THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1869.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,703.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The Legislature at its last session enacted a law to regulate public education in the State and to provide a revenue for the support of the same. The Governor having approved it, the law has been promulgated in the official journal and it is now in force. The members of the Board of Education, established by the eleventh section of the law, have been appointed by the Governor. We published their names yesterday. Some of them are known to us well, with the exception of J. R. Ware, who, we presume, is the Deputy Marshal of the United States for this District. Two of them are men of color. We publish an abstract of the law in this issue of the Bee.

An acute feature is, that the distinction shall be made by any officer, of any school, municipal, parish or State, between white and colored children in admitting them to school privileges. Section 81 provides a punishment by fine and imprisonment for making such distinction, besides declaring a liability to an action of damages against him who shall refuse to receive any child lawfully entitled to admission into those schools.

This is in pursuance of articles 135 and 136 of the State Constitution, which declare that—

All children of this State, between the ages of 6 and 21, shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition; and that—

No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article 135.

The public schools of the city of New Orleans are therefore subject to the principle declared to be fundamental in the Constitution, without distinctions of color, as well as the schools established by and under control of the State authorities. True, the law regulating public education, the substance of which we publish to-day, does not undertake to control or manage any municipal, parish or private schools not supported by State funds, but *the organic law* does forbid municipal corporations from violating the spirit and intention of its provisions. So we do not see that it is a matter of contingence to us in which law the prohibition is found. *It exists* and is binding so far as the Constitution can regulate this matter. It is not well to deceive ourselves because the law enacted by the Legislature does not take from the City Council of New Orleans the appointment of directors for the schools of the city, that we are free from interference. The Radicals are making their approaches gradually, but none the less certainly. We had as well make up our minds that this contest will have to be fought out, for we consider it settled that the white people of the city and State will not consent to the commingling of their children with the children of negroes in any school whatever. If elected upon them, they will withdraw their children! Nothing can be more certain than that. Public opinion is fixed and is not to be changed by either force or blandishment, or by the defection of any citizens, however distinguished for past services. This may be termed "prejudice," or "contumacy," or "rebellion," but it is a fact nevertheless, and a fact which will continue to be recognized.

We see that the education tax is to be raised from one mill to two mills, (section 57.) This will give $310,000 as the amount to be received by the city of New Orleans from the State, while the city bestows annually $350,000 upon its schools. The former sum will probably be sufficient for the maintenance of the schools established by the city for colored children.

By the perusal of the first section of the law it will be observed, as mentioned above, that it is only the common schools *of the State*, such schools may be established and maintained *by the State*, which are placed under the management of the Board of Education appointed by the Governor. All other schools are free from interference by this Board. An attempt may perhaps be made, to compel the reception of negro children by other institutions, but treason will doubtless be found by those in charge of them whereby an official resistance can be made to the innovation.

Section 10 provides for the appointment of nine Directors for the city of New Orleans who shall exercise all the powers and duties of District Directors, but if ever a distinction of the law be correct, and the public schools of New Orleans are left to the management of the Board appointed by the Council, we do not see what the former can have to do. The city of New Orleans can hardly give occupation to two different sets of School Directors and it seems to us their duties would clash. This could scarcely have been the intention of the Legislature.

Section 36 provides for the appointment by the State Board of a Superintendent of Schools for the parish of Orleans, including the city of New Orleans. If the city of New Orleans is to retain her school organization, there is now a Superintendent who holds his office under existing ordinances. Could the Legislature have contemplated two Superintendents for the city?

Section 65 *specially* exempts from the operation of this law the State Seminary at Alexandria, and the law that institution to be controlled by laws heretofore enacted concerning it. What can have been the motive of the Legislature in declaring this exemption? Was it because they foresaw the certain destruction of that seminary, if colored youths were to be admitted? If so, upon what principle was the exemption accepted? "Prejudice," as they call it, finds then its last retreat within the lines of the army.

There is much other matter in this law forming fit subject of comment, but this we defer until another occasion.

