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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1868.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OPERA.—We are requested to notify the subscribers to the Opera for the ensuing season, that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Opera House this afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock.

It is important there should be a full attendance.

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP FOR LADIES.—A special course of twenty five lessons in penmanship for ladies and misses will be given at Dolbear Commercial College. There will be special apartments for these classes. Will also be a similar course for lads. For terms see advertisement. This college will make liberal arrangements with all wishing to attend during the summer. The college took the first prizes for penmanship at the late grand Fair. All ladies wish to write an elegant and graceful style.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—The sacred concert hitherto announced to be given at Lyceum Hall, for the benefit of Mr. G. Curto, comes off to-night. The beneficiary will be assisted by his scholars and numerous friends amateurs, with orchestra and organ.

The "Stabat Mater" No. 2, by G. Curto, will be performed, with a choice selection of other pieces.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VARIETIES.—We acknowledge the courtesy of invitations to an entertainment to be given by the members of this Club, at the Varieties Theatre, next Monday evening.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON. Messrs. Peterson & Brothers have published a cheap edition of the proceedings of the late great Impeachment trial, containing the powerful arguments of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Stanbery for the defense. Those who had not an opportunity of following these arguments as they were published by the daily press, have them here collected together in a convenient form, so as to read them at their leisure. Young lawyers could not read more improving matter than the speeches of Messrs. Curtis and Stanbery. They are models of close reasoning and of that style which is practised in the highest Courts of the land, by the very first American lawyers. Mr. Groesbeck's and Mr. Evart's speeches, though of a high order of oratory and legal discussion, are more suited to the taste of the general reader. The price of this volume is fifty cents. Bielock & Co. have it for sale.

Book Notices.

THE WORKS OF DICKENS.—Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have published a very cheap edition of the works of this great author, bringing them within the reach of readers of the narrowest means. They have sent us the following: "The Pic Nick Papers," the price of which is fifty cents; "A House to Let," price twenty-five cents; "A Message from the Sea," price twenty five cents. For sale by Bielock & Co., 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

THE WORKS OF SCOTT.—Messrs. Peterson & Brothers have also published a cheap edition of the works of the great Scottish novelist. We have received the following: "The Fortunes of Nigel," price twenty cents; "Peveril of the Peak," price twenty cents. For sale by Bielock & Co., 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

This edition, like that of Dickens' works, is in a form suitable for sea-side reading, and travelers could not do better than lay in a stock of these standard authors for summer pastime. Readers of taste are never tired of Sir Walter Scott's novels.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the late Fête Champêtre, Mr. John Crickard, has received the following communication enclosing the sum mentioned therein, being a contribution to the funds of the Committee, from our benevolent fellow citizen, Paul Tulane, Esq., who is now in New York:

John Crickard, Esq., Chairman Finance Committee, Fête Champêtre:

SIR—I inclose with pleasure two hundred dollars, ($200,) a donation to the Fête Champêtre from my valued friend and public benefactor, Paul Tulane, Esq., who although absent, so kindly remembers the necessities of our charitable institutions. Very respectfully,

R. ANN SHUTE.

Tuesday, June 2d, 1868.

The steamship Juniata, Captain Hozie, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a fair freight and the following named passengers:

For Philadelphia—Mrs J M Walsh, G A Hamilton, G T Thompson, Maj-Gen Parry, wife and servant, Mrs R A Yooky, Miss A Draper, Mrs Converse and child, W A Crawford, Jacob Leech, Mr Frost and wife.....For Havana—Prof Jas A Lafoure, Ed Taylor, S Somers, F P Bury and others.

THE DEATH OF R. L. BINGHAM—LETTER FROM HIS BROTHER.—We have received a letter, dated Washington, May 26th, from B. F. Bingham, the brother of the young man who accidentally killed himself three weeks ago by taking an over dose of laudanum. In this the writer contradicts some of the statements made by Caroline Tyndge, the principal witness, and expresses himself as follows:

"Her testimony is so unjust—is of such a damaging character to the memory of my deceased brother—and is so palpably false in several of its most important features, that I am compelled from a sense of duty to him whose life has been closed in death to ask a brief space in your worthy paper. The testimony referred to above is not only false in three evident particulars, but left undenied, is calculated to bring disgrace upon his lawful children in after years by a woman claiming to be what she is not.

"My brother, the deceased R. L. Bingham, was born in New York in 1831. In 1853 he went into business in Nashville. He married Miss Jane A. Graham, of Bowling Green, Ky., and lived with her in Nashville and New York, till her death, which occurred in the summer of 1861. At the breaking out of the war his wife was in feeble health, and she, getting better, in the spring of 1863 he went with his wife two children and mother-in-law to the North, where his wife died of consumption.

