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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1872. 26th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—16,701.

SALTIMORE.

When the representatives of the Democratic party meet at Baltimore, July 9th, in general convention, they will have presented for their choice three courses:

1. To make no nominations.
2. To endorse the Cincinnati nominations.
3. To nominate Democratic candidates.

1. To adopt the first course would be to abandon the contest to the two Radical factions represented respectively by Greeley and Grant, leaving each Democrat to vote for one or the other or neither at his option. For, being left free in their choice by such course, they will interpret their duty by widely different considerations. Some Democrats might vote for Grant for the sake of gaining votes for local Democratic candidates by bargain and exchange. A great many Democrats would vote for Greeley as the lesser evil of the two and with the hope of ousting Grant and his protorian cohorts of office-holders and of replacing them with new ones more honest because fresh from the Republican ranks. Many other Democrats would not vote, seeing no appreciable difference between the two, knowing both to be thoroughly anti-Democratic, both Radical in their antecedents and both advised and followed by men of the straitest sect of Radical politicians. If no nominations are made it is our opinion, supported by that of many influential Northern Democratic journals, that Greeley cannot command a united Democratic vote.

But if no nominations are made will the Democratic party gain or will it lose? Many Democrats will regard the abstention in the light of patriotism and as a duty, as a kind of political self-denial suffered in order to get rid of Grant, having the ulterior purpose to reassume their party organization after the victory. If Greeley wins the Democratic party will gain but little for he will still continue a Republican and ignore the Democratic aid by which he won. His chief supporters in Congress, his confidential advisers, his Cabinet officers and principal appointees will be Republicans. The Democrats may have a few more votes in Congress, but they will still constitute, as now, the opposition party. The Democratic influence in national affairs will be but little increased by a victory gained chiefly by Democrats. But if Grant wins then the Democrats will have jeopardized their organization and trailed their banners with no result but humiliation.

2. By the second course, the indorsement of Greeley and Brown, the Convention would in effect declare the abdication and disbanding of the Democratic party, and a release of all Democrats from party allegiance. Being thus released, a majority might support Greeley, but a great many would give their votes to Grant, or, adopting independent Democratic candidates, would waste their strength, as did the Whigs in 1852. Thus in both cases Democracy must lose its organization and prestige and the last chance of seeing the final success of sound Constitutional principles.

3. If the third course be taken and regular Democratic Presidential candidates are put in nomination, the Democrats must certainly win against a divided opposition. Those who have favored the indorsement of Greeley have reserved their right to obey the Baltimore Convention. If Greeley perseveres, as now seems probable, the Democratic nominees will have the almost unanimous vote of the party. If Greeley retires, there will be a great many of his present Republican adherents who will not vote for Grant in any event. If the Convention should nominate men of high moral character, moderate in temper, very capable, honest and honorable, many discontented Republicans will support them. Success at such means would enable us to an equitable and low revenue tariff, a sound construction of the Constitution, which will again become the supreme law, a return to their normal away of institutions whose functions have been interrupted by four years of war and seven years of tyranny, and a new lease for many years of an assured Constitutional Union cemented by new influences. Thus, in our view, we have the reasonable hope of a profitable victory by making regular nominations, but no better chance for an unprofitable success by means of an unnatural coalition.

N. O. NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION. A suit was brought by the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company to compel the N. O. National Banking Association to put it (the Savings Bank) in possession of the Fiscal Agency of the city of New Orleans. A judgment was rendered in this case by the Eighth District Court (Judge Dibble) June 17th, ordering the late Fiscal Agent to turn over to the newly elected Fiscal Agent accounts amounting to $390,382 66, and at the same time ordering the city of New Orleans and the Savings Bank to pay to the N. O. National Banking Association (former Fiscal Agent) balances amounting to $351,834 99, the difference or balance of accounts in favor of the latter being $4,663 33. The Savings Bank is put in possession of the fiscal agency "with the understanding that the legal right of the said bank to such agency is not considered as determined by this judgment." Either bank may hereafter sue the other or the city, the former for damages in being deprived of the fiscal agency and the latter for not being placed in possession from the date of election by the City Council. The costs of the suit were equally divided between the parties.