THE CONCERT FOR SPRING HILL COLLEGE.—The concert at the Jesuit's Church, on Baronne street, was largely attended last night, notwithstanding the very rainy weather. We must pronounce it a success, and the ladies who were present in evincing a degree of courage that was truly admirable, considering the condition of the streets. The concert must have been very near three hours to draw them from their fireside at so late an hour, and on a stormy evening.

The performance consisted of the following selections; 1. Overture, by Glinck, executed by the Orchestra. 2. Adieu Christ!, by Balmi, executed by a chorus of male voices. 3. Ave Verum, Tenor Solo, by Stradella, executed by Mr. Regel. 4. Credo, by Cherubini, executed by grand chorus, with orchestra. 5. Rossini's "Stabat Mater," executed by Madame L. M. Caulfield, Madame Cambliss, Messrs. Van Hoffen and Regel, and Grand finale—Torch-Light March, by Meyerbeer, executed by the orchestra.

It is unnecessary to say that these pieces were executed in a superior manner, and with that style which might be expected from artists of the reputation of those performing at this concert.

OLIVA AND DRUDO.—We invite the attention of our city and country readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Hathorn & Pierson, who, we establishment is at No. 97 and 99 Gravier street, between Magazine and Camp. They are wholesale dealers in oils and drugs and blanched articles. They offer for sale 100 barrels refined sperm oil—50 barrels bleached oil—400 tons white lead—1000 pounces quinine—600 pounds chlorodyne—100 pounces morphine—1000 boxes window glass—100 boxes Castile soap. We are sure that the patrons of Hathorn & Pierson are as favorable as other large houses. Their prices will be found to be at the usual market rates.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The grand opera of "Le nozze" by Verdi, will be performed to-night. Madame Cambliss, Messrs. Pinch, Van Hoffen and Parent in the leading characters.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Vining Bowers is announced for a benefit Monday evening, when he will appear in three characters, in the recent comical "Married Life," "Jones' Baby" and "Toodles."

"Legacy of Life" is to be played as the more thrilling to-day, and the performances to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mrs. Lander has her benefit and makes her last appearance at the St. Charles to-night, in *Lucrezia Borgia*. *The Lyceum*, in which character she is sure to be gifted.

Sunday night, Manton Wood and Pops have their joint benefit, and on Monday night the celebrated Ingenieurs, Mrs. Seth Hidden, makes her first appearance.

AGAINST CUSTOM MUSIC.—"Lelio" and the "French Spy" will be given at the matinee to-day noon and the performance to-night. The two pieces constitute an excellent programme.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE.

The Magnolia House will be found [illegible] upon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Suit to Interdict Mr. Anthony Fernandez.—In the Second District Court was resumed yesterday the examination of witnesses in this case. The question of the majority of physicians there for examined has been rather favorable to the opposition; so was the testimony of another physician examined yesterday, Mr. D. Tomkins.

Professor Alexander Dimitry was re-examined yesterday at considerable length, being called originally to the stand by Mr. Tissot, counsel for the opposition.

Question by Mr. Fernandez, counsel for petitioner for the interdiction: Do you pronounce your conclusion or opinion that Mr. Fernandez is competent to direct a common business transaction of life upon the fact that he is possessed of a sense of self?

Witness answered "No," adding that in his examination in chief he has, with whatever precision his mental command, declared to the Court that from convictions growing out of repeated conversations with Mr. Fernandez, finding coherence and continuity of thoughts attending to the observation of general judgment and sensibly forming such judgment he had, long before the consideration of the metaphysical question involved, come to the conclusion that Mr. Fernandez is adequate for the transaction of the common business of life. Witness being asked if he considered Mr. Fernandez a rational human being at the present time, declined to answer, adding that he had virtually answered the question already in his answer to the previous interrogatory.

The testimony of Prof. Dimitry was generally favorable to Mr. Fernandez.

The case was opened till Monday. Among the documents introduced in evidence by the defense to establish the sanity of Mr. Fernandez are copies of the papers in which he had corrected certain allusions to the application for his interdiction. About 200 pages of testimony have so far been taken. The case promises to be protracted much longer.

Suit for Interdiction of Hon. Pierre Soulé—In the Second District Court, Judge Duplantier, Messrs. Charvet and Duplantier, of counsel, have filed petition of Alfain Eustis, of this city, praying for the interdiction of Hon. Pierre Soulé.