The writer concludes that the evidence of a witness, which was so erroneous in the matter of facts, was as likely as not false in others, which affected the character of the accused.—*N. O. Times.*

Last week there was celebrated here a Southern wedding in high life, the parties being Mr. Wm. Gresham Mann, for many years attached to the diplomatic corps of the former United States, and more recently accredited in similar capacity to various courts in Europe by the Confederate States Government, and the beautiful Miss Cumming, daughter of Mr. George B. Cumming, late of Savannah, where he was for many years the agent of Messrs. Baring Bros., of London.

The wedding, which was a very handsome one, was attended by all the leading Southerners in Paris, including Mr. Slidell and family, General Beauregard and family, Mr. A. Dudley Mann, the father of the bridegroom, Judge John Perkins, of Louisiana, &c.—*Paris Cor. Baltimore Gazette*

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHASE.—It is but simple justice to acknowledge—and we could wish to see the acknowledgment made in more conspicuous way—that the failure of the impeachment is mainly due to the firmness, uprightness, and independence of Chief Justice Chase. It is true enough that he has nothing but his duty, but he did it with such steadiness, moral intrepidity, and exact observance of decorum, as to strengthen and encourage those Senators who found that they would be compelled to sacrifice party favor if they followed their excess of justice. If he had trembled to the violence of faction, or bent before the storm of party passion, President Johnson could not have been acquitted. Mr. Chase's great office, irreproachable character, and eminent abilities, confirmed the confidence of the acquitting Senators in the soundness of their own judgments, and the safety of following it, in spite of clamorous appearances.—*N. Y. World.*

GENERAL GRANT.—It is said that General Grant is already showing much sensitiveness in regard to the complaints of the partisan newspapers against his nomination for the Presidency. He will not surrender his commission until after the November elect is, nor then if he should not be the successful candidate for President. As an evidence of the high regard entertained for him, his friends in Congress have not only connected him by this course, but have promised to keep the place of "General" warm for him until after he has served out his Presidential term, when he will peacefully step back into his old shoes. This nice little arrangement is predicated upon the supposition that the party now in power is to have a perpetual lease on the Government.—*San Letter.*

The New York *Herald* considers the final vote on impeachment as a defeat of the extremists in the Republican party. The *Tribune* says it is a tainted verdict, and was procured by the ones of money. The *World* says, by the defeat of the impeachment we have been saved from entering the broad road to Mexican anarchy, and acknowledges that its defeat is due mainly to Mr. Chase. The *Times* thinks that the people will be startled at the conclusion of the impeachment, and hopes Congress will now proceed to business. The *Sun*, hopes the bribery question may be sifted to the bottom, and says it is humiliating to regard it as possible that any man has conducted himself so to prove more fit to adorn a cell than a seat as a Judge in this important trial.

WHY POSTPONED.—The purpose of adjourning without taking a vote on the remaining articles was to prevent the two defaulting Republican Senators from scattering their votes on some of these articles, which, it was said, they proposed to do, so as to claim as much right to vote "no" on one article and "aye" on another as other members of the Senate had.—*Baltimore American.*

On Saturday, April 25th, snow fell heavily in various parts of Massachusetts.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,458

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Political platform now a days are of very little account, and are made up for the purpose of seeing how near a party can take the wind out of the sails of its competitor without committing itself too far to any positive declaration of principles. The cry used to be "measures not men," but now all parties have been taught by bitter experience that while "measures" are not to be ignored altogether, still it is more important to secure the right kind of men for standard-bearers. They have learned that it is better to have honest men not pledged to support any fixed set of principles, than dishonest men pledged to carry out the views of those by whom he was nominated. Honest men are rare and difficult to be had, but the country is full of individuals who will subscribe to any platform that can be devised, without the remotest intention of being guided by it or bound by it one moment beyond the hour of their investment with the office, which they are willing to sell their souls to obtain.

The Chicago platform forms no exception to the general rule and is about as unmeaning in its language as any previous concoction of the kind. Gen. Grant in accepting his nomination and endorsing the resolution of the Convention seems to have thought it was only a blind for he adds: "At times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, though an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing. A purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people." Can any man say after that, that Gen. Grant means to be bound by the platform adopted at Chicago?