TESTIMONY.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effects of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER sweeps them of and cleans the house speedily. Try it—Sold by dealers everywhere.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Marquis de Noailles, now en route to this country as French Minister, has an ancestral record which should commend him to the good graces of the American people. His grandfather fought with Lafayette and Rochambeau for our independence, and acquired a taste for republican principles which did not desert him on his return to France. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1789 he espoused the popular cause and joined the army of the republic, but when his father fell a victim to the insane fury of the Jacobins he threw up his commission and went into voluntary exile. The Marquis numbers among his ancestors an admiral, an ambassador, a cardinal, and three marshals. His father is a chosen peer of the party of the "duke" in the Assembly, and sat as a peer under the restoration of the government of July; his brother, the Duc d'Arcos, was recently elected for Seine et Oise in the Legitimist interest. The eldest branch of the family, in the person of the Duc de Mouchy, who married the Princess Anne Murat, is a Bonapartist, but the Marquis himself is a staunch Republican, and as such was elected to the Assembly. He is a man of fine acquirements, and has written several literary works which have been well received.

The hurricane in Zanzibar, the accounts of which seemed at first believed to have been strange, wonderful, proves to be one of the most frightful kind. Not only were the Sultan's vessels all wrecked, and the island shown, or native account, that the tempest, ruined the clove and cocoanut plantations, causing the trees down as it sweeps in India's cane down a jungle. The cloves, unfortunately, is believed to be irreparably destroyed, as the natives will scarcely plant each slow growth tree, and the cultivation of the islands will be terrible. They have lost their chief staple cultivations and their little capital in a night, and will "only escape a famine by a miracle."

The report of the German Immigrant Society of New York shows that during the past month 21,000 German immigrants were landed at that port, an increase of 10,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Total of arrivals since the first of January, 60,000. Mr. Geo. Ehrenberg has been elected President of the Society.

Twenty hundred and fifty dollars made the "original" "Tweed." It takes rebel money to pay fancy new colors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Dibble having matters to attend to at Baton Rouge, in the Convention which meets there to-day to nominate a Grant ticket for State officers, he has designated Judge Lonsmore to the party who is to fill his place, on the Bench of the Eighth District Court, during his absence.

Mrs. Bronson, who attempted to kill Mrs. Holbrook, is still a prisoner.

Mr. Holbrook has made an affidavit charging her with shooting Mrs. Holbrook, with intent to kill.

The grocery, at the corner of Laurel and Jackson streets, was burglariously entered, on Monday night, and whatever money was in the till was taken.

William Hodgkin, aged grocer, was received at the Charity Hospital yesterday, to do female work, the injuries which he received by falling upon the pavement, at the corner of Lafayette and Carondelet streets.

An inquest upon the body of Henry Butler, a colored man, who resided at the intersection of the Marigny Canal with Frenchmen street, and who was supposed to have been poisoned, resulted in a verdict that he died from the effects of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors.

The upholstery of Mr. Henry Grube, corner of Pleasant and Chippowa streets, was entered one night last week and robbed of tools and other articles, all valued at about $150.

The naked body of an unknown colored boy, aged about nine years, and supposed to have been accidentally drowned while bathing, was found in the river, on the right bank, at Mrs. Waggaman's plantation, on Monday.

Policeman C. Bennet and Mr. F. C. Rester were thrown from a buggy, in which they were riding, near the corner of Canal Avenue, last evening, but escaped, but not dangerously hurt, at least it was thought by the physicians attending them last night, that their wounds were not dangerous.

$281 counterfeit nickels were thrown into the Mississippi, yesterday by the Secretary of the Orleans Railroad Company. They were received by the company in payment of fares for passengers.

City Council.—At the meeting yesterday all the Administrators were present. The Mayor being absent Mr. Walton was in the chair.

Mr. Lewis offered an ordinance, which lies over, to impose a penalty upon any Recorder who should exact money for bonds given by prisoners when they were released. An ordinance was in existence prohibiting charge for a bond, but there was no penalty and the ordinance was disregarded. Mr. Lewis said he had been before the Grand Jury on the subject and he thought it the duty of the Board to do something in relation to the subject. He cited, as an example of the conduct of Recorders, in this connection, that a well-known citizen was arrested in the Fourth District for a misdemeanor, and a friend became security immediately for his appearance to answer the complaint, but neither having a dollar to pay for the bond the prisoner was held in custody until he pledged his watch with the clerk for the payment of the dollar.