The petition represents that Pierre Soulé resiiding in this city, is and has been for several months past laboring under an habitual state of insanity, which is notorious and apparent to all who see him, or converse with him, and that owing to said state of insanity he is utterly incompetent to take care of his person or to administer his estate; and that all of his acts show clearly that he is out of his right mind.

Petitioner further shows, that Pierre Soulé was married to Armantine Mercier, now deceased, and that the sole issue of said marriage is one son, Melville Soulé, of lawful age; that Pierre Soulé is owner of property, movable and immovable, in this city, and that owing to the insanity aforesaid he is about squandering the same; that he is living at the place aforesaid under the care of his daughter in-law, Mrs. Amparita de Sentmanat, wife of Valsil Soulé, the said Melvil Soulé not being at present in a delicate state of health, that she has done every thing in her power, and employed the best medical and scientific assistance to cure him, but without success; that your petitioner, having been requested, as an intimate friend and relative, by the said Mrs. Soulé, to invoke the interdiction of the said Pierre Soulé, he is under the painful necessity of applying to this Honorable Court for this interdiction, and that the said Pierre Soulé be interdicted as an insane person. And petitioner prays for general relief.

Upon a supplemental petition Judge Duplantier appointed Alfain Eustis, the petitioner, a temporary administrator for the preservation of the movable and immovable property of the said Pierre Soulé.

Grand Commercial Controversy.—In the Seventh District Court, Judge Colleau, the case of the Eclipse Towboat Company vs. the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, in which the latter railroad company is sued for $100,000, alleged damages, was yesterday submitted to the jury. Ilsley and Hall for the company, counsel for plaintiffs, and Bradford, Lea & Finney for defendants.

The towboat company contend that they have been damaged to the extent stated inasmuch, because, it is alleged, of their steamboat, the Creole, being forced to withdraw from the lake trade, by the alleged high rates of freight established by the railroad company between the city and Lake Pontchartrain, and the alleged discrimination of the railroad company under contract with Charles Morgan in favor of his lake steamers.

The defence contend that this did not force the Creole from the trade, but, on the contrary, that she was justified in being withdrawn from the trade, that they are not amenable in damages, and that plaintiffs should have paid the rates demanded and sued for the alleged excess or refused to pay, so that the railroad company could sue for such excess.

The jury, after being out a short while, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for more nominal damages of one hundred dollars, quite a shrinking down of a grand commercial controversy.

The Kaser vs. Henderson Damage Suit—The jury of the Fifth District Court in this case, the nature of which we reported a day or two ago, yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of defendant. Plaintiff, it will be remembered, sued defendant for $50,000 damages for alleged defamation of character. Messrs. Clarke, Hayes & Renshaw were counsel for the defendant.

The Poydras Street Outrage—Mrs. Barnwell, the woman so murderously assaulted Wednesday, at her residence on Poydras street, has so far recovered as to be able to sit up in bed, and yesterday identified the negro Johnson as her assailant.

The blood found on the negro's coat has been examined by Dr. Beard, who pronounced it to be human blood. There is little doubt that Johnson will be convicted.

The Tree Controversy.—Mr. O'Donnell, the superintendent of the Canal and Claiborne Streets Railroad, arrested in order to test the right of the Railroad Company to remove the trees on Canal street in the progress of the extension of the railroad, and charged with a violation of city ordinances in thus removing shade trees on neutral ground in the city, was examined yesterday before Recorder Becker and the case dismissed.

Suspected Incendiarism—About 2 o'clock Friday morning a fire broke out in the attic of the building occupied by A. Faland as a grocery and coffee house, on Carondelet street, near Lafayette street. The upper story and Gentry's cabinet shop in the adjoining building were destroyed. Mr. Faland, and one of the men employed in the locksmith shop, were playing cards at the time, in the coffee-house known as the "Cotton Plant," and Captain White, who examined the premises, is of opinion the premises were set on fire. Faland was insured, we learn, for $4000 in the Germantia office, and for $3000 besides in other offices. No arrests made.