The only unmistakable purpose that we can see in this platform is a continuance of the Radical policy towards the Southern States. It declares that "equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South must be maintained," while the same question "in the loyal States belongs to and is left to the people of those States." That is equality with a vengeance, and a plain confession that suffrage was not granted to the negroes of the Southern States out of any sense of justice to them, but as a mode of inflicting punishment upon the white population, and holding that population in subjection. They found it expedient to drop the dogma of universal suffrage so far as the North was concerned. The late elections warned them of the danger of applying it to their own people.

So far as the platform undertakes to assert facts, it is simply declamatory. It "congratulates the country on the assured success of the reconstruction of Congress," when the Radicals themselves know well that it is by no means certain that the policy of Congress will be successful, and that without the negro basis, backed by bayonets, it could not stand an hour.

On the financial question, the platform is vague. "The payment of the public debt in the utmost good faith, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted," may mean that the debt will be fully discharged by payment in greenbacks Mr. Pendleton himself mightsafely subscribe to that declaration and retain his consistency. The remainder of the platform is almost as false as those parts which we have quoted, and there would be little satisfaction in exposing it further. A contemporary says of it:

"On the whole, we regard the Chicago Platform as very skilfully got up. The vulnerability of the Radical party will not be in its platform, but in the unacknowledged revolutionary conspiracy, leading directly to the overthrow of the Constitution, and the establishment of a despotism over the United States—its prodigious waste—its corruption—its fathomless pools of blood. The Presidential election will turn on the destiny of the South. It given up to Radical misrule, it will be useless for reconstruction of the Union; for there will be no States to make a Union of. They will be provinces, restless under military tyranny and free government will be a memory throughout the United States. On the other hand, if the South is rescued from Radical and negro rule, the Constitution will be preserved, and once more, the Government of the United States will be a free government of the white race. The Presidential Platform of the Democratic party, while it unfolds the reserve of the Radical Platform as regards the national currency, and debt, and the late war, should boldly put it on the defense, by an arraignment for its high crimes and misdemeanors against the peace, liberty and Union of the United States."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Reportory.—The certificates to be issued by the city of New Orleans are about ready at the hands of the engraver, Mr. Schmidt, and will be printed in a few days probably by Saturday. They will bear 8 per cent. interest and are to be paid in the order of their issuance as soon the sum of $30,000 in greenbacks shall have accumulated in the city treasury.

A man named J. C. Keeler was arrested yesterday, charged with obtaining money fraudulently from James O. Simpson.

Treasurer Kittridge, it will be remembered, takes a benefit at the Academy of Music, Friday night. The bill promises to be a good one.

The musical feature at Dumontelle, corner of Canal and Bourbon, is proving a great attraction, to judge from the number of the ladies seated upon the cool balcony last evening enjoying refreshments.

A white boy named Emile Dupas, was unfortunately run over by a beer wagon yesterday, and his foot badly crushed. The wagon, it is stated belongs to Mr. Stercken.

A colored man, who lives in Jefferson parish, was brutally assaulted Tuesday evening, by a driver of one of the Rampart street cars, all because, so far as we learn, the negro expostulated with him because he would not pay him for a glass of butter milk. The driver struck him with a cobble stone on the eye, which it is supposed he will lose in consequence. The names of the parties were not ascertained, no arrest having been made.

Gen. Buchanan and the City Council of Jefferson—The following important letter appears from Military Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DIST., Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs, New Orleans, La., June 1, 1868.

President of the Common Council, City of Jefferson, Gretna, La.:

SIR—Referring to a communication addressed to you from this office on the 30th ult., imposing certain restrictions upon the action of the Common Council of the City of Jefferson, I am instructed by the Brevet Major General Commanding to inform you, that after a careful examination of the measures of the Council to which objection was made by Gen. Buchanan, as petitioned him upon the subject, he removes the inhibition imposed except in two particulars. First, Upon the action of the Council in passing the ordinance establishing "The Jefferson City Elevator Warehouse Company." Second, Upon the action of the Council in adopting a resolution granting A. D. Richards certain railroad privileges for a term of fifteen years.

With reference to the first, it is the opinion of the Commanding General that by the provisions of the ordinance, the City is to receive an equivalent in return for the privilege granted.

With reference to the second, the objections of the General are only as to the number of years it is proposed to vest Mr. Burbank with the privilege specified.