Mr. Shaw expressed the opinion that such extortion ought to be prosecuted criminally. The ordinance lies over.

Mr. Shaw called up an ordinance which passed, providing that the parties whose property was expropriated for the Orleans Street Canal shall be compensated by an issue of bonds at the rate of $100 of bonds for every $90 worth of land.

Mr. Cockern reported the following proposals for the revetment of the protection levees: From A. Brady, $35 25 per lineal foot; John Crehan, $18 90; Jerome Hanley, $16; J. J. O'Hara, $11 75. Accompanying the report was a resolution to the effect that Mr. O'Hara, at the request of Mr. Lewis the consideration of the subject was deferred until the next meeting. Messrs. Cockern, Bum, Shaw and Remick voting in the negative. Subsequently an effort was made to obtain immediate action on the resolution but it failed.

The amended ordinance, submitted by Mr. Shaw, and relating to the Metropolitan warrants, lies over:

Whereas, The city has paid or received for taxes an amount exceeding its entire indebtedness for the Metropolitan year ending September 30, 1869, including certain special tax bonds, but there still remain in the hands of persons claiming to be holders in good faith, warrants of said year, which, if it is urged, should be received in payment of taxes of other years, although creating a new debt thereby; and the Council of the city of New Orleans, considering that the said debt must ultimately fall upon the taxpayers, by reassessment or otherwise, but that prudence dictates that Bernard, Carrollton and other parts of Jefferson parish should not be paid by the city, hereby ordains as follows:

That the city will issue warrants, receivable in payment for taxes, on account of taxes, for all Metropolitan warrants, found genuine and not duplicated, fraudulent or altered, of the year ending September 30, 1869, (blue warrants) which were issued for police services within the present parish of Orleans; but positively refuse to receive warrants representing to be Bernard, Carrollton and other portions of Jefferson parish; and, upon general warrants of the Metropolitan Police, will allow them to the extent of eighteen-nineteenths of the city's proportion, and return the warrants to the holders, canceled to the extent, so as to enable them to prefer their claim where it is due.

The other business transacted by the Board was of a purely routine nature.

The Coroner's Investigation in Relation to the Killing of Michael P. Ryan.—Coroner Jackson yesterday concluded the inquest in relation to the killing of Michael P. Ryan, who, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, on the 11th inst., was shot, in the right thigh, and died on the 16th of lockjaw and pyæmia, caused by the wound.

The witnesses examined were policemen Lynch and Gavin, Mr. Jacob Rehm and Mr. C. Benoit, bar-keeper in the Orleans House, where the homicide occurred. What the origin of the difficulty was has not transpired, but, according to the policemen mentioned, on the afternoon the wound was given—we take an extract from the testimony of officer Gavin, which is confirmed by Lynch: "I saw Ryan with a pistol in his hand pointed at Murphy, who was standing in the door of the cigar store with his hands in his pockets. They were arguing some point. I took the pistol from Ryan and arrested him. He broke away from me, struck Murphy and kicked him in the side. I arrested him again and took him to the station and told officer Lynch to take Murphy. When we went to the station I asked Ryan what Murphy did to him? He said he did nothing—it was his brother or words to that effect.

"How they got out of the lockup is not in evidence. They came after we thought they were at liberty and met again. The proof is that the deceased, Captain Gus Rehm and Jacob Rehm went into the Orleans House and took a drink. They were drinking a second time when Murphy entered and drank with another person. Deceased observed to him: 'I suppose you come here to have something out of me?' Murphy made no reply, but drew a pistol, retired to the banquette and faced the bar-room, pistol in hand. Meantime Captain Richards caught deceased and endeavored to keep him from following Murphy, but he released himself and Murphy then fired at him. That shot does not appear to have been the one that hit, for Murphy retired for a moment from the scene, and when he returned he fired at Ryan again, who was standing in the door of the cigar store with his hands in his pockets. They were arguing some point. I took the pistol from Ryan and arrested him. He broke away from me, struck Murphy and kicked him in the side. I arrested him again and took him to the station and told officer Lynch to take Murphy. When we went to the station I asked Ryan what Murphy did to him? He said he did nothing—it was his brother or words to that effect."

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