Louisville*, June 26.—River falling, with five feet four inches in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

[Footnote Dispatches.]

*Vicksburg*, June 26.—Passed up—Gov. Allen at 7 P. M yesterday, and Stark at 10 this A. M. River falling.

*Jack's Oulets*, June 26—Schooner H. G. Bird, Drink water, from Rockland, Me., May 28, with lime, to Thorndyke & Norton, arrived last evening with her cargo very badly on fire.

*Southwest Pass*, June 26—11 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind northeast and fresh. No arrivals or departures.

*Washington*, June 26.—The Tax bill was concluded, with the exception of five pages referring to banks and bankers. No important amendments to-day.

Paine's bill, furnishing arms to the militia, authorizes the Secretary of War to supply each Congressional District with two thousand rifles and a battery upon the assurance that the militia organizations in the respective districts are loyal.

*New York*, June 26.—Gov. Seymour addressed an immense crowd to-day. He said without general amnesty and restoration of the right of suffrage to all whites South, a great standing army must be a permanent institution.

He said nothing in behalf of or against any candidate, but said that no man has been named by the Democratic party whose election would not help the tax-payer, proletarier, laborer, and bondholder, and appealed to all classes, North, East, West and South, to unite their efforts to restore peace and prosperity, and to drive from power the enemies of liberty, honesty, honor, right and constitutional law.

*Liverpool*, June 26—Noon.—Cotton firmer. Sales 12,000 bales. Sales for the week 98,888 bales, of which 14,000 were for export and 9000 for speculation. Stock 607,000 bales, of which 269 000 bales are American.

*Liverpool*, June 26—Afternoon.—Cotton afloat for this port 539,000 bales, of which 39,000 bales are American. Corn 34s. Wheat 12s 3d. Lard 62s 6d. Bacon 49s 6d. Pork dull.

*London*, June 26.—Finances unchanged.

*New York*, June 26.—Noon.—Gold 140. Sterling unchanged Old bonds 113¾; new 111¾. North Carolina's, new, 75¾ to 76¾. Virginia 6's, ex coupon, 58¾. Tennessee 6's, new 77. and 70 for the native. Missouri 6's 90. Cotton lower. Corn to lower. Pork nominal, Lard heavy; steam 15¾ to 17c. Cotton firmer. Middling uplands 31 to 31¾.

### The Radicals Seek a Long Sought-for Bond.

Greeley is impulsive and impetuous in his emphatic appeals to Congress to finish the work of reconstruction. He tells them to do it at once, as the best means of making it sure. Once done, the millionaire will be here, and Greeley, like old Simeon, will be ready to depart in peace! But naturally he can find no repose as long as an important matter is incomplete. A single chance of failure of a measure on which rest the hope of mankind and the peace of the world is an agony to the sentimentalistic philosopher. "It is the clear duty of Republicans," he says, to "improve the golden opportunity"—to

"Make assurance doubly sure
And bind Rebellion in a bond of Fire."

That is a bond naturally coveted by the Radicals at this critical period. It has been vainly sought by more honest men. Macbeth himself, a better and braver man than the Radical leaders, pe-died to fatally, but he found, as the Radicals will find, that there is no "bond," no precaution, that can stave off penalties and "trammel up the consequences" of fraud and crime

Philosopher Greeley never was more happy, never more artistically observant of the dramatic unities, than in applying the above quotation to the attitude of himself and his Radical partners in evil doing It occurs in the scene between Macbeth and the ghosts of his victims. The "bloody child" assures him that "none of woman born shall harm Macbeth." The usurper is elated and triumphant; but as forebodes, in spite of this assurance, like all treasonators and murderers, he must have the "bond of fate." He exclaims:

"Then live, Macduff: what need I fear thee?
But yet I'll make assurance doubly sure
And take a bond of Fate. Thou shalt not live;
That I may tell pale-hearted fear it lies,
And sleep in spite of thunder."

So the philosopher, with "thick-coming fancies" of trouble in the future, wants the same "bond of fate," and he tells his Radical partners they must "sleep in spite of thunder." What they must not trust to the future. They must at once bind down these Southern States with enduring fetters that cannot be broken—and this is to be the bond of fate. The work must be done, and done quickly to make it sure, that the philosopher "may tell pale hearted fear it lies, and sleep in spite of thunder." Alas for reason, justice, equitable justice and civilisation—these murderers of the public peace—these usurpers and violators of political rights—they will be undone, and all criminals that have gone before them have been, and especially that illustrious murderer and usurper quoted by Greeley. They will be overtaken by their crimes, and find that the "bond" is worthless, and will not more believe the "juggling fiends"—

"That palter with them "in a double sense,
That keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to their hope."

[*Richmond Dispatch* 26th.

### Massacre of the British Parliament.

The *Saturday Review* is very bitter on the House of Commons for its want of manners. Says:

For pretty nearly this whole session the House of Commons has gone as nearly as possible to the verge of the country's patience of what used to be called a bear garden What the manners and language of a bear garden are we have no means of knowing; but the Elizabethan assembly must have been very bad indeed if it were worse than its Victorian antitype. Acrimonious personal discussions, a din, a howling, and a yelping at any moment, it is almost a pity that it should not be of Sats—this is the exactly-fed community on our right hand—for then we should have a reason or no provocation for all this. The taught generally have something of substance and justice in what they say, but the Opposition, as is undoubtedly the case with the Ministry and Mr. Disraeli's supporters, they are apt to feel it a point of honor to maintain nature, when once a party or a question has come to be considered the approved paper offered by their customers, and are free leaders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals. On the street good notes accepted by collaterals are done at 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month, and mortgage paper at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for first class, (with an occasional transaction at 8 per cent. for 2 years at 9) and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold has ruled ¼ to ⅜ below the New York market, opening at 139⅜ (agio) and 1¼ at 8 P. M. (agio) and closing at 139¾ to 139⅝. There was r