Under the circumstances the Commanding General is convinced they should not be granted for a greater period than one year. He, therefore, earnestly desires that the Council take into consideration the wishes of the citizens as expressed in their petition to him of the 30th ult., and reconsider its action upon the two measures herein by him objected to.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

B. B. KEELER,
Brevet Major U S A,
Assistant Secretary Civil Affairs.

The Municipal Election—Gen. Buchanan will shortly, we learn, issue an order relative to the late Municipal Elections, embracing some 28 Municipal Corporations, as follows:

New Orleans, Donaldsonville, Manoura, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Lake Charles, Homer, Clinton, Bayou Sara, Plaquemine, Carrollton, Jefferson City, Thibodaux, Natchitoches, Monroe, Opelousas, Mobile City, Covington, Opelousas, St. Charles, Washington, Flat Town, St. Martinville, New Iberia, Breaux Bridge, Mandeville, Houma and Berville.

The Late Election Order.—Nineteen hundred copies of the order published yesterday have to be signed by the A. A. A. General of this Department, in order for each party declared elected to have a copy as his credentials. In this number are embraced: 7 State Executive officers, 36 Senators, 101 Representatives, 13 District Attorneys, 19 Judges, 33 Ordinance parish officers, 470 Justices of the Peace, 470 Constables and 470 Police Jurors.

The Races for the Benefit of Lieut. Breine.—We were pleased to notice a fair attendance yesterday at the Metairie Track, for the benefit of this Confederate officer, held in prison ever since the close of the war. There was a race between six miles: Speculator, Woman's Rights, District Attorney, Gray Back, Ku Klux, and Black and Tan. Speculator won 1st and 2nd mile heats in 2:23 and 2:24½, respectively—Woman's Rights, as usual, coming out second best, and the others being distanced.

Ku Klux won a mile dash in a race between him, District Attorney, and Gray Back, in 2:19½.

A running race, mile dash, three entries—Col. Nelligan's Colt, Mr. Haines' "Mamie," and an unknown—was won by the Colt in 2:02. Pool Johnson's Jack, in the mile heats, two entries—in 2:38¾ and 2:43¾, respectively, in a pacing match.

A trotting match, to harness—mile dash—two entries—was won by horse of Mr H. in 3:09¼.

The occasion was interesting, and the returns doubtless gratifying.

Policeman Burns Drowned.—The Chief of Police is in receipt of a letter from J. W. Moses, of Calcasieu parish, stating that policeman Burns, of this city, was drowned, while in company in a skiff with A. R. Smith and Dr Underwood, by the upsetting of a skiff in that parish, while the parties were all intoxicated. It is stated that the other parties swam out, however, and that the body of Burns, when recovered, bore marks of violence. The facts are transmitted to the Chief, seem to preclude the idea that the deceased had met with any violence at the hands of any person.

Stabbing Affray.—Two women, named Lizzie Sidney and Tishas Sanders, got into a quarrel Tuesday night, on Johnson street, in which the latter was cut and stabbed by the former with a dirk knife. The assailant was arrested by Officer Delmar and taken to the lock-up.

Board of School Directors.—Meeting last evening, Mr Mount in the chair.

The Committee asked to investigate the condition of the schools of the First, Second and Third Districts, reported them in good condition and well disciplined.

The resignation of Mr. Shields was accepted.

The Committee on Teachers reported favorably on the applications of sundry teachers for leave of absence on account of sickness, and others for allowances of pay.

Mr. Rogers, Superintendent of the Schools, presented a special report, recommending that teachers be allowed the use of the school houses for teaching on their own account during the vacation months.

He proposed that the usual Annual or Commencement Exercises be adopted, commencing the 22d of June. He recommends the closing of the schools for vacation to take place on the 26th of June. The programme for these exercises as proposed is as follows:

All schools in First District, Monday, June 22d; in Second District, Tuesday, June 23d; in Third District, Wednesday, June 24th; in Fourth District, Thursday, June 25th.

The schools for colored children upon the same days as those for white children in the respective Districts.

Girls' High School, First and Fourth Districts, Friday, 19th June, from 5 to 7 P. M., in the school house.

Girls' High School, Second and Third District, Tuesday, June 23d, from 5 to 7 P. M., in the school house.

Thursday, June 25th, literary and musical entertainment in Lyceum Hall. Declamation, by a pupil of the N. O. Central High School, aided in vocal music by pupils of the High and Normal Schools.

Mr. Thieneman reported the names of G. W. H. England and Pacelle Peyraux, as the cadets to the Alexandria Military Seminary, on the part of the Third District.

A petition of teachers detailing their necessities on account of the depreciation of the city money and non-payment of their salaries, excepted a great discussion on their earnings.