First District Court—Judge Abell—Charles, Rose convicted of the larceny of $122 50, stolen from F Israel, the 9th of February, was yesterday sent-nced to six months confinement in the Parish Prison. The money was recovered.

W H Smith, for stealing a lot of clothing from Peter Carter, was sentenced to two months in the Parish Prison.

Benj. Lewis, alias Johnson (colored), tried for burglary and found guilty of larceny of ladies apparel, belonging to Mrs. Sophie Darel, No. 12 Barracks street, was sentenced to two years hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Paul Tonro, convicted of knowingly receiving stolen property, consisting of $487 city notes, $250 U. S. currency, $200 American gold and small amount of other coin, stolen from Perandes & Ville, was sentenced to two months hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury found a true bill for murder against Joseph Meyers, for killing Frank Meyers, the 30th November last, on Goodchild's run, between Annette and St. Anthony streets.

The appearance for a new trial in the case of Timothy Hays, convicted of murder without capital punishment in killing Thomas Sinnott, was argued by counsel and continued till Friday.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that their back aches; that they think and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Pondleton and the South.

The editor of the Montgomery *Mail* has recently enjoyed an interview with George H. Pendleton, one of the ablest and fame ships like beacon lights in these dark days. Among other topics, the negro question was discussed. The subjoined extract will convey a clear idea of Mr. Pendleton's present opinions:

"Make no promises to the negro. If you make him promises you will be in honor bound to keep faith with him. Keep aloof from that entangling alliance. The questions before you demand no pledges from you to the negro race. Do not be impatient if the return to a white man's government should be delayed longer than you expect. A few years are nothing in the life of a government. Look how the years of Cromwell and Napoleon were crowded with new and unexpected events!

"At this point I suggested to Mr. Pendleton the impatience and desperation, no doubt, that driven some very prominent gentlemen of our State to accept the existing plan of affairs as a thing to be maintained and supported, and in that connection alluded to a strong expression made use of by Mr. Voorhis in a conversation last summer with General Gordon. The remark of Voorhis was: 'Gordon, the point is that the Radicals have nominated their ticket again upon our constitutional rights with such rapidity that they have fatigued the indigestion of our people.'

"Mr. Pendleton smiled at the force of the apothegm, and continued:

"'Do not clutch upon questions of policy. Your people need to stand united, and you can't, and must not permit mere questions of policy to divide you. Of course I, who am quitting here to my office in Ohio, with all my rights of person and property guarded by a white State Government, cannot presume to advise you, whose condition is so different, but let me beg you to remember when I have said about making no pledges to the negro race. In the next few years, inordinate as you may be, the people have been taught by themselves against the oppressions of the Republican party, and as a result for years, if not sooner, will accept the moderate and wise counsels of the conservative men of the South. In the meantime, you must stand by your own resources, and if you lengthen your line you will ride on the trees of success, but if you lengthen your line by making independent political alliances with Republicans, you strengthen the enemy, and postpone the hour of deliverance."

FOREIGN CONSULS.—It is reported that the French relict is striking gold mines of the value of twenty-five francs, or an equivalent in the pound sterling, to be pulled [illegible]

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Mr. Woods, after being shot, managed to reach the house, and laying down on a bed expired in the course of about half an hour.

Mr. Woods was a young man of fine disposition and respected by all who knew him. He was a native of Missouri, about twenty five years of age, and had resided in this parish since the war.

Rogers, also, had the reputation of being a good and quiet citizen, but is believed to have been suffering from temporary insanity. He tried to procure poison for the purpose of killing himself on the morning of the affray, but his wife prevented him. Rogers was about thirty-five years old at the time of his death.

[From the Ouachita Telegraph.]

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—Under an order of Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, all the Registers appointed E. S. Nolan assistant in all cases, where the creditors of the Bankrupt did not choose one, and also co-assigned in all cases, where the creditors did choose one, so that the actual execution of the Bankrupts' affects, is transferred to New Orleans, and it is at great expense and delay that creditors and Bankrupts can get anything done in their cases. In addition to the fees charges, which are enormous, this man Norton, Pike, we understand, is a recent importation to Louisiana, but we learn, is empowered parties to go through the country and bleed the poor Bankrupts and creditors more and more by getting them to pay large sums of money to take the lands subject to the liens and mortgages, thus leaving the lands in the exact situation they were before the surrender.

