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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. M. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. FAMBOLA.
Second "	M. S. BEADY.
Third "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth "	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACK.
Third "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	W. P. BLACKMAN.
"	J. M. BRIGHAM.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

The telegraph has announced the abolition in New York of the credit system, so far as Southern dealers are concerned; and thereupon we are informed that the measure has been adopted because of the "rebellious" attitude taken by the people of the Southern States in the Presidential canvass now in progress. We are told that the merchants of New York are holding the whip over us because of the utterances of our leaders in the course of the campaign. We do not believe the merchants of New York have been actuated by any such discreditable motive. If the determination has been brought about by political considerations, it is because of the revolutionary threats of Radical leaders and their outspoken designs in the event of the election of the Democratic candidates. It is, because they have threatened to prevent Seymour and Blair from taking their seats, and because their actions point to retention of power at all hazards, that the New York merchants have taken in hand. The probability is, they see a storm brewing and have wisely determined to make all snug, so that if it should blow great guns, they may ride out the gale in safety. But we rather think this measure of the New York merchants has been adopted without regard to the political attitude of the South, and purely for commercial reasons. That is to say: these merchants and dealers have been satisfied that the South cannot prosper under the repressive laws which have been imposed upon her, and that it would be imprudent to extend credits which our people might be prevented by the robberies of the Radicals from making good. It is the political attitude of the North rather than that of the South of which these merchants are afraid. They have no reason to doubt the integrity of their Southern customers. They know that the latter have always carefully protected their mercantile standing in the North as it was their interest to do. Too many of these merchants have tested that integrity in trying times for them to doubt the mercantile honor of the Southern buyer now. Too many of our Northern friends have been paid up with interest debts contracted by the Southern merchants before the war for them now to question the honorable character. Some other consideration than want of confidence in Southern honor has brought about this decision, and we have probably given the true reason for it. The decision itself we think a wise one, and regret that it had not been reached and strictly adhered to, many years ago. Our people would have saved many millions of dollars which went to enrich the North, and added her in subjugating us. The credit system, however, has been practically abolished since the close of the war. Such credits as have been been given here and in the North have been given very sparingly, and for short periods only. The business done since 1865 has been mostly for cash, or equal to cash. Where credit has been given, it has been given only to merchants in high standing, and not to planters or the public in general. The credit system which existed prior to the war in this city has not been given since the close of the war, except, perhaps, in some few instances, for limited amounts and for a very short time. No general discount business has been done by the banks as previous to the war, and such paper as has been afloat has been carefully scrutinized. The abolition of the system entirely, if it injures any class, will injure only the merchants of the North. Their business will be curtailed because, under the cash system, the demand will not be so great. If the people of the South buy of the home dealer for cash, he ought to be able to pay the Northern merchant cash for his purchases. As for the falsehoods so freely published here and elsewhere about Northern men not being able to do business in the South we have a higher opinion of the intelligence of New York merchants than to suppose they believe any such stuff. There are too many native and Northern States residing here and doing business here successfully, for them to believe that a Northern man is not welcome to make his home in the South. Too many Northern men have made fortunes here and achieved high social position here, for their friends to be imposed upon by these barefaced falsehoods which are circulated only for political purposes.

The credit system was a curse to any community. It had a great deal to do, in our opinion, with bringing on the war. It was notorious of the least of the benefits we derived from the war that the credit system was stricken down, and with it the fictitious value of all kinds of property. We never wish to see the system re-established. If the North wishes to injure the South it cannot accomplish it by encouraging economy among the Southern people, which the destruction of credit will inevitably have the effect of doing.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.—We stated yesterday that the Metropolitan Police Bill which had originated in the Senate, had been reported by the House, and only required the Governor's signature to become a law.

The Bill has not reached that stage yet. The House made amendments to the Bill, and these amendments are yet to be concurred in by the Senate.

The Senate will consider them to day.

We learn that the Radical members of the Legislature were in caucus Tuesday night, for the purpose of considering the proposition to take a recess for one month from the 19th inst. A vote was taken, and the resolution for a recess was defeated by a decided majority.

It is yet, however, believed that there will be a recess, especially since a conference committee have agreed on a Registration bill.

GRANT ON NEGROES AND FOREIGNERS.—In his recent tour West, Gen. Grant expressed himself, on the care, in relation to negroes and foreigners, in the following language:

The Democrats are making a great fuss over negro suffrage. As for me, I think that *our COLORED FELLOW CITIZENS have not as good a right to vote as the FOREIGNERS have.*

What foreign born citizens, knowing and feeling the superiority of the race to which he belongs, will vote for the man who would degrade him to the level of the negroes?

The steamship Harlan, Capt Lewis, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

Mr Roberts, Miss Orsino, Messrs M Laughan, Little, F Kell, Mrs Tidwell, Miss Wolf and servant, Messrs Hogden, Mrs Witty, Mr A Morris, Mrs Wood, Rev Mr Brinkerhoff and 12 in deck.

The (Texas) Cash Boy Closed by Gen. Reynolds.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DIST., State of Texas
Austin, Texas, August 27, 1868.

Hon F. J. Davis, President of the Constitutional Convention, Austin, Texas:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Convention, passed on the 26th inst. asking my approval of an additional appropriation of $25,000 to defray expenses.

The Convention has been in session about eighty-five days, and has expended an appropriation of $100,000.

The present state of the Treasury, the rate at which money is coming in, and the prospective current wants of the State, forbid the appropriation of any more money from the Treasury for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

The resolution is respectfully returned without approval.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. REYNOLDS,
Bvt Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'dg.

Gen. Barney once told Grant he ought to be a keeper, because he could go to bed every night a barrel of whisky and wake up every morning a whisky barrel.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,536.

LETTER FROM A DISTINGUISHED JURIST.

The following encouraging letter has been received by one of our friends, from a distinguished jurist of this city now in the North. We are at liberty to publish his name, our readers would recognize at once the trust worthiness of the writer, and the value of his opinion.

His great experience in public affairs, his known caution in forming and expressing his views on any subject of importance, his opportunities for obtaining information from the highest sources, lead us to place a large confidence in his judgment.

The appearances here are that the Republicans will have a Waterloo defeat. All the public expressions favor the Democratic party. The hope of the Radicals is to be found in the strength of their secret organizations and their plentiful use of money in all doubtful States. *There is a great sense of power and comprehensiveness in the speech of the Democratic orators. The outpouring against the Constitution of the country has not been expected as it ought to have been.* When you take a single view of the body of legislation by Congress and the action of the Radical leaders, I think you can hardly doubt *that designed to overthrow the Constitution and declare the existing Government with its officers, permanent.* Grant was not relied on to do this. The scheme, it seems to me, was to make Wade the President for an indefinite period, and to postpone all federal elections indefinitely. To do this Grant's connection with the army was to be weakened. The five Military Districts were created. The Brigadiers had powers almost imperial—Sheridan, Pope, Sickles, Ord, Schofield were relied on. Grant was fixed at Washington City to support Congress, to be sent off, only with the consent of the Senate or his own consent. The militia in all the Southern States was disbanded not to be organized or armed without the consent of Congress. Johnson was to be impeached and Wade was to be continued as President, although his term as Senator was to expire in March next. The Treasury Office bill was to secure the subserviency of all existing officers, who were placed outside of Johnson's power and the army was to be maintained with near 60,000 men. The Supreme Court was mutilated and shorn of power.

The defeat of the impeachment of Johnson, the adhesion of Grant to the Radical party, the assurance that the colored population would be subservient; the belief that the Democrats would not be able to rally upon a candidate; and the divisions engendered by the reckless and violent measures of the extreme men, made a change in the Presidency.

The Radicals begin for the first time to realize their own danger. They now begin to understand that the country is more afraid of them than it was of secession, or than it is now of a renewed conflict in the Southern States.

Gen. Blair spoke an unquestioned truth to Northern audiences when he stated that "Copperheadism" has become and has been made respectable, even among Northern people.

My own opinion is that the Republican party is cowed, terrified, and its desperadoes overwhelmed by the exhibition of the popular indignation.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1868.

BROWNLOW TO BE CURBED.

The President, in an interview last night with the Senators from Tennessee, indicated clearly Brownlow would not be allowed to recklessly trample down the rights of the helpless minority of Tennessee in the Presidential election. The President pointedly referred to the clause of the Constitution forbidding States maintaining an army in time of peace, as well as the action of Congress disbanding military organizations in the South, and assured the Tennesseans that all legitimate powers would be used by him to secure an impartial election in that and other Southern States.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The President freely discussed the political situation. He said that those who held him as lukewarm in the contest knew nothing of his nature. His heart beat in unison with those who were fighting for Constitutional liberty, and no one more earnestly desired the success of Seymour and Blair. The tide had set in against Radicalism, and Grant and Colfax would be overwhelmed.