On motion of Mr. Paisley, a committee was appointed to bring the matter to the attention of Gen. Buchanan, in hopes he may suggest some proper action to the Council. Paisley, Sambola, Kelly and Watkins. On motion, Mr. Mount was added to the committee.

Mr. Phillips asked that the work of Mr. Henrique, of this city, on mercantile calculations, be referred to the Committee on Text Books for examination, with a view to its adoption as Text Book in the schools. Granted.

A resolution to request Gen. Buchanan to order an increase of the appropriation for both white and colored schools, was adopted and referred to the Special Committee appointed above, to bring the matter to the attention of the General.

The Board then adjourned.

We are indebted to Superintendent Rogers for a copy of the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools, of New Orleans, for the year ending March 31st, 1868.

The Board of Police Commissioners—Meeting last evening—The matter of the complaint of Mrs. F. N. Simpson, that a diamond ring of which little son found recently on Dauphin near Canal, had been taken from him by an unknown policeman, who made no report of it, was brought to the attention of the Board, through a communication from Mrs. Simpson, stating that she had referred the matter to the Chief of Police and that he had given her no satisfaction.

A communication from the Chief stated, however, that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of Civil Affairs at Military Head quarters and that every policeman who could have been on the beat, and the ring was alleged to have been found, was confronted by the boy, who failed to recognize any of them as the one alleged. It was pay day and but few policemen were out at the time on that beat. The Chief, while thus presenting this statement, declined the authority of the Board to inquire into the matter, being entirely, he claimed, within the line of his duties, and at the same time presented a letter of complaint from Mrs. Simpson to the Secretary of Civil Affairs, forwarded back to him, per Chief of Police, for information. Upon this, he had the boy confronted, with the result above stated, which fact he claims was within the knowledge of the complainant.

The Board deeming the Chief's letter to them disrespectful, appointed a committee to wait upon Gen. Buchanan with the communication. The following cases were tried:

Policeman William McCann, First District police, charged with cuffing citizen E. Stern, a tailor, without any provocation, on the 20th. Stern, was walking on Carondelet street. McCann was dismissed from the police force.

Caleb Pennel, policeman, Second District, charged with drunkenness while on duty, an officer like conduct, false imprisonment and ill treatment to prisoners while in custody. He was dismissed from the police force.

Policeman W A Carroll, First District police, charged with being drunk and asleep on his beat; also, with striking Patrick Pfeffer in executive days; also, charged with breach of the peace, was dismissed from the force.

Police Officer B Delaney, Second District police, charged with neglect of duty, in failing to assist a brother officer in making an arrest in the coffee-house corner Crossman and Peters streets. Case dismissed.

Police Officer H. Tricou, Second District police, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace on Crossman street, in the coffee-house of Mr Spitfelon, was suspended for five days.

Police Officer F. Byrnes, of the Second District police, charged with having absented himself from duty for three consecutive nights without having first obtained permission from his superior officer, proved to the satisfaction of the Board that he was sick at the time, and he was acquitted.

Policeman Thomas Rayne, Second District, charged with sleeping on his beat on Burgundy street, was dismissed. A robbery was committed on that beat the same night.

The case of officer John Beattie, charged with neglecting to report, was dismissed.

The Board adjourned till 6 o'clock next Wednesday.

The Killing of Charles Lorenzen—Coroner Bradford yesterday held an inquest on the body of Charles Lorenzen, who died the day previous of wounds inflicted by shooting with a pistol, according to the testimony by one Philip Witts, in Mr. Hotz's cash factory, corner of Tremé and Toulouse streets, Tuesday morning, where both were employed as workmen. Witts is represented to be a man of violent disposition and very excitable temperament, the subject which led to the quarrel between the parties. We append the testimony as elicited by the Coroner yesterday:

John Shoe, sworn—Resides at No. 12 Tremé street, knew deceased, saw him in the dead house at the Charity Hospital to-day; the morning about 8 o'clock was in the house of Mr Koch factory at the Old Hundred, when Lorenzen, deceased, came in; at the same time Philip Witts was in the privy, witness then went up stairs, when he heard a noise, and on going to the window; then heard a noise up stairs as if a revolver had been fired; went up stairs and saw Witts with a revolver in his hand; Lorenzen lay on the floor; witness then left as he was acting in his bench, and saw that he was shot; witness went right off, the wounded man was then taken to the Hospital; there witness went to see him just as he was dying.

His polite Maillot sworn—Went to the privy of the cash factory about 8 o'clock in the morning; Philip Witts and Chas. Lorenzen were in it then; witness asked what about politics, Lorenzen said the Republicans were knocked to hell, Witts said that he was a liar; witness called him Irishman could not go along the streets without getting shot on account of the dead Know Nothings; Lorenzen asked who brought up the Know Nothings; witness told him he was going to leave the privy; as he went out he said, "I hope to Christ your wife will get a negro baby, you are so much in love with them!" Witts got up and said, "You are the one allowed to come before to Bourchi." Witts followed deceased up stairs, saying, "you are the greatest man ever put on earth." After they got up stairs, witness heard two shots and run up to stop it, but was too late. Met Witts coming with the pistol in his hand, saying that he would surrender himself; Witness told him to do so. Witness then helped to carry the wounded man down to the drug store. Saw Lorenzen dead in the dead house of the Charity Hospital.

Frederick Stakfeldt sworn—Resides corner St Peter and Dryades streets; on the 24 June, about 8 o'clock, a. m., saw Philip Witts going in a great hurry to his clothes; witness wanted to ask him something about cash doors, but received no answer; Witts walked on to where his clothes were, about the middle of the shop, and took something out of his pocket, but witness could not see what it was; witness then walked some 25 or 30 feet to where deceased was at work at his bench, witness turned his back to pick up something, and heard a shot; witness turned around and saw Witts with a revolver in his hand still firing at Lorenzen; wanted to stop him, but he was watching all around the shop so that no one could get near him; heard five shots; Witts then went down stairs; witness was about four or five feet distant at the time of the shooting, after the shooting Lorenzen fell down and was carried out; saw him dead in the dead house at the Charity Hospital to-day.

"Nice Orleans, June 2, 1868.—This is to certify that I have held a *post mortem* examination upon the body of Charles Lorenzen, died in the Charity Hospital this day, and found five gunshot wounds. Three were flesh wounds, one being in the back, one in the left arm, and one in the right forearm; the other two penetrating respectively the thoracic and abdominal cavities. These two latter wounds created such an excessive amount of hemorrhage that I consider them the cause of his death.

"WARREN STONE, Jr., M. D."

The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from two pistol shot wounds, one in the abdomen, and one in the left side of the chest, causing death from hemorrhage. Said pistol shot wounds were inflicted by a revolver in the hands of one Philip Witts, on the 24 day of June, 1868, in the cash factory at the Old Basin, in the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and that said shooting was willfully and intentionally."

The deceased was buried yesterday in Greenwood cemetery by the Masonic fraternity.

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—Police Officer Henry Reddy, of the First District police, was found guilty of an assault committed upon George J. Colgin, the son of Dr. Colgin, on the 19th April.

Mrs Eichman, charged with assaulting one Henry Herzog with a knife, on the 6th April, was acquitted.

Thomas Dolan, charged with stealing, on the 21st January, 1867, from John Messina, bed clothing and shirts, was dismissed on a *nolle prosequi.*

Henry Stamm, charged with assaulting Frederic Hohweisen, on the 16th November, 1867, was discharged on a *nolle prosequi.*

Alex. Andrew and Elizabeth Smith, charged with assaulting Caroline Borthwick, on the 30th December, 1867,

Found Sick and Destitute.—Raymond Burnsnile, an aged Spaniard, was found sick and destitute on Front Levee street, last evening at 10 o'clock, by Officer Ruff, and brought to the station. As the city does not pay for extra cabs hire in such cases, and the city wagon stop running in the evening, the poor man had to lay in the stationhouse until this morning.

The Rape—A young man named Flynn, has been arrested as another of the parties who outraged the young girl Lucy Long, from Memphis. He is the second of the alleged quartette.

Robbery—A man by the name of William Hart was arrested Tuesday night by Officer Skelly, on Rampart street, charged by C. Volk with robbing his money drawer of a small amount.

Bigamy—Wm. McDonald was arrested last night on a warrant, charged by his wife with having a second Mrs McDonald in St Louis. He will appear before the Recorder this morning. He is about 50 years of age, Mrs. McDonald about 30 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Great Excitement in Washington.

One White Man Killed; Another Badly Wounded.

The Printers' Union and the President.

Views of Chief Justice Chase.

Letter from General Schofield.

Alabama Democratic State Convention.

Texas Convention Organized.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 3—SENATE.—A bill was introduced relieving certain Georgians from their disabilities.

A Telegraph Company from San Francisco to China asks certain privileges.

A bill organizing Wyoming Territory passed.

Hendricks moved to take up the bill making 8 hours a day's work in the Government shops. Pendleton urged the immediate consideration of the Omnibus Admission bill. Without considering it or bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—One unanimous report, election case resulted in ousting Morgan and seating Delano. The Republicans voting with the majority were, Broomall, Cary, Hooper, Perry, Hamilt, Hill, Longbridge, Myers and Taffe. Delano was sworn in.

A resolution complimentary to Buchanan, and expressing the regret of seven to attend his funeral, was tabled, several members objecting to the declaration that the motives of the deceased were patriotic, vote to table 75 to 57.

Paine from the Reconstruction Committee reported the Arkansas bill as amended by the Senate, and with an amendment, that Arkansas, as the Reconstruction Committee had not ordered the report. The Speaker decided that the House had control. House refused to recede by a report—55 to 56.

A message reporting a deficiency in the Reconstruction appropriation for the First District, was received.

The Land Committee reported a bill declaring the Fort Jessup military reservation in Louisiana open to the homestead entry and settlement.

A resolution stating Buchanan's death, and as a mark of respect for one who held such an eminent place, adjourn, requesting the Speaker to appoint a Committee of seven to attend the funeral. Passed 80 to 16.

Home took recess to 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 3.—The negroes were very disorderly last night. A youth, named Hendle, was terribly hacked with razors, shot, and left for dead. Another colored man was killed by negroes—this murder was also committed with razors. Several houses were stoned. The people are quite exasperated.

Further demonstrations were threatened to night, and serious consequences were apprehended until the people were assured that the military and police would prevent unauthorized processions.

The Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to postpone action on the Tax Bill until next session, except special action on some articles. Sugar will not be touched this session.

Gen. Pleasonton reports to the President to-day, who among other things said: "And I consider it a nobler distinction to wear upon my garments the blood of my country, than to be the author of a blunder in diplomacy, or to have in my possession a lucrative office, or to have my name associated with victories won in the fields cumbered with crushed and bleeding humanity. The aristocracy of labor belongs to the Democracy, and to that aristocracy I belong."

Washington, June 3—A telegram in the N. Y. *Herald*, professing to originate with a person sojourning in Washington, says the President says that Chase would only accept the nomination when the nation was in the utmost peril, and not then at the sacrifice of his principles. Chase knows that the Radical party and himself differ widely, and as parties are now organized, he is with the Democratic party. Chase is a conservative on the money question, and universal manhood suffrage. He agrees with them on all other great issues, and if elected by that party, would certainly carry out their policy.

He thinks the deplorable condition of the Southern States demands proper Congressional consideration, and when the time comes, he will be prepared to represent. Thinks there is no constitutional authority for holding the Southern States in subjection, that it is alike unwise and unjust, and favors enfranchisement and removal of political disabilities from every white man in the South.

He thinks freedom and manhood suffrage are the important results of all, but controverts the idea that any other power than that of the States can confer the right, the General Government having no power to confer it. He believes the political disabilities imposed by the 14th article, proposing general amnesty as a relief, regards general amnesty as absolutely necessary. Favors liberal aid to Southern Railroads and navigable rivers, thinks the Government should build levees from Cairo to the Gulf; urges early attention to specie payments, and concludes in strong terms the trials of citizens by Military Commissions during peace.

He thinks that if Johnson reorganizes the Cabinet he will appoint a due proportion from the Southern States.

Replying to a question, Chase said that Congress had no power to abridge the President's pardoning power.

The Secretary of War, at the suggestion of the General of the Army, sends to the House a letter from the General Commanding the First District, dated May 15th, regarding the effect of the 14th Amendment in the States still under provisional government.

He supposes the effect would be to make vacant all offices held by persons incompetent under the Amendment. The number in Virginia will be several thousand, and only a small portion of these vacancies can possibly be filled by persons possessing the necessary qualifications, including the ability to take the oath. General Schofield adds: "I have already appointed in Virginia nearly 500 officers, and should have appointed more if qualified persons could be found." He concludes: "When the Amendment is adopted a large number of offices must remain vacant till Congress gives some relief."

The value of the tax will be lessened more than 50c. with the probability of a compromise at 40c. The tax on cigars will remain at $5. This statement is gathered from sources deemed reliable.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 3.—The President has recognized Ramon S. Diaz as Consul of Mexico at New Orleans.

10 P. M.—The city is entirely quiet, with scarcely a negro on the streets. A large crowd collected around the *Intelligencer* office, which was threatened, but no danger is now apprehended. One of the saloons sacked last night belonged to a Radical, who was beaten over the head with bottles.

HOUSE—Evening session discussing the tax bill.

Washington, June 3.—Venezuelan advices to 14th ult., state that a compromise had been effected between the belligerents, by which the existing Government is acknowledged, and the Commander of the revolutionary forces, Gen. Rojas is to command the forces in the field, with which he is to undertake the pacification of the country.

Falcon is still missing, a telegraphic dispatch states that he had fled to the Dutch island of Curaçao, and that Rojas had entered Caracas.

Danish Commissioner Carstensten has sailed from St. Thomas for Washington, to treat with the United States Government for the sale of the remaining Danish possessions in the West Indies.

Gen. Walker, who recently left Barbadoes, was so unpopular, that a guard was necessary to save him from mob violence while he was going to the vessel.

Dispatches from Hayti say several reports are current. One that Salnave has been assassinated by his troops. Another British gunboat has arrived at Port-au-Prince.

Gen. Logan, with 3000 men, was in the northern part of St. Domingo, heading a revolution against Boyer, in the interest of Cabral.

The United States men-of-war vessel Contocook, was aground at Port au Pitre, Guadeloupe, looking badly. The commander is blamed for carrying too much steam on entering the harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, June 3.—The Alabama Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day.

Lon. W. Ditto, of Dallas, was chosen President. A committee of thirteen was appointed to report resolutions and business for the Convention. The feeling is very strongly in favor of sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention in New York, on the 4th of July. 261 delegates are present and great enthusiasm prevails.

Savannah, June 3.—A duel took place to-day between two colored men, in which one was killed.

A fire occurred on the bay last night. Loss $20,000; fully insured.

Richmond June 3.—The understanding in the court to-day seemed to be that the Davis trial will, without doubt, take place next term. The Chief Justice, in answer to a question of counsel, said he would attend at that time and remain as long as possible, consistent with his duties in the Supreme Court.

Capt. Jno. Hoe, Chief of Police, in view of the recent removals from the force by the Mayor, has written to the General Commanding, asking that the integrity of the force be preserved or he be also removed.

Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has been summoned to appear to-morrow before Gen. Granger, and answer a complaint made against him of having allowed foreigners to be naturalized in his court without proper qualifications.

FROM GALVESTON.

Galveston, June 3.—The Texas Convention met at Austin on the 1st, and elected E. J. Davis President. Nothing of importance was done till to-day.

The *News'* special from Austin to day says the Convention met this morning, passed resolutions in memory of Judge Hoppenback and adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. The delegates do not seem in a hurry to commence business. Outsiders anticipate a long session. Republican delegates are said positively to be in the majority, but not sufficiently large, it is believed, to prevent the Conservatives holding the balance of power.

Judge Hoppenback died at home, in Comal county, before the meeting of the Convention.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 3—John Bright addressed a large reform meeting at Liverpool to night.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported sick. France has resumed diplomatic relations with Tunis.

Spain has authorized additional telegraphic cables in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Austrian army as reorganized will consist of 800,000 regulars and 200,000 landwehr.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 3—Evening—Cotton—middling uplands 11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾d. Corn 30s. Produce and naval stores dull. Sugar firm.

London, June 3—Evening.—Consols 96⅞. Bonds 72¾ to 72¾.

Frankfort, June 3—Bonds 77¼ to 77¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 3, evening.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer. Sales 2500 bales; middling uplands 39c. Flour 10 to 15c lower, with more doing. Southern $9 35 to $14 75. Wheat closed more active with better tone. Corn—White Southern $1 22. Mess Pork $27 87½; old mess $27 50. Lard heavy and lower at 17¾ to 18¾c. Freights dull and lower. Gold 140. Sterling exchange unchanged. Southern Bonds firm. Governments steady. Virginia's 59½.

New York, June 3, Evening.—Money in large supply, 4 per cent on call. Prime paper 5@6 for choice business names.

Sub Treasury balances $93,000,000.

Governments closed steady—5-20's of '62 coupon, 112¾, of '64, 110¾, of '65, 110¾, of '67, 113¾; 10's, 109½. Cotton dull—sales 1500 bales, market closed firm; middlings 38¾c.

Louisville, June 3—Tobacco—Sales 932 hhds; lugs to Henry country cutting leaf $6 to $22 75. Superfine Flour $8 25 to $8 75. Corn 93 to 95c. Oats 62 to 65c. Wheat $2 25 to $2 35. Lard 18¾c. Mess Pork $28. Bacon shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 16¾, clear sides 17¾. Bulk shoulders 12¾c, clear sides 16 to 16½c. Whisky active; rye, $2 00 to $2 05.

Cincinnati, June