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Washington Items.

(Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.)

Washington, March 12.—Among the appointments made yesterday were two gentlemen whose chief and, perhaps, only recommendation to office was that they were brothers-in-law of the President. I allude to A. K. Sharpe and Joseph F. Casey, the former nominated for Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the latter for Collector of Customs at New Orleans. I understand that the Grant genealogical tree has grown to a wonderful size of late, and that in the rapidity of its development it stands unequalled by this side of Lonah's gourd. All the brothers-in-law, aunts and uncles are to be provided for as soon as the $50,000 gentlemen of the Stewart and Fish style are taking care of; and it is comforting to know that after these have shaken any safely installed, the grant Simons will distribute the remaining offices, if there are any, among the common people. To confirm opinions of the Executive Mansion, as well as to accommodate those in pursuit of office, I suggest that it would be well to impose a sentence like the following:

IMPRISONMENT DURING GRANT, GIFT ENTERPRISES.

White House, March, 1869.

The following instructions are issued for the benefit of those seeking office under the new administration:

Applicants must state the extent and character of the contribution made by each; the time they have been engaged in themselves against the oppressions of the Republican party, and as a part of years, if not sooner, will accept the moderate and wise counsels of the conservative men of the South. In the meantime, you must stand by your own resources, and if you lengthen your line you will ride on the trees of success, but if you lengthen your line by making independent political alliances with Republicans, you strengthen the enemy, and postpone the hour of deliverance."

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The Governor Appoints the State Board of Education—Their Powers and Privileges as Conferred by the School Act—Digest of the Same.

The Governor Thursday appointed the following persons as a State Board of Education:

For the First District, E. F. Delaigle;
For the Second District, E. W. Peirce;
For the Third District, O. A. Gosby;
For the Fourth District, — Sanford;
At Large, J. R. West;
At Large, John Turner.

The following is a digest of the act under which the newly appointed Board are to proceed:

1. That the Common Schools and such High Schools and normal schools as may be established by the State, shall be under the management of a State Board of Education, which shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Education and of one member from each Congressional District of the State, and two from the State at large.

2. No person eligible as a member unless thirty years of age and one year a citizen.

3. Members to hold office for four years—to be divided into two classes, one-half to be appointed every two years.

4. Fixes the time of meeting.

5. Superintendent to be executive officer.

6. Rules and regulations made by the Board to be binding upon all officers of the public schools.

7. Each, except the Superintendent, shall receive a salary of a thousand dollars per annum.

8. No regulations shall be adopted without a concurrence of a majority of the members, to be expressed by yeas and nays, and they shall recommend a uniform series of text books for all the schools.

9. Have the power to withhold any portion of the school fund from any teacher or public school officer until they shall have complied with all the provisions of the act, relative to their duties, and may forbid the payment of any part of the fund to any district in which the schools have not been kept in accordance with law, and may forfeit the money.

10. Shall appoint a Board of nine School Directors for the city of New Orleans, and a Board for every other incorporated town of not less than three nor more than five members, to perform the same duties as hereinbefore conferred upon such officers—the Orleans Board to appoint District Directors.

11. Made the duty of the Governor to appoint the State Board.

12. Office of the Superintendent to be at the seat of government, where he shall keep a record of all matters pertaining to his office, open for exhibition to the State authorities when required.

13. Superintendent charged with the general supervision of the Division Superintendents and all public schools in the State.

14. Superintendent shall not hold more than one of the Division Superintendents of each Congressional District, to enter into discussion necessary for welfare of the schools.

15. Shall visit such schools as may be in his power.

16 Shall cause the distribution of as many copies of the act as necessary among the public school officers of the State, and also blank forms.

17. Reports to the Auditor annually the number of persons in each parish between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

18 Reports of each session of the State Board and of the General Assembly a statement of the condition of the School divisions, his own sustained pleas for management of all matters about common schools as may be expedient, and shall cause his report to be printed.

19. Teachers, substitutes provided for.

20. State Board appoints on 1st March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a School Superintendent for the parish of Orleans, and a Superintendent for each school division.

21 22. 23. 24. Superintendent appoints his secretary, $2000 per annum; each jury used in made a school district, subject to a district board; schools must be free; may be required to attend in another—District directors to be made, respectively, bodies corporate empowered to perform corporate acts. Hold regular meetings in the first Monday in July and the first Monday in April. Duties of the District Board specified and described.

25th, 26th—Duties of the district officers prescribed.

27th—Duties of teachers prescribed.

28th, 29th—Duties of division supervisors prescribed.

30th—The State divided into six school divisions. First District—Parish of Orleans, Second Division—St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne. Third Division—Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany and Livingston. Fourth Division—St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermillion, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Iberia, Avoyelles, Rapides and Catahoula. Fifth Division—Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson and Union. Sixth Division—Concordia, Tensas, Madison, Carroll, Morehouse, Franklin, Union, Ouachita, Caldwell and Richland.

37th, 38th—Duties of Auditor prescribed.

39th, 40th—Provides for district ward meetings.

42d, 43th—General provisions relating generally to the government of the common schools, introducing a sort of appellate system of determining complaints and setting grievances that may arise.

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Washington Items.

(Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.)

Washington, March 12.—Among the appointments made yesterday were two gentlemen whose chief and, perhaps, only recommendation to office was that they were brothers-in-law of the President. I allude to A. K. Sharpe and Joseph F. Casey, the former nominated for Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the latter for Collector of Customs at New Orleans. I understand that the Grant genealogical tree has grown to a wonderful size of late, and that in the rapidity of its development it stands unequalled by this side of Lonah's gourd. All the brothers-in-law, aunts and uncles are to be provided for as soon as the $50,000 gentlemen of the Stewart and Fish style are taking care of; and it is comforting to know that after these have shaken any safely installed, the grant Simons will distribute the remaining offices, if there are any, among the common people. To confirm opinions of the Executive Mansion, as well as to accommodate those in pursuit of office, I suggest that it would be well to impose a sentence like the following:

IMPRISONMENT DURING GRANT, GIFT ENTERPRISES.

White House, March, 1869.

The following instructions are issued for the benefit of those seeking office under the new administration:

Applicants must state the extent and character of the contribution made by each; the time they have been engaged in themselves against the oppressions of the Republican party, and as a part of years, if not sooner, will accept the moderate and wise counsels of the conservative men of the South. In the meantime, you must stand by your own resources, and if you lengthen your line you will ride on the trees of success, but if you lengthen your line by making independent political alliances with Republicans, you strengthen the enemy, and postpone the hour of deliverance."

FOREIGN CONSULS.—It is reported that the French relict is striking gold mines of the value of twenty-five francs, or an equivalent to the pound sterling, to be pulled [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Freedmen's Educational Bureau Continued till 1871.

White House Military Guard Withdrawn.

Negroes in the District All Right.

Later from Europe.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 19.—HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to refund the tax exacted on peach, apple and grape brandy, under section 59 of the act of July, 1868.

The Indian Appropriation bill, after a long and bitter debate, passed. House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE.—The bill continuing the educational branch of the Freedmen's Bureau till 1871, passed.

The bill creating the office of Associate Justice for the Eastern district of Texas was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Information was asked from the Secretary of War regarding the cost and present value of the New Orleans Marine Hospital.

The Tenure-of-Office repeal was discussed to adjournment.

In Executive session the Senate confirmed Mr. Van Lee in the Richmond Postoffice.

Washington, March 19—The President nominated Wm. A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Tenure-of-Office debate was exceedingly interesting. Mr. Howe said he was not one of those who exalted themselves of every possible occasion to fly into paroxisms of adulation over the President.

The military guard at the White House has been withdrawn.

A full Cabinet was present to day.

Boutwell declares his intention to call gold publicly, never at private sale. He also believes he has power to invest the surplus gold in bonds and thinks he will do so. He says customs receipts are increasing.

The Postmaster General revokes, from the 31st, all commissions of special agents, except those paid and assigned to special duty.

The McCardle case was argued in the Supreme Court and the decision reserved.

E. Larcobe, Haytien Minister, has arrived.

Grant has signed the bill creating the west Virginia Court of Claims, and other judicial nuances. Negroes in the District now have all rights, including those to hold office and the jury.

Grant received the Spanish Minister Roberts to-day. Speeches were a mere exchange of kindly feeling and hearty compliments.

The vote in the Reconstruction Committee, whether Grant or the Convention should appoint a Provisional Governor of Mississippi, stood: for Grant Farnsworth and four Democrats: for the Convention, the balance of the committee.

Washington, March 19.—The contest between Bonaparte Fields, of Philadelphia, and Dumas, of New Orleans, colored men, for the Hayden mission, is brisk. Duma's knowledge of the Spanish language will probably win the day for him.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, March 19.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special this evening says a resolution was introduced in the House this morning setting forth that Governor Clayton, the new Speaker, is a non-resident of the State, and therefore disqualified from holding the office, and declaring the same vacated. Referred to a special committee.

Another resolution was introduced declaring F. E. Wright, Clerk of the House, guilty of malfeasance in office, and likewise declaring that office vacant. Referred to the same committee.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, March 19.—Trouble in Andalusia continues. A short but fierce engagement occurred at Jerez de la Frontera, the insurgents were defeated and 100 captured. Numbers of editors of the Bankrupt did not choose one, and also co-assigned in all cases, where the creditors did choose one, so that the actual execution of the Bankrupts' affects, is transferred to New Orleans, and it is at great expense and delay that creditors and Bankrupts can get anything done in their cases. In addition to the fees charges, which are enormous, this man Norton, Pike, we understand, is a recent importation to Louisiana, but we learn, is empowered parties to go through the country and bleed the poor Bankrupts and creditors more and more by getting them to pay large sums of money to take the lands subject to the liens and mortgages, thus leaving the lands in the exact situation they were before the surrender.

[From the Monroe Intelligencer.]

On last Saturday night one of the safes of Read, Williamson & Co., in Trenton, was robbed of over eight thousand dollars in gold and about one hundred dollars in silver.

It was kept at night when the store is closed in the store, went to leave his room on Monday morning, he found the door leading from his room to the store opened. He hardly perceived any physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Pondleton and the South.

The editor of the Montgomery *Mail* has recently enjoyed an interview with George H. Pendleton, one of the ablest and fame ships like beacon lights in these dark days. Among other topics, the negro question was discussed. The subjoined extract will convey a clear idea of Mr. Pendleton's present opinions:

"Make no promises to the negro. If you make him promises you will be in honor bound to keep faith with him. Keep aloof from that entangling alliance. The questions before you demand no pledges from you to the negro race. Do not be impatient if the return to a white man's government should be delayed longer than you expect. A few years are nothing in the life of a government. Look how the years of Cromwell and Napoleon were crowded with new and unexpected events!

"At this point I suggested to Mr. Pendleton the impatience and desperation, no doubt, that driven some very prominent gentlemen of our State to accept the existing plan of affairs as a thing to be maintained and supported, and in that connection alluded to a strong expression made use of by Mr. Voorhis in a conversation last summer with General Gordon. The remark of Voorhis was: 'Gordon, the point is that the Radicals have nominated their ticket again upon our constitutional rights with such rapidity that they have fatigued the indigestion of our people.'

"Mr. Pendleton smiled at the force of the apothegm, and continued:

"'Do not clutch upon questions of policy. Your people need to stand united, and you can't, and must not permit mere questions of policy to divide you. Of course I, who am quitting here to my office in Ohio, with all my rights of person and property guarded by a white State Government, cannot presume to advise you, whose condition is so different, but let me beg you to remember when I have said about making no pledges to the negro race. In the next few years, inordinate as you may be, the people have been taught by themselves against the oppressions of the Republican party, and as a result for years, if not sooner, will accept the moderate and wise counsels of the conservative men of the South. In the meantime, you must stand by your own resources, and if you lengthen your line you will ride on the trees of success, but if you lengthen your line by making independent political alliances with Republicans, you strengthen the enemy, and postpone the hour of deliverance."

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