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The President avowed his purpose to give his hearty support to the Democratic ticket.

The propriety of the Chief Magistrate on the subject of conference. Senator Morgan and leading Radicals are here. It may result in calling the Senate only to take another recess until October, with a view to checkmate the designs of the dreadful Andy Johnson.

Secretary McCulloch decides not to discharge the employés of the Treasury, but to retain the whole force, in the belief that Congress will increase the appropriation in December sufficiently to retain all.

District Attorney Hedgepeth and Governor Warmoth.

THE GOVERNOR IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The following is from the Opelousas *Journal* of August 29:

A few days since Mr. H. W. Hedgepeth, our District Attorney, submitted to us a certified copy of the letter addressed by him to Governor Warmoth on the 21st of July last, and to which the Governor alludes in his letter of August 1st to the President. As we had anticipated, a perusal of the letter proved a complete vindication of Mr. Hedgepeth, and we assure our readers its publication will place him right before the people of Louisiana.

We cannot see how Governor Warmoth accomplished this letter. It reached us at Landry, and instead of being a sweeping indictment against the people *en masse*, it is the very base defense of them we have yet seen against the vile slanders so industriously circulated by interested partisans. Instead of being a baseless fabrication, it is a plain, straightforward statement of facts, sustained in full by the records of our District Court. It accuses depletion of duty. It contains no appeal to the Executive for force, nor does it even suggest the employment of force.

It says nothing of Confederates being arrayed against Union men, or *vice versa*. It does not even intimate that any speck of peace was troubled on account of political opinions. It is not a political letter, nor can it be distorted into one by any rule of construction known to the language. It is purely an official letter, treating of subjects perfectly legitimate, and having in view the accomplishment of an object decidedly to be wished by every honest man in our parish.

As previously announced, Mr. Hedgepeth intended to publish his letter in extenso in our columns immediately on receipt of a certified copy, but gentlemen of the very highest standing in our community, and among them the leading members of the bar, advise him to suspend its publication at present, as its publication now would be inexpedient and tend to defeat the ends of justice.

However, we hope soon to have the pleasure of laying this much talked of letter before the public. Meanwhile we would show to the people of the Eighth District that in Mr. Hedgepeth they have an officer as fearless as we are certain he will prove competent to the discharge of the high duties he has been called to perform by them.

FILIBUSTERING.—Yesterday it was currently reported here, that General Rosecque, who some time ago was taken to be Gen Sanda Anna in disguise in Brownsville, had crossed near Carbajo, with a force consisting of filibusters, and that he was intending to co-operate with Colonels Benavides and Quiroga, who, it was asserted, had crossed into Mexico above, somewhere in the vicinity of Laredo.

We dislike creating sensations, and would not willingly give circulation to rumors, but as the above was one received by us from a reliable source, we represent it, leaving to our readers to draw their own conclusions. We would only add that since the last rumor of filibustering expeditions set afoot at New Orleans and elsewhere, any news in connection with an invasion of Mexico by way of the Rio Grande Cutoff is not without some grounds.

It is to be hoped however, that our military authorities will use the utmost vigilance to prevent filibusterism on this frontier, and that they will help to put down that pernicious habit among us. We are enemies to any interference with Mexico unless it be in a legitimate and justifiable manner; and for good cause.—*Brownsville Ranchero, Aug 18.*

GEN BUCHANAN INDORSES GRANT.—A New Orleans letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

It will please many of his old comrades, and thousands of others besides, to learn, and I announce it authoritatively, that Gen. Buchanan, lately commanding the Sixth District, and some what sharply criticised by Radicals for his Conservative tendencies, announces his preference for Grant, and says he will be our next President. Buchanan is Colonel of the First Infantry, a veteran of the old army, and well remembers Grant as his subordinate officer for twelve years. He also remembers Grant as the lucky foot man of his acquaintance, and upon this fact base the prediction that he will win in the great forthcoming race.

MEXICO.—The *Observador* repeats a rumor, current in Matamoras, that between the 15th and 17th inst. Marquez, Vargas and Jacinto Gomez, "have at last jumped the bars" (meaning pronounced), and that the capital of the State is being fortified. He adds that this news wants confirmation.

SANTA ANNA AGAIN.—The *Correo*, of Vera Cruz, says that a meeting celebrated in Havana lately, Santa Anna was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, and that immense sums of money are being collected for the enlisting of recruits at New Orleans and the promoting of filibusterism in Mexico. At the same time the two Republics, speak confidently of the determination of the United States to observe a strict neutrality in Mexican affairs.—*Ranchero, August 27.*

A RADICAL PRESS REPUDIATING THE CARPET BAGGERS.—There are large delegations to the House from large Southern States that do not contain one man respectable in private life or respectable in ability. "God only knows what we are to do with these creatures," exclaimed one of the leading members of the Republican party, and one of its most prominent Congressmen. "They seem to be without character at home; they have not every much hope of retaining their hold on their districts after their first election, and a good many of them are sure to go in for stealing the most they can out of their positions while they have chance to put upon our hands.—*Cincinnati Gazette (Rad-ical).*

CONVENTION ADJOURNED.—On Austin the patriotic measure that the Convention adjourned Saturday evening to meet again in December next. As when Congress adjourned the boldest breathed more freely, so now all patriotic citizens who fear Radical legislation as a worse evil than either pestilence or famine, will rejoice in the adjournment of the Convention. It is to be hoped that the affairs of the country generally will have been consigned to other and better than Radical keeping before next December.—*Galveston News.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The strength of the Workingmen's Democratic Club of the Tenth Ward, in the procession Saturday night, was slightly over 250 members, all voters.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Radical colored member of the State Senate, and S. C. Morgan, also a Radical, whom he shot and slightly wounded in the head Tuesday, were arraigned before the Recorder yesterday, and held for examination under bonds of $1000 each.

Arthur Marques and René Gutierrez were held to bail to answer before Recorder Genteel to a charge of being about to engage in a duel.

John Williamson, colored, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Abell to two years in the Penitentiary for larceny, of which he pled guilty.

The forenoon yesterday was sultry and the afternoon disagreeably rainy.

Charles Amen, of circus notoriety, is in the city for a short time, arranging for the opening of his museum on St. Charles street, and the return of his grand circus, which has been quite successful in its tour North, being now in Ohio.

A diamond ring and some jewelry were stolen Monday night from the residence of Mr. R. Champagne, corner of Tremé and Esplanade streets.

The Amusement Season.—The Academy of Music, Messrs Spalding and Bidwell, proprietors, will open on the 14th inst., with Emerson, (Billy) Allen and Manning's celebrated minstrel troupe, whose prices range from $1 50 at Pike's Opera Hall, St. Louis, is the highest, down to 25c. We learn, in that line. The troupe is composed of twenty-two fine performers, each of whom is a feature, independent of secession. On the 24th inst. Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell opened their Olympic Theatre in St. Louis with the troupe, the new parade in the first night being $1200, since which time the Olympic has been crowded, hundreds being turned away nightly. Dolly Davenport is Stage Manager of the Olympic.

After the engagement of this minstrel troupe closes at the Academy here, the grand circus troupe which Mr. Bidwell organized and managed with such remarkable success in Paris during the Paris Exposition, and subsequently in London, will be introduced here, and doubtless create the greatest sensation in this city known to New Orleans. After the circus a fine variety and operatic burlesque company, of which Miss Annie Kimball is the grand star, will be introduced under the direction of Mr. Kavanaugh, well known here, as Stage Manager. The engagement at the Academy being widened to a breadth of about 60 to 70 feet, and the building is in every respects being rapidly improved.

Messrs B. and H.'s engagements for their St Louis theatre embrace among others such features as Fanny Stocknider, Mary Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, the Ethiopian Opera Operatic Troupe in Offenbach's opera, etc; Bromham with his "Lottery of Life," etc; Maggie Mitchell with her new play of "Lorle;" Lizzie Hackett, Edwin Adams, Dora Stoddard & McDonough's Troupe, and the Norrist Sisters.

We presume there will be such an exchange between the management for the Academy here and the Olympic in St. Louis, as will afford the citizens of both places the grandest entertainment. Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell are men who appreciate and open no means to deserve the patronage of the public.

Board of Aldermen—City Money.—There was no special meeting of this body last night, there being a quorum present. It is generally understood that the only relief which can be given at present is the paying out of city money to those who will accept it, until the Legislature gets ready to pass some bill which will enable the Council to take measures to permanently free the city from its financial embarrassments.

Board of School Directors.—Meeting last night, Mr. Mount in the chair and 14 members present.

The Committee on Teachers reported nine vacancies in teacherships, caused by resignations, etc. The following were recommended for the vacancies by election or promotion: Dr. W. T. Bell, Dr. H. G. Kelly, Mrs. Kate Shaw, Miss E. C. Wingate, M. E. M. G. Merant, Miss Mary W. Cress, Miss Mary J. O'Neil, Georgiana Cooper, Miss Grosz, Miss Boiron, Mr. J. Talbot Sawyer, Miss Rosanne Scant, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wm. J. Houston, Mrs. Dora T. Miller, Miss McEnery, Mr. V. M. McCarthy.

The Committee on Teachers further reported that Mrs. Mary Buell, Principal of the Jackson street colored school, had preferred a charge against Mr. John H. Collins, Principal of that school, of having collected her pay and not handing the same over to her. The charge was proved on investigation, and the committee, of course, recommended the discharge of Mr. Collins, allowing him pay, however, till 31st Aug. The balance of the report was of no special interest.

The report was adopted with an amendment, striking out of the report the word "carpet-bagger," as being out of place.

Five citizens from each District of the city were recommended supervisors of the schools, as follows:

First District—Mr. McCulloch asked further time to report for this district.

Second District—B. F. Voorhies, Victor Beult, A. Waggaths, J. Vioses, Jr., and J. Coleman.

Third District—F. Schumacker, Thomas H. Kennedy, Dr. J. J. Lyon, A. J. Lewis, E. Marin.

Fourth District—W. P. Noble, Isaac Randolph, W. H. Dameron, A. B. Bacon, S. B. Newman.

The recommendation were adopted.

A communication from Master André Guyol applying for appointment to a cadetship in the Military Academy, at Auxiliary, was read. He and Masters D. M. Closeman and Compton Evans were elected.

The members of the Board drew lots for the short and long terms of membership. The long terms were drawn by the following: Messrs. Rogers and Logan, from the First District; Coverdale and Mount, from the Second; Pesley and Raymond, from the Third, and Pope and Parham, from the Fourth.

Consequence of a report that colored children would apply for admission into *all* the Schools a resolution was adopted directing the teachers of the white schools to refuse them admission.

Mr Mount stated that he had caused the appropriation of $70,000, appropriated to the school fund in April, pigeon holed in October, and notwithstanding promulgation, refused to be credited to the Board to be redeemed from the tomb of the Capulets and placed on the books of the City Treasurer to the credit of the Board.

A resolution to have the names of Professor Dimitry and Mr. James Davis placed on the pay roll for the months of July and August was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments:

Against William Anderson *alias* Henderson, for drowning a boy, William Henry Holden, on the 8th inst. True bill for murder.

Also, a true bill against James McGurk, who murdered, on the 23d August, the colored man Jack Jones, in Julia street.

Against F. Dunnet, who knocked down Judge McCarthy, of Algiers, not a true bill.

Against Judge McCarthy, of Algiers, for assaulting a colored girl 10 years of age, Isabella Tendwell, a true bill.

The Grand Jury was discharged until the 16th inst.

The counsel for Isaac Williams, (c) convicted of the murder of Randolph Foote, in Algiers, has moved for a new trial.

John Williamson, (c) convicted of larceny was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIFTY SEVENTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding.

Mr. Lewis, (Rad.) under a suspension of the rules, called up his resolution referred by him to a joint committee for the purpose of visiting the Insane Asylum at Jackson, and the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, either during the recess of the General Assembly or after its adjournment *nisi die.* Passed.

Mr. Todd, (Rad.) under a suspension of the rules, presented an act authorizing the city of Carrollton to sell or dispose of certain property. Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Campbell (Rad.) gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the inspection of beef and pork.

Mr. Mason (Dem.) introduced a bill providing for the education of all the children of the State. The bill was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Education.

The joint committee appointed to visit the Penitentiary presented a voluminous report. It means that the amount of $12,224 28 reported on having been asked by the committee for their expenses, was asked as an appropriation for the Penitentiary instead!

Ray (Rad.) introduced an act defining more particularly the duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks of Courts and other officers. Referred.

An act to create the parish of Richland out of contiguous portions of Carroll, Morehouse, Ouachita and Franklin was adopted finally.

Also an act to exempt parties from giving security in certain cases.

Also, an act to amend and re-enact articles 3216, 3239 and 3240 of the Civil Code.

Also, Mr. Wilson's bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of the public lands of this State.

Also, an act to amend and re-enact the 48th section of an act entitled "An act relative to criminal proceedings, approved March 14th, 1855."

Also, an act making an appropriation to carry into effect the first, second and third sections of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more effectual assessment of lands of non-residents, approved March 14th, 1855."

After some other business of minor importance, the Senate went into Executive session, and on opening the doors the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

Roll called—55 members present.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to consolidate and fund the debts of the city of New Orleans, which was ordered to be presented, and made the special order for Friday next in Committee of the Whole at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on an act repealing an act prohibiting judicial advertisements in the French language. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Wednesday.

Gray, (Rad.) of St. James, introduced a bill as a substitute for Parson Conway's Education bill. Gray's bill is a short one and provides for the appointment of a Board of Directors consisting of five, by the Governor, from the State at large, to act in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Education in carrying on the provision of the Constitution relative to Public Education.

The bill was, under a suspension of the rules, read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole, to be considered at same time with Parson Conway's bill.

A resolution was adopted censuring the Senate Committee on Registration for language used in a report relative to the Speaker of the House.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, introduced a bill to exempt from the drainage tax certain property in the First Drainage District. Read twice and referred.

The Senate bill No. 19, to establish a Board of Public Works for the State, and to define the duties of the same, was then taken up.

The Board is to consist of five members, one of whom is to be President. They are to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, and are to receive $500 per month, and to superintend the construction of levees and other works of internal improvement in the State.

This bill was discussed for some time, pending which the House adjourned until to-day, (Thursday) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Physical History of Louisiana.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following circular of Professor Boyd, Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary, near Alexandria, in which he calls for information concerning the *physical features of Louisiana*:

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY,
Near Alexandria, August 1st, 1868.

SIR—This Institution is anxious to obtain as much information, as possible, concerning the *physical features of Louisiana*; and with that view, it earnestly asks the assistance of gentlemen of intelligence and public spirit throughout the State.

The object is to trace the *physical* history of Louisiana in the past; to tell what she now is, and to point out her elements of future greatness in her agricultural and mineral resources, and in her commercial and manufacturing facilities.

Each one may have leisure to do but *little*; yet, if from *every locality* in the State, some *reliable* facts, however *few*, be furnished, the aggregate will put the State Seminary, at the session of a vast amount of useful knowledge, regarding the *entire* State, which it is proposed to publish for the information and use of every one.

Persons wishing to aid in the good work, will please send, to the undersigned, information of any locality, which they may *thoroughly know*, on any or all of the following subjects:

1. *Topography*—An accurate map of the section (township or parish) giving, if possible, the highest and lowest elevations above the sea, or above the principal water-courses in the vicinity; the character of the surface, if arable; if so, for what class of boats, and for what length of time; noting particularly the obstructions, and if *bars*, their nature, and the depth; also give the extent and depth of overflow.

2. *Geology*—Specimens of rocks and fossil remains of the earlier forms of animal life.

3. *Zoology*—Specimens of insects, reptiles, wild animals, birds and fish. (These should be preserved in alcohol or rectified.)

4. *Botany*—Specimens of plants (entire), and of the leaves, wood and bark of trees and shrubs. Specimens of the cotton plant, well pressed, say in a common letter-press.)

5. *Zoology.*—Specimens of insects, reptiles, wild animals, birds and fish. (These should be preserved in alcohol or rectified.)

6. *Climate*—The range of the thermometer in mid-summer and in mid-winter; the approximate amount of rainfall for each; the latter hour this afternoon the warrant had not been served. Rollins telegraphs that he will not appear personally or by counsel in New York to morrow. Herlihy, Deputy Commissioner, also will ignore a warrant for him, should it be served. It is asserted positively that Rollins will not recognize a warrant issued from the Chief Marshal Blackley to duty. Rollins disclaims any idea of compromise regarding supervisors, the law must be kept and the Democrats obeyed.

The excitement in official circles is intense with unusual bitterness.

It is stated on good authority that the President and Secretary McCulloch, disclaim any active participation in the New York proceedings against the Commissioner and his deputy, Herlihy.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The New York *Herald* this evening has an editorial on newspapers and internal revenue, stating that it had been served with a notice of tax due on its business, and unless paid, the usual remedy would be enforced. It is not informed under what law this attempt to tax the Press is made, and styles it a forced and absurd construction of the law, to injure obnoxious journals. It says: "The whole tenor of the revenue laws as regards the Press shows that Congress did not intend to tax newspapers. Decisions have been rendered by tax the same as other incomes, but the business itself is not taxed. It announces its intention to resist the obstruction put in the way of the Association, and believes the Press generally will do the same.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Greek Legation has advised that Colonel Vigo has been delivered of a two and hair to the Patriots of Greece.

The Conference at the Virginia Springs Explained.

The conference at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, between Gen. Rosecrans and a number of prominent Southerners, civilians and officers of the late Confederate army, about which our telegrams have said so much, is explained by the Lynchburg Virginian in the account which we copy below. It is not now believed that the visit of Gen. Rosecrans, to the Springs, had anything to do with his mission to Mexico. The Virginian's explanation is plausible and as likely to be true as any. There is some sense in the suggestion attributed to Gen. Rosecrans:

We learn through persons who travelled on the train with Gen. Rosecrans, on his way to the White Sulphur Springs, Tuesday, the 18th, that the object of his visit is to consult with General Lee and other Confederate leaders in regard to the enlightenment of their views as to the finality of the abolition of slavery. He thinks that a declaration by them that they regard the freedom of the negroes as final and unalterable, that they are opposed to attempting to restore slavery, and that the people of the South accept the fact of emancipation honestly and in good faith, would have a good effect against Radicalism at the North. The charge is made that if the Democrats are successful in getting into power they will, among other things, endeavor to restore slavery to its former status. It is to counteract the false and dangerous assertion that the declaration of policy by Confederate Generals has not others be desired. We suppose they will have no objection to giving it, for there is not a man, woman, or child in the South who does not regard the abolition of slavery as final; not is there one in a thousand—perhaps we might say ten thousand—who would restore it if he could. The idea does not exist in the minds of our people. It has passed out of their thoughts and their desires. They regard slavery as a thing of the past, buried forever out of sight and never to be resurrected. They have already given as proof of these views when they accepted the war. For the Legislature of every Southern State have with the sanction and approval of the people passed laws of acquiescence in the national edicts declaring slavery abolished. This act ought to satisfy the people of the North, and no doubt does the honest ones among them. But Radical leaders and demagogues are of a different stamp. Their religion is honest need be expected of them. They are willing to gain their ends and accomplish their purposes by any means, however base. Social intercourse lying occasion that the Democrats will restore slavery if it is ever in their power to do so.

However a pronunciamento such as is desired by Gen. Rosecrans (if our information is correct as to the object of his visit to Virginia) might have a good effect on the minds of the people, and we would be glad to see it put forth. The South is not in a condition to reject any honorable means calculated to better its condition."

Henry J. Raymond, of New York, a couple of years ago, said of the Radicals, in their relations to the Southern States:

"They have sought steadily and consistently their conquest, subjugation, and extermination as States, in order that they might found and organize out of the fragments of their ideas, and to be ruled by their own counsels. They have sustained the war, not as a means of restoring the Union, but as a means of seizing the lands, crush the spirit, destroy the rights, and blot out forever the political freedom of the people inhabiting the Southern States."

Subsequent events have proved that such was the intention of the Radicals. Their aim needs only a confirmation of the people to be consummated. Though Mr. Raymond may have personal and pecuniary considerations for making his journal a support to the Radicals, he thinks otherwise to day than when he made the above statement. If never had any public influence, it was exerted when he spoke honestly, and cannot be counteracted now when he speaks differently from personal motives.—*Ex.*

The New York *Sun* says: It is proper, we suppose, to repeat a little thing about young S. H. Tyng, who was one morning walking to a church in which he was to preach, quite well accompanied by his father. On the way they got into conversation with an old colored man, who neered them that he had rejoiced in a Christian hope for upward of fifty years. "Are you going to this church?" It was the only church in the village. "No, sah—peber go to dat church. Ole Massa never go to church—sah! yet you have been a Christian then fifty years!" "No, sah—I neber go to hear dem young minsters prac tice—I'a a preacher myself—I is."

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, is quoted as having said that $10,000,000 of Northern capital had been invested in this State since the war. We presume there is some truth in the assertion. At all events, this amount might be had, not only by North Carolina, but by every other Southern State, if her noisy rebel politicians would cease their abuse of Northern men, and welcome them instead of trying to drive them and bully them, and frighten them away, as they are busy in doing. As things are now, a Northern man at the South must either suppress his real sentiments, and so acknowledge himself a mean-spirited coward, or else be content both to endure general hatred, and to defend his life, night and day, with his revolver.—*Exchange.*

Brick Pomeroy addressed one of the Democratic associations of New York city the other night. He seems to have met with a hearty reception. His speech was warmly applauded. It was in his peculiar vein. He represented himself as a Republican, and in that character described the acts of the Radical party in enlisting language. Brick will make himself felt in New York. He will soon be a more important personage than the editor of any other paper in that city.

The American correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "I believe agencies are at work, and popular currents, which will bear on the Conservatives to final victory."

Radicals have their own way of feeling and talking. The Liverpool *Post* says Mr. Davis committed all the misery of the late war and is "entitled to pity but not pardon." We think a fellow who could talk that way is entitled to both.

A man named Forsythe was stung to death by bees, in Muskingum county, Ohio, recently.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Freedmen's Bureau Officers Mustered Out.

Complications with Brazil Adjusted

A Warrant Against Commissioner Rollins.

He will Not Obey the Writ.

The New York Herald and Revenue Assessors.

Extra Session of the Alabama Legislature.

Gen. Rosecrans and His Mexican Mission.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Gen. Orlando Brown and a dozen minor officers of negro troops, mustered out of service, have been squeezed out. They will continue their functions in the Bureau as civilians.

The number of storekeepers and gaugers were appointed to-day, including Charles B. Fry, of Richmond, Va., and J. R. Rose, of the First Alabama District.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $971,000.

Minister Webb advises the State Department that the completion with the Brazilian Government regarding the detention of the Wasp has been adjusted.

The Revenue has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District, vice M. P. Gaddis, resigned.

Commissioner Rollins received a dispatch from New York last night, that a warrant had been issued against him for $50,000 for the alleged fraud in the Revenue office. He left for New York at 9 per cent premium, at which, however, they met with only a trifling counter demand. The sales of commercial indebted $2000 at $10,000; New York right at par; $3000 (3000, 15,000 and 15,000) at ¼ per cent premium.

The only sales of Stocks reported to us are 27 Reading at 50; 100 Pacific Mail at 56; and 30 shares Gas Light Company at $140 50. Nothing reported in Bonds.

City Treasury notes underwent a still further decline to-day. Sales: $1000 at 39; $1000 at 38 cent, discount; $1000 at 34; $5000, $5000 and $25,000 at 33¾; $5000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 33 and $1000 at 32. Gold was firmer, but small sums offered across their counters at 35 to 36 discount and sold at 34. Nothing reported in States notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 2, 1868.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a moderate enquiry, but as buyers refused to operate unless at lower rates than the factors, there was very little movement during the forenoon. At a later hour, however, the latter evidently thought it advisable to meet the demand, buyers came forward and took in all 500 bales, mostly new. The principal portion of the transactions at a shade below the ruling rate, the public is heavily continued against parties who are holding for more.

Receipts—Dullness still pervades the freight market. For foreign ports there are only 3 vessels—one steamer and one bark for Liverpool, and one ship for Havre, and scarcely sufficient offering to occupy even this limited number of vessels. There is only one steamer for New York, and higher rates are being asked to the port. We hear of no change in the rates being put on the berth. We quote by steam—Cotton to New York ⅜ per lb; Flour 70 to 75c per bbl; Corn 15c per bushel; Pork 75c per Bbl; Corn 15c per bushel. To Liverpool—Cotton ⅝d. Tobacco 40s per hhd; Flour 3s 6d; Corn 7d; Lard to Havre—Cotton 1⅛c per lb; Tobacco $12 per hhd.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Beyond a moderate jobbing and retail business, there was nothing of any importance doing in Sugar to-day. Prices are firm and unchanged. Still no market for Cuba Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—Since our review of yesterday there has been no arrivals from the West.

FLOUR—The demand on the part of the dealers is still very slack, and, we heard of no buyers for export being in the market to day. Sales: 300 bbls Superfine at $6 75; 300 and 500 at $6 50; 100 and 50 at $6 25; 50 superfine at $7 25; 250 choice at $11; 300, 200, and 200 do at $11 50. Receipts yesterday, a total of 1339 bbls